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# DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6 FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

# BEAR CREEK STAGE 4 ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

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# REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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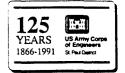
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	nded des	sion for Stage 4 on Bea	r Creek The	design i	ncludes channel modifications, two drop
					bridges and relocations of existing utilities
and sewers.					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
Flood control					
Rochester, Minnesota Flood	damage	prevention			
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#### **DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY**

ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1421 U.S. POST OFFICE & CUSTOM HOUSE
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101-1479



REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

CENCS-ED-M (1110)

6 May 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, North Central Division, ATTN: CENCD-PE-ED, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606-7205

SUBJECT: Flood Control, South Fork Zumbro River at Rochester, Minnesota, Design Memorandum No. 6, Stage 4, Bear Creek

- 1. Subject report is submitted in accordance with EC 1110-2-265 for your review and approval.
- 2. This design memorandum presents the design improvements for construction of channel modifications and related structures as well as recreational features for Bear Creek, a tributary of the South Fork Zumbro River in Rochester, Minnesota.

Encl (16 cys) Rochester DM RICHARD W. CRAIG Colonel, EN Commanding

# MAKING A DIFFERENCE

One hundred twenty-five years of dedicated engineering and professional services

# FLOOD CONTROL SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER AT ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

# DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6 STAGE 4

# DESIGN MEMORANDUM SCHEDULE

<u>Number</u>	Scheduled Completion	Submitted <u>NCD</u>	Submitted <u>HQUSACE</u>	Approved
<ol> <li>Phase 1 General</li> <li>Phase 2 General</li> <li>Stage 1B</li> <li>Stage 2A</li> <li>Stage 2B</li> <li>Stage 3</li> <li>Stage 3 Sup.</li> <li>Stage 4</li> </ol>	Aug 77 Sep 82 Dec 86 Jun 91 May 90 Aug 90 Aug 92 May 92	Aug 77 Sep 82 Feb 87 Jun 91 Apr 90 Aug 90		Apr 79 Feb 83 Jan 89 Aug 91 May 90 May 91

#### PERTINENT DATA

Project Document -- House Document 93-156, 93rd Congress, 1st Session.

Project Authorization -- 1986 Water Resource Development Act (Public Law 99-662)

Project Purposes -- Flood Control and Recreation

<u>Location</u> -- Rochester is in Olmsted County in southeastern Minnesota on the South Fork Zumbro River, a tributary of the Mississippi River.

Hydrology and Hydraulics		
Watershed drainage area	304	Sq. Mi.
Design flood frequency (when combined with a system of seven headwaters reservoirs under construction by Soil Conservation Service)	Approx. 0.05	percent
Design flows		
Silver Lake Dam to Silver Creek	22,000	cfs
Silver Creek to Bear Creek	21,500	cfs
Upstream of Bear Creek	16,800	cfs
Bear Creek	9,700	cfs
Principal Items of Work		
Channel Improvement		
Riprap lined	6.6	miles
Concrete lined	0.9	mile
Dredged	0.5	mile
Drop Structures	4	
New levees		
Primary levees	1.3	miles
Tie-back levees	0.5	mile
Dam Modifications	1	
Relocations		
Bridge modifications	21	
Bridge replacements	4	
Utility crossings	37	
Bicycle and hiking trails	9	miles
Footbridge replacements	11	
New footbridges	2	
Wildlife mitigation area	142	acres

#### **SYLLABUS**

The Rochester, Minnesota flood control project was authorized for construction by Section 401(a) of the Water Resource Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662.

The project is located in Rochester in Olmsted County in southeastern Minnesota, approximately 70 miles south of Minneapolis-St. Paul. A potential exists for catastrophic flood damages in Rochester, where more than one-third of the city lies within the floodplain formed by the South Fork Zumbro River and Bear, Cascade and Silver Creeks. Major floods have occurred four times during the past 29 years. The flood of record occurred in July 1978 causing a loss of 5 lives and estimated damages of \$58.8 million. Losses from a recurrence of this flood could exceed \$133.6 million in October 1991 price levels.

The authorized project consists of channel modifications, including widening and deepening the existing channel, and riprap, concrete, and steel sheet-pile bank protection, on the South Fork Zumbro River, Cascade Creek, and Bear Creek. Principal project features include 6.6 miles of riprap-lined channel, 0.9 mile of architecturally-treated concrete channel, 0.5 mile of dredged channel, 4 drop structures, 1.8 miles of levees, and recreation features that include hiking and bicycling trails. The project, when combined with a system of upstream reservoirs under construction by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS), will protect Rochester against approximately the 0.5 percent chance (220-year flow frequency) flood.

This design memorandum presents the recommended design for Stage 4 on Bear Creek. The design includes approximately 7000 feet of channel modifications, two drop structures, 3600 feet of tie-back levee, approximately 10,000 feet of recreational trail, relocation/replacement of three existing pedestrian bridges, and relocations of existing utilities and sewers.

The total estimated project cost is \$123,200,000. Federal costs are estimated at \$90,800,000; Non-Federal costs are estimated at \$32,400,000. The benefit-cost ratio is 1.13. The estimated cost for stage 4 is \$17,753,000.

The Local Cooperation Agreement was executed in August 1987. The first construction contract was awarded in September 1987. Five additional construction contracts for channel modifications on the South Fork Zumbro River were awarded in fiscal years 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1992.

The SCS is constructing a system of seven flood prevention reservoirs, recreation facilities, and accelerated land treatment measures in the upper watershed. Without the SCS reservoirs, some areas of Rochester would receive less than 100-year protection from the Corps project alone. Construction of two reservoirs on Willow Creek is complete. Construction is underway on two reservoirs, one on Silver Creek and one on Bear Creek. The SCS project is scheduled for completion in June 1995.

# FLOOD CONTROL BEAR CREEK ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

# DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6 STAGE 4

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### FLOOD CONTROL BEAR CREEK ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

#### DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6 STAGE 4

#### SCOPE AND LOCATION

1. The flood protection project at Rochester, Minnesota, is divided into 10 stages of construction. This Design Memorandum (DM) presents the design for Stage 4, Bear Creek. This stage consists of channel modifications to Bear Creek extending from the confluence with the South Fork Zumbro River upstream to Mayo High School. The work includes approximately 7,000 feet of channel modifications, construction of two drop structures, and construction of approximately 3,600 feet of flood levee. Recreational features include approximately 10,000 feet of bicycle and pedestrian trails along the flood control channel and levee, and replacement of three pedestrian bridges.

#### PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

2. This project was authorized for construction under Public Law 99-662, 99th Congress 17 November 1986.

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

3. The 10 construction stages are as follows: eight stages on the South Fork Zumbro River and one stage each on Cascade and Bear Creeks. Six stages on the South Fork Zumbro River are currently under construction or completed.

#### DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING FEATURES

4. The Stage 4, Bear Creek, project is located in a residential/commercial area in southeastern Rochester. The existing channel varies from steep banks with brush to gentle banks with grass and trees. There are a few retaining walls to support yards or businesses. Homes and some businesses are located close to the meandering creek. Two parks are located on the creek within the project limits: Slatterly Park and Bear Creek Park.

#### DEPARTURES FROM APPROVED GDM

- 5. The design presented here essentially conforms to that shown in Design Memorandum No. 1, Phase 2, General Project Design, September 1982 (GDM). Changes since the completion of the GDM are as follows:
  - a. The scour protection for the channel has been modified. The GDM employed riprap, gabions, or existing rock across the entire channel section. Vegetation of slopes has been added and in some areas interlocking slope protection will be used in place of riprap. The channel bottom in Slatterly Park, that is not protected by exposed bedrock, will not receive scour protection.

- Instead, toe protection of the low flow side slopes will be provided.
- b. The channel design has been modified as follows. The channel bottom was widened between station 6+40 at the 4th St SE bridge and the downstream drop structure at station 13+00. Between station 6+40 and station 33+35 just upstream of Slatterly Park, the side slopes were changed to 1V:3H above the 20-yr. flow line. Below the 20-year flow line the side slopes remain at 1V:2.5H. From station 37+05 to 61+00 through Slatterly Park, the low flow channel was enlarged and from station 63+00 to 71+33 upstream of US Highway 14 a low flow channel was added.
- c. The channel alignment between stations 7+00 and 14+00 has been changed to improve the hydraulic channel radius.
- d. The upstream drop structure at station 71+70 was redesigned and relocated approximately 600 feet upstream. The overflow embankments were redesigned replacing the gabions with turf covered riprap. The downstream drop structure was relocated approximately 200 feet downstream, to station 13+00, to avoid impacts on the Convalescent Home. Curved abutments were added to both drop structures and wingwalls were eliminated from the downstream drop structure.
- e. The tie-back levee at the upstream end of Bear Creek has been reduced in length and height. The levee height was reduced from the standard project flood (SPF) plus freeboard to the design water surface plus freeboard. This allowed the levee to be tied in closer to the drop structure, reducing the length of the levee from 7000 feet to 3600 feet. The gatewells crossing the levee have also been eliminated.
- 6. Details of all of these modifications are presented in the Hydraulics Design and Interior Flood Control Appendices (Appendices A and B).

#### HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

- 7. The hydraulic and hydrologic data for South Fork Zumbro River and Bear Creek are included in DM No. 1, General, Phase 1, Plan Formulation, August 1977. An updated discharge-frequency curve and data for the 1978 flood of record are in the GDM.
- 8. Appendix A of this DM includes an introduction discussing changes to the GDM design for Bear Creek and presents the hydraulic design for the channel modifications, drop structures, and scour protection. Also included are discussions of channel maintenance and stability. The interior flood control design is presented in Appendix B. This includes an introduction discussing changes to the GDM and presents the hydrologic and hydraulic design of interior drainage swales, side channel inlets, storm sewer outlets, and associated erosion control.

#### GEOLOGY AND GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

9. A description of the geology for the project area is presented in the GDM and in the Geotechnical Design Appendix (Appendix C). Appendix C also discusses subsurface investigation and testing programs performed to date, characteristics of site overburden and bedrock, engineering properties of

materials used in engineering computations, slope stability and bearing capacity analyses, rock excavation methods, and soil and rock characteristics that will affect construction.

- 10. The subsurface stratigraphy along Bear Creek consists generally of alluvial sands and gravel overlying bedrock. Two drop structures are included in Bear Creek. The downstream drop structure will be founded directly on bedrock. Three existing pedestrian bridges will be replaced as part of Bear Creek construction. The piers and abutments for two of the bridges will be founded directly on bedrock.
- 11. A considerable quantity of bedrock must be removed to widen and deepen the river channel. Bedrock consists generally of interbedded layers of dolomitic limestone, sandstone, and, to a lesser amount, shale. Generally, the top few feet of bedrock is weathered and fractured to some degree. On the basis of visual observations of rock outcrops in the river channel, rock obtained during subsurface investigations and the results of laboratory testing of rock core samples, the rock that will be excavated along Bear Creek is similar to previous stages of construction that have been completed on the South Fork Zumbro River. Experience during construction on the Zumbro River has been that the majority of bedrock excavated is marginally rippable to nonrippable. The anticipated rock excavation method includes blasting. Further discussion is given in Appendix C.

#### ALTERNATIVE PLANS CONSIDERED

#### LIMITED CHANNEL MODIFICATIONS ALTERNATIVE

- 12. The Bear Creek channel was reviewed to determine if the modification of limited, localized channel reaches and bridge underpasses would reduce the 100-year water surface profile sufficiently to remove the majority of the Bear Creek residents from the floodplain. The alternative design developed would have eliminated the upstream drop structure and tie-back levee as well as reducing the length and extent of channel work. These changes would have significantly reduced construction costs and real estate requirements. This design alternative is discussed further in Appendix A.
- 13. The alternative design would not protect some houses and other buildings from the 100 year event and would not include any channel freeboard. The loss in benefits, due to reduced flood protection and the loss of recreation benefits, reduced the benefit cost ratio. A flood event, well in excess of the design flood, occurred on Bear Creek in 1978, resulting in extensive damage and the loss of four lives. As a result of this flood, and the rapid rate of rise of Bear Creek during flood events, any reduction in the level of protection is unacceptable to the local sponsor. Therefore, despite significant construction cost savings by the reduced plan, the GDM design was selected.

#### SCOUR PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES

14. The channel design shown in the GDM called for riprap or existing rock protection for the entire channel section in Slatterly Park from station 37+05 to 61+00. The following alternatives were considered for the low flow channel design:

- a. To allow the low flow channel to scour and meander while restricting the scour at the limits of the high flow channel.
- b. Placing riprap from bank to bank of the low flow channel.
- c. Placing riprap slope protection on the slopes of the low flow channel and leaving the channel bottom unprotected.
- d. Placing interlocking slope protection on the slopes of the low flow channel and leaving the channel bottom unprotected.

The following alternatives were considered for protection of the high flow channel side slopes and bench:

- e. Placement of reinforced turf.
- f. Use of a reduced riprap and bedding layer under topsoil and turf.
- g. Placing interlocking slope protection.

Scour protection alternatives are discussed further in Appendix C.

#### ALTERNATIVE DROP STRUCTURES

15. An alternative drop structure design, for use at both drop structures, is being considered to increase safety. The design would be a cascade type structure using steps downstream of the weir. This would eliminate or reduce the roller formed during flooding and reduce the vertical drop from the weir during low flows. Any revisions to the design presented in this DM will be submitted for review under separate cover. The alternative drop structure design is discussed in Appendix A.

#### COST SAVING MEASURES

- 16. Several refinements were made to the project design within Stage 4 as cost savings measures:
  - a. The levee was reduced in height and length. This did not change the level of protection from the design flood event.
  - b. The two gatewells in the levee were eliminated. One drainage area is no longer enclosed by the levee and therefore, no gatewell is needed. In the case of the other gatewell, a smaller pipe with a flapgate will cross the levee at station 18+50L. For events in excess of the design event, flow will be routed in a drainage swale to Bear Creek at station 67+50, downstream of the drop structure.
  - c. The low flow channel from stations 33+35 to 68+83 was increased in width and depth. This reduced the velocities along the high flow channel side slopes and bench allowing the use of turf without riprap, except in transitions and the outside of bends. Also a native soil channel bottom will be used for the low flow portion of the channel.

#### VALUE ENGINEERING

17. A value engineering study is scheduled to begin in June 1992 for the proposed Stage 4 design, upon completion of the design memorandum.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED STRUCTURES AND IMPROVEMENTS

#### **CHANNELS**

18. Channel improvements on Bear Creek will extend from the confluence with South Fork Zumbro River upstream 7,000 feet to Mayo High School. The project consists primarily of widening and deepening of the existing channel and providing appropriate scour protection. The channel will be excavated 2 to 6 feet below the existing channel bottom and bottom widths will vary from 60 to 140 feet. Because of the diverse nature of the channel design, the discussion of the channel design is broken into two reaches. They are:

<u>Reach</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Station</u>
	Mouth of Bear Creek	2+50
1	to	
	D/S End of Slatterly Park	33+35
2	to	
	Upstream Drop Structure	71+33

- For reach 1, the channel bottom width will be 60 to 110 feet. Downstream of the 4th St SE bridge at station 6+40, the side slopes will be 1V:2.5H and 1V:3H on the left and right banks respectively. Interlocking slope protection will be used on the right bank to match the in-place construction of Stage 1B-3. Upstream of station 6+40 the channel bottom width will range from 110 to 60 feet. Side slopes will be 1V:2.5H from the channel bottom to an elevation 8 1/2 feet above the invert and will be protected by riprap. From this point, side slopes are 1V:3H to the top of bank and will be protected by riprap covered with seeded topsoil. channel bottom will be protected by riprap from the mouth to the intersection of excavated rock near station 11+30. The remainder of the channel bottom for this reach will be exposed rock. From station 24+80 to station 25+30, walls will parallel the channel near the 6th St SE bridge to minimize the channel top width and avoid relocation or modification of the bridge and 9th Ave SE.
- 20. The channel for reach 2 will consist of a 65 foot wide, 7 foot deep, low flow channel with 22 1/2 foot wide high flow bench on each side. All side slopes will be 1V:3H. The low flow channel in Slatterly Park will be excavated in rock upstream to station 47+00. The low flow channel side slopes upstream of Station 39+00 in Slatterly Park will be protected by interlocking slope protection with riprap toe protection. The low flow channel side slopes upstream of US Highway 14, station 63+00, will be protected by riprap. The high flow bench and side slopes will be lined with turf; the outside of bends will be protected by topsoil and turf over riprap. With the exception of channel transitions and exposed rock, the channel bottom will be left as native soils. A meandering low flow channel will be allowed to form within the low flow channel bottom as part of the project Fish and Wildlife mitigation.

DROP STRUCTURES, OVERFLOW STRUCTURES, AND TIE-BACK LEVEES

21. A drop structure will be constructed at station 13+00 and is founded on existing bedrock. Its purpose is to control channel velocities by

conveying flows from a higher elevation to a lower elevation and dissipate energy in the process. The structure is capable of passing flows in excess of the design event.

22. At the upstream end of the channel modification, station 71+70, a drop structure will be constructed to prevent degradation of the upstream channel. A low flow notch will be provided to prevent ponding upstream of the weir during low flows. The concrete drop structure is designed to pass flows up to the design event. For greater discharges, flood water will flow over the right and left overflow embankments. The resulting high flow headwater elevations and low flow velocities do not exceed existing conditions. The overflow embankments will be constructed of seeded topsoil over riprap and will be tied into high ground on both banks with tie-back levees. The levees provide 2 feet of freeboard above the design event.

#### **BRIDGES**

- 23. The channel will be deepened 3 to 5 feet beneath the existing 4th Street SE, 6th Street SE, and US Highway 14 bridges. Additional scour protection will be provided along the side slopes and channel bottom at the approaches and under the bridges. Concrete scour protection will be provided for the piers and left abutment at US Highway 14 east bound bridge, and the left abutments for 6th Street SE and 4th Street SE. The right bank abutments will be protected by the adjacent underpasses. The wingwalls of the bridges will also be extended. Three existing pedestrian bridges will be removed and replaced as part of this project. Bridges are discussed in detail in the Structural Appendix (Appendix D).
- 24. The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) plans to replace the US Highway 14 west bound bridge. The project design and schedule has been and will continue to be coordinated with MnDOT. They will assure the footing depths and wingwalls accommodate the deepened channel. Plans for the proposed bridge replacement were incorporated into the hydraulic design.

#### RETAINING WALLS

- 25. Approximately 1300 feet of reinforced concrete retaining wall will be constructed along Bear Creek. These walls will provide for the trail underpasses and protect existing structures adjacent to the channel.
- 26. All of the existing stone and concrete retaining walls within this reach will be removed during channel modifications due to their location and footing depth. Retaining walls are discussed further in Appendix D.

#### RECREATIONAL PATHS AND UNDERPASSES

27. A 10 foot-wide multi-use recreational trail will parallel the channel, along the top of the right bank, with underpasses at each of the three traffic bridges. At the upstream end of the channel work, the path on the trail will cross the overflow embankment and connect to an existing trail in Bear Creek Park. The trail will also cross the upstream pedestrian bridge and follow the top of the left bank tie-back levee to approximate station 16+00L where it will tie into an existing trail. Access to the trail along the right bank will be at the end of existing dead end streets. Access from

the left bank will be at the three pedestrian bridges, and from the sidewalks of the 4th and 6th Street bridges. The recreational trail will also be used as a maintenance access for the flood control channel.

28. The recreational trail design uses slopes of 5 percent or less, making the trail accessible for the handicapped as well as for bicyclists. The trail will be illuminated for safety with directional globe fixtures similar in appearance to the globe light fixtures used on other stages of the project. The light fixtures will provide an average of 1 foot candle along the trail. Recreational paths and underpasses are discussed further in the Recreation, Landscape Development, and Aesthetic Considerations Appendix (Appendix E).

#### INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL

29. Construction of the left bank tie-back levee requires interior flood control features for the Mayo High School area and the area near the Resurrection Catholic Church. For the Mayo High School area drainage swales will direct the run off toward the main channel where the flow will enter Bear Creek via a side channel inlet. Drainage for the church area will pass under the levee through a 48" flap gated culvert. Flows in excess of the design event will flow into the swale for the high school area.

#### SIDE CHANNEL INLETS

30. There are four existing side channel inlets downstream of the upstream drop structure, station 71+70. For three of the inlets, flow will be conveyed to the lower channel invert by a riprap protected 1V:4H slope. The remaining side channel inlet has existing bedrock along its channel bottom. The modified main channel is excavated through the existing bedrock and therefore, the side slope of the modified channel will simply meet the side channel inlet at the point of interception.

#### STORM AND SANITARY SEWER MODIFICATIONS

31. Sixteen existing storm sewer outlets, located along the project length, will be modified. Thirteen are modified due to the lowering and widening of the channel and three are modified due to bridge modifications. The modifications consist of nine drop manholes, four catch basins, two outlets with concrete headwalls, and five flared outlets onto exposed bedrock. Existing bedrock, riprap, or concrete will be used for scour protection at the outlets. Four catch basins will also be added. An existing sanitary sewer crossing under the channel will either be replaced with an inverted siphon or redirected away from the channel.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

#### ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

32. Land use in this reach of Bear Creek is a mix of residential and commercial development. Woodlands along the lower portion of Bear Creek, downstream from the Highway 14 Bridge, station 62+00, are characteristic of an urban environment; they are highly disturbed with a limited understory. In many areas the woodlands are limited to one or two trees in width.

Upstream of Highway 14, the woodland areas are more extensive and only moderately disturbed. The most common tree species present include American elm, boxelder, sugar maple, green ash, cottonwood, basswood, and black willow.

- 33. Bear Creek is generally a slow meandering stream with a sand bottom, with the lower 2500 feet of the creek being fast flowing with a ledge rock, rubble and boulder substrate. Predominant fish species found in the creek are the common shiner, bluntnose minnow, fathead minnow, longnose dace, creek chub and white sucker. During periods of moderate to high flows, some game fish, such as white crappie and smallmouth bass, may move into the lower reaches of the creek.
- 34. There are no known or suspected sites where contaminated materials may be encountered within the work limits for Bear Creek. The borings taken along Bear Creek did not indicate the presence of any contaminants. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) has no record of any potential sites in the Bear Creek reach of the Rochester Project.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- 35. Construction of the proposed features will cause the loss of streambank vegetation. These losses will be partially offset by landscape plantings. Mitigation for terrestrial losses associated with project construction will be provided with the acquisition and development of approximately 140 acres adjacent to the Keller Wildlife Management Area just southwest of Rochester. Development on the acquired lands includes plantings and trails. This mitigation feature is being constructed as part of the Stage 2B construction contract.
- 36. Channel construction will cause the loss of instream habitat. Mitigation features for aquatic habitat losses include the construction of a native soil channel bottom in a portion of Bear Creek that will allow a meandering low-flow channel to form. A meandering low-flow channel is also being constructed in portions of other reaches along the Zumbro River. Aquatic mitigation features also include the placement of large riprap along the low-flow channel to provide instream habitat. The low-flow channel will be allowed to stabilize before the large riprap is placed. It will take 3 to 5 years for the channel to stabilize. After that time, it will be determined where it would be the most beneficial to place the large riprap. Alternate instream structures, such as small wingdams or other types of current deflectors, may be installed in lieu of large riprap. The location, design and placement of aquatic habitat improvement features will be done through coordination with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 37. Design departures from the GDM have been evaluated. The proposed changes will not result in any substantive changes in impacts from what was described in the Environmental Impact Statement, dated January 1979, or the Supplemental Information report, dated August 1982. Therefore, additional NEPA documentation is not necessary.

#### WATER QUALITY

38. Only riprap and bedding from approved quarries will be placed in the channel. Material excavated from the channel will be used for temporary earth berms to divert water. Excavation and blasting will cause a temporary increase in turbidity during construction. Levels of turbidity would return to normal after construction. No long-term ponding of water, change of runoff characteristics, or operational procedures that would affect water quality would be associated with the proposed project. The Section 404(b)(1) evaluation, which further addresses water quality impacts, is in the 1982 Supplemental Information Report.

#### CULTURAL RESOURCES

- 39. In accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the National Register of Historic Places has been consulted. As of December, 1991, there are twenty-four properties listed on the National Register in Olmsted County, Minnesota. Fifteen properties, including fourteen buildings and one residential historic district, are located in the corporate limits of the city of Rochester. Three additional National Register properties are listed for the Rochester vicinity. None of these properties will be affected by the Rochester Flood Control Project.
- 40. There have been thirteen cultural resources surveys conducted for the Rochester-South Fork Zumbro Flood Control Project since 1975. In 1975, 1976, and 1981, four general cultural resources surveys for the entire Rochester project were undertaken. The first survey identified five prehistoric and six historic sites in the project area. The 1981 survey did not locate any additional sites. The 1981 survey also reexamined three of the sites identified in earlier surveys that potentially would have been impacted by the project. None of these three sites was found to be significant. In 1978 and 1982, archaeologists surveyed the Bear Creek stage. These surveys did not locate any cultural resources in the Bear Creek reach of the project. (The remaining cultural resources surveys relate to other stages of the Rochester project). To summarize, no sites have ever been located in the area to be impacted by Stage 4.
- 41. There are no sites listed on or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places in Stage 4 of the Rochester Flood Control Project.
- 42. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, Stage 4 Rochester Flood Control Project has been coordinated with the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office.

# RECREATION, LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT, AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

43. The project will impact an existing Land and Water Conservation (LAW-CON) park, named Bear Creek Park, upstream of station 63+00. The upstream drop structure, overflow embankments and tie-back levee are located in this park. Lands will be provided by the city to mitigate any loss in park land. Additional information is included in Appendix E.

- 44. A landscape development plan has been prepared for Stage 4. Plantings used in Stage 4 are consistent with those used in other stages of the project. Plantings will be used in the residential areas to separate the public recreational trail from private yards. All plant material has been selected for hardiness, ease of maintenance, seasonal color, and texture variation.
- 45. Placement of topsoil and grasses over the riprap above the 20-year flood elevation will enhance the visual quality of the project. In areas where a high flow channel is used the bench and banks will be protected by turf. In areas where bends or transitions require riprap for the high flow channel topsoil and grass will be placed over the riprap. For additional information see Appendix E.

#### MEASURES FOR PHYSICAL SECURITY AND SAFETY

46. The side walls of the drop structures will consist of high vertical walls. Chain link fencing will be used along these walls for safety. The trail near the upstream drop structure is routed away from the drop structure to discourage access. At the bridge underpasses and where walls are adjacent to the trail, handrails will be used for safety. Underpasses are provided to eliminate dangerous street crossings for recreational trail users. The underpasses will be lit to provide security and reduce vandalism. The wall mounted light fixtures will have polycarbonate "vandal-resistant" lenses.

#### HANDICAPPED FACILITIES

47. The path and access ramps have been designed with grades of less than 5% so that the path will be accessible to wheel chairs.

#### SOURCES OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

48. Granular materials are not abundant in the Rochester area but are available. Pervious sand may be found in river basins. Coarse aggregate is not readily available naturally, and is manufactured from quarries. Semipervious fill can be obtained from on-site borrow in excavated areas.

#### AGGREGATE AND GRANULAR MATERIALS

49. Riprap, bedding and drainage fill is produced from operating quarries located within 15 miles of Rochester. These quarries have been used extensively by the Minnesota Department of Transportation and have been used on previous stages of construction of the Rochester Flood Control Project. Pervious fill is available from producing pits in the valleys of the South Fork Zumbro River and Cascade Creek. Coarse concrete aggregate is available from the same quarries mentioned above and fine aggregate is available from the pits also mentioned above.

#### CONCRETE AGGREGATE

50. Concrete aggregate of adequate quality can be obtained from two quarries in the Shakopee and Oneota formations within 15 miles of Rochester.

#### OTHER CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

51. Random fill, semi-pervious fill and topsoil can be obtained from the project excavations. Concrete and precast concrete products are available from manufacturers within the city of Rochester.

#### CONSTRUCTIBILITY

- 52. Major construction activities for Stage 4 are primarily channel improvements and construction of related facilities on Bear Creek. The work includes the following major construction activities.
  - a. Removal of three existing pedestrian bridges; concrete, masonry, and stone walls; and the temporary sheet pile drop structure
  - b. Excavation and disposal of 265,300 cubic yards of soil
  - c. Excavation and disposal of 59,000 cubic yards of bedrock
  - d. Construction of a 13,500 cubic yard tie-back levee
  - e. Construction of 4,200 cubic yards of structural concrete slabs and walls
  - f. Construction of three pedestrian bridges
  - g. Placement of 50,800 cubic yards of riprap and bedding
  - h. Placement of 17,800 square yards of interlocking slope protection
  - i. Restoration and landscaping activities
- 53. Construction is recommended to begin at the downstream end of Bear Creek and proceed upstream. Excavation will be done in the wet to reduce the need for cofferdams and dewatering. Riprap may be placed without dewatering since normal flows in the widened channel will be low. Some minor berming may be used to direct flow away from the side slopes during placement of the interlocking slope protection. Construction of the drop structures will require dewatering and cofferdams to build one side of the drop structure at a time. In the case of the upstream drop structure the flow could be diverted around the structure to allow for construction. Construction of scour protection and concrete walls will also require cofferdams and dewatering. The construction procedures required are not considered to be of a specialty nature and all activities can be accomplished using ordinary equipment and methods.
- 54. MnDOT plans to replace the US Highway 14 west bound bridge during the time construction is planned for Bear Creek. This will require coordination during development of plans and specifications to determine the sequence of construction adjacent to the bridge.
- 55. Channel excavation will be in bedrock from approximate station 11+00 to station 47+00. It is anticipated that much of the rock will not be able to be excavated by ripping (see Geotechnical Appendix C). Rock which can not be ripped shall be removed by blasting, jackhammering or other approved means. Use of blasting is a concern due to the existence of a 10" gas main crossing under the channel near station 38+00. The line is placed in the bedrock under the channel and is believed to have minimal bedding to cushion vibrations. Therefore, the gas main will have to be shut down during blasting. The gas main could be shut down during warm weather when demand for heating is low. If blasting is required, the Contractor's blasting procedure shall conform to state and federal laws and municipal ordinances.

#### ACCESS ROADS

56. Public roads and streets will be used for access to project construction sites. To facilitate removal of excess soil and placement of riprap and bedding, it is anticipated that the contractor will construct temporary haul roads along both channel banks and within the limits of work. Typically there is about 50 feet between the edge of riprap and the limits of work.

#### REAL ESTATE REQUIREMENTS

- 57. The city of Rochester will provide, without cost to the United States, and as generally provided by the Local Cooperation Agreement, all real estate interests, to include borrow and disposal areas, required for construction and subsequent project maintenance of the project. The city will comply with all of the provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policy Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646, as amended).
- 58. The Stage 4 flood control project will require approximately 50.31 acres of real estate. The real estate consists of approximately 54 separate ownerships of land which must be acquired in fee title, permanent and temporary easements. The real estate interests required for this project were estimated from project Right-of-Way drawings and acreages. A break down of Real Estate costs is included in the Detailed Estimate of Cost Appendix (Appendix F).

Fee Title (includes lands, improvements and damages)	5.42 acres
Permanent Channel Improvement Easements	43.34 acres
Temporary Construction Area Easements	1.55 acres

59. One of the tracts was a partial taking of a bowling alley property. The partial take seriously impacted the operation of the bowling alley. The appraisal indicated that the value of the partial take approached the fee value of the entire tract. Because of the probability of an inverse condemnation claim by the owner, the local sponsor decided to purchase the entire tract in fee. This decision allowed the channel to be realigned with an increased hydraulic radius, and resulted in the removal of two other tracts from the project.

#### RELOCATIONS

#### UTILITIES

60. Local utility companies will make all necessary relocations of telephone, electric power, and gas facilities in the project area. Relocations of an existing water main and replacement of a sanitary sewer with an inverted sanitary sewer siphon will be included in this project. Consideration is being given to a plan to reroute the sanitary sewer and avoid the need for a siphon. These utilities are located throughout the project.

#### ROADS AND BRIDGES

61. Three existing pedestrian bridges will be removed and replaced as part of Stage 4. Scour protection will be added at each existing traffic bridge over the project. Details are presented in Appendix D.

#### COORDINATION

62. The design for Stage 4 was developed through extensive coordination with the City of Rochester. Coordination was also done with adjacent landowners, utility companies, MnDOT and the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Project timing and layout of utilities, trails and retaining walls were included in this coordination. Pertinent correspondence is included in Appendix G.

#### COST ESTIMATE

63. The estimate of costs in this DM is based on October 1992 price levels and reflects recent prices for similar work in the St. Paul District. Table 1 presents a comparison of the DM cost estimate for stage 4 with the current approved estimate, adjusted to October 1992 price levels. A detailed cost estimate is presented in Appendix F.

Table 1 - Summary Comparison of Estimated First Costs

(a	rrent Approved Estimate djusted to October 1992	Revised Estimate (October 1992
Item	price levels)	price levels)
Project first cost		
Relocations	\$ 281,000	\$ 577,000
Roads	1,477,000	479,000
Channels	7,205,000	6,881,000
Levees	3,469,000	601,000
Recreation	402,000	1,096,000
Diversion Structures	1,563,000	687,000
Planning, Engineering and des	ign 2,240,000	2,269,000
Construction Management	620,000	672,000
Non-Federal first cost (LERRD	S)	
Lands and damages	3,431,000	3,060,000
Relocations	592,000	558,000
TOTAL PROJECT FIRST COSTS	\$21,280,000	\$16,880,000

- 64. The decrease/increase in the first costs (\$4,400,000) between this estimate (\$16,880,000) and the M-CACES estimate (\$21,280,000) is attributed to the following (- indicates decrease and + indicates increase over approved PB-3 estimate):
  - a. Relocations \$ +296,000
    Increase in utility modifications based on moving the costs of outlet modifications from the 09 channels and canals account to the 02 relocations account. This is in accordance with EC 1110-2-538, Civil Works Project Cost Estimating Code of Accounts, dated, 28 February 1989. These costs are included as a federal first cost in accordance with the Rochester LCA agreement.
  - b. Roads, Railroads and Bridges \$ -998,000 Decrease in roads is due to the elimination of the road raise due to the refined design of the upstream levee.
  - c. Channels and Canals \$ -324,000

    Decrease in channel costs based on moving costs for outlet modifications and on refined engineering and design including elimination of riprap in the channel through most of Slatterly Park.
  - d. Levees and Floodwalls \$-2,868,000

    Decrease in Levees based on refined engineering and design including reduction in the length and height of the upstream levee and changing from gabions to riprap overflow embankments.
  - e. Recreation Facilities \$ +694,000
    Increase in Recreation Facilities based on refined engineering and design. Landscaping for enhancement of the recreational trail was moved to this account. Costs for trail lighting and an underpass at 4th Street were also added.
  - f. Diversion Structures \$ -876,000

    Decrease in Diversion Structures based on refined engineering and design.
  - g. Planning, Engineering and Design \$ +29,000 Increase due to refinements in the estimated work load.
  - h. Construction Management \$+52,000Increase due to refinements in the estimated work load.
  - Lands and damages \$ -371,000
     Decrease based on refined engineering and design including reduction in lands required for levee construction.
  - j. Non-Federal Relocations \$ -34,000 Decrease based on refined engineering and design.

#### CURRENT BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

65. The benefit-cost analysis for the project as developed for the fiscal year 1993 budget documents [the total project cost reflected in this analysis is \$115,600,000 (October 1991 price levels) at an interest rate of 8 5/8 percent and with cost sharing as defined by the 1986 Water Resources Development Act] is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2 - BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

	Last Estimate Presented to Congress (Oct 1990-8 5/8%)	Current Estimate (Applicable Rate) (Oct 1991-8 5/8%)	Percent of Benefits	Current Estimate (Oct 1991-8 3/4%)	Percent of Benefits
Benefits (Average Annual)	<b>\$12,566,700</b>	\$13,650,000	100 (A)	\$13,666,000	100
Flood Control	(10,006,100)	(11,089,400)	(81)	(11,086,200)	(81)
Advance Replacement	(1,568,200)	(1,568,200)	(12)	(1,589,900)	(12)
Recreation	(992,400)	(992,400)	(7)	(989,900)	(7)
Annual Charges	10,513,900	12,071,000 (B)		12,274,400	
Federal	(7,521,600)	(8,609,300)		(8,759,000)	
Interest	7,519,900	8,607,300		8,757,000	
Amortization	1,700	2,000		2,000	
Non-Federal	(2,992,300)	(3,461,700) (B)		(3,515,400)	
Interest	2,608,700	3,078,000		3,131,700	
Amortization	600	700		700	
Recreation Maintenance					
& Operation	97,000	97,000		97,000	
Flood Control					
Maintenance & Operati	on 286,000	286,000		286,000	
Benefit-Cost Ratio	1.2	1.13 (C)		1.11	

<sup>(</sup>A) The benefit to cost ratio is based on benefits and costs which have been presented in the Supplement to the Post Authorization Change Report (October 1990 price level) and annualized at the specified discount rate.

#### SCHEDULE FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

#### DESIGN

66. Plans and specifications for stage 4 are scheduled to be completed in the third quarter of fiscal year 1993.

<sup>(</sup>B) Increase due to increased first costs.

<sup>(</sup>C) Decrease in B/C ratio due to increased first costs

#### CONSTRUCTION

67. A continuing contract for stage 4 is scheduled to be advertised in the third quarter of fiscal year 1993. Award of the construction contract is scheduled for the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1993; construction is scheduled for completion in September 1995.

#### FUNDING SCHEDULE

68. On the basis on the revised estimate for this DM and the current schedule for completion of the project, the Federal funds required (by fiscal year) are as follows:

Funds allocated thru FY 1992	\$38,458,000
Fiscal year 1993	15,100,000
1994	22,500,000
1995	14 742 000

#### POST AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

69. Reauthorization of the Rochester project is required because the total project cost estimate exceeds the Section 902 limitations of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. A Post Authorization Change report addressing the project cost increase was submitted to CENCD in July 1990, forwarded to HQUSACE in October 1990, and provided to OMB for review in July 1991. OMB review was completed in March 1992. On 1 April 1992 the ASA provided a recommendation to Congress for project reauthorization as part of the 1992 Water Resources Development Act.

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

70. Under the terms of the LCA, the local sponsors will be responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the project. Major items of O&M include periodic inspections of the channel and structures; periodic removal of sediments and debris, especially after floods; cleaning and repair of the recreational trails and lighting; and care of the landscape plantings. Channel maintenance is discussed in appendix A.

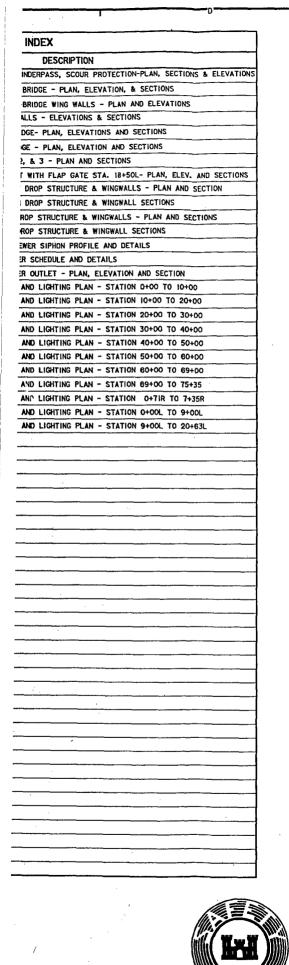
#### RECOMMENDATION

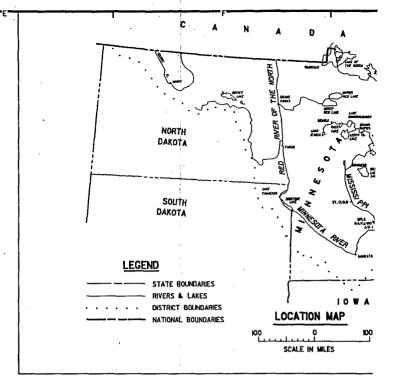
71. I recommend the approval of the plan for Stage 4, Bear Creek at Rochester, Minnesota, flood control project as presented in this DM.

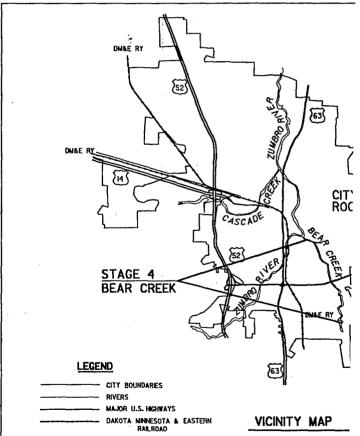
Richard W. Craig Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

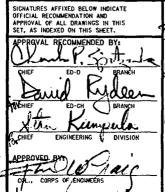
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7 PLAN AND PROFILE - STATION 40+00 TO 50+00	
B PLAN AND PROFILE - STATION 50+00 TO 60+00	
9 PLAN AND PROFILE - STATION 60+00 TO 69+00	
10 PLAN AND PROFILE - STATION 69+00 TO 75+35	
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13 PLAN AND PROFILE - STATION 9+00L TO 20+00L	
14 PLAN AND PROFILE - STATION 20+00L TO 29+00L	
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16 CHANNEL SECTIONS 4-8 - STATION 8+00 TO 11+90	
17 CHANNEL SECTIONS 7-9 - STATION 11+90 13+00	
18 CHANNEL SECTIONS 10-12 - STATION 13+00 TO 14+90	
19 CHANNEL SECTIONS 13-15 - STATION 14+90 TO 23+75	
20 CHANNEL SECTIONS 16-18 - STATION 25+00 TO 39+00	
21 CHANNEL SECTIONS 19-21 - STATION 39+00 TO 47+00	
22 CHANNEL SECTIONS 22-24 - STATION 47+00 TO 61+00	
23 CHANNEL SECTIONS 25-27 - STATION 63+00 TO 66+00	
24 CHANNEL SECTIONS 28-30 - STATION 68+83 TO 71+10	
25 CHANNEL SECTIONS 31-33 - STATION 71+80 TO 73+50	•
26 RIGHT LEVEE SECTIONS 1-3 - STATION 0+7IR TO 9+35R	
27 LEFT LEVEE SECTIONS 1-4 - STATION 0+71L TO 29+00L	

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CHIEF HYDROLACY SECTION

CHIEF GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN SECTION

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AE APPROVING OFFICIAL:

FLOOD CC

DESIGNED: KFB/CAS

CHECKED: GVF

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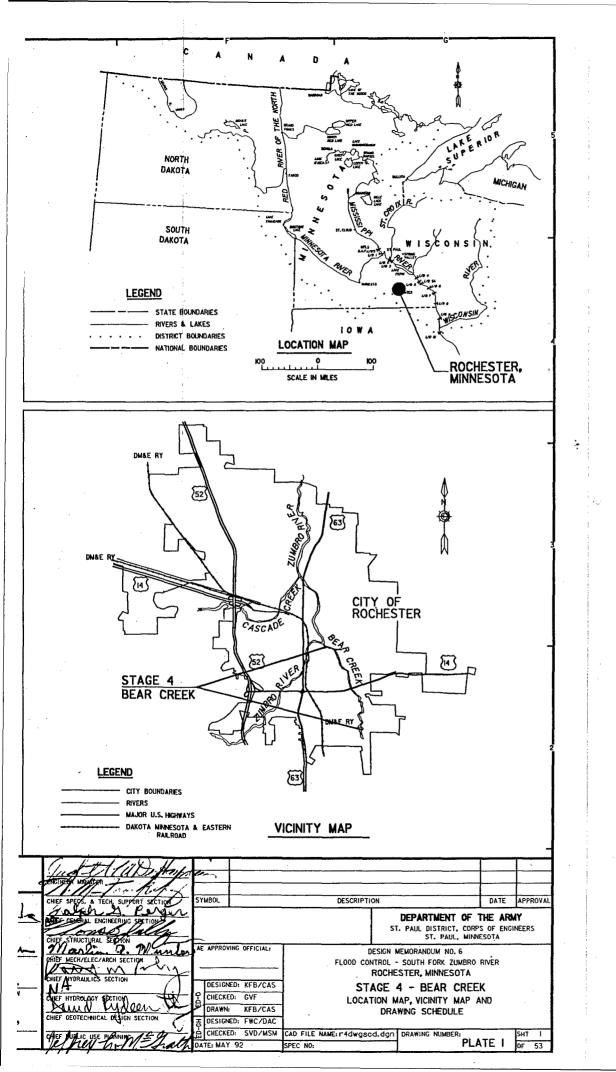
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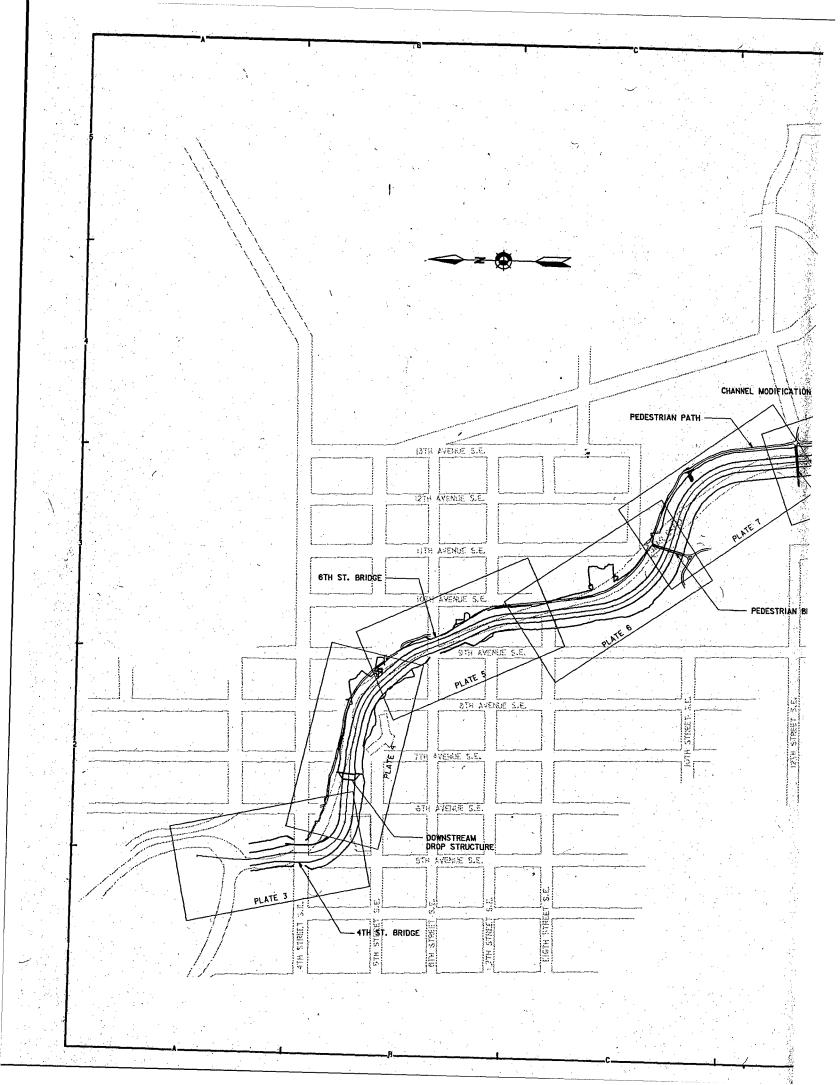
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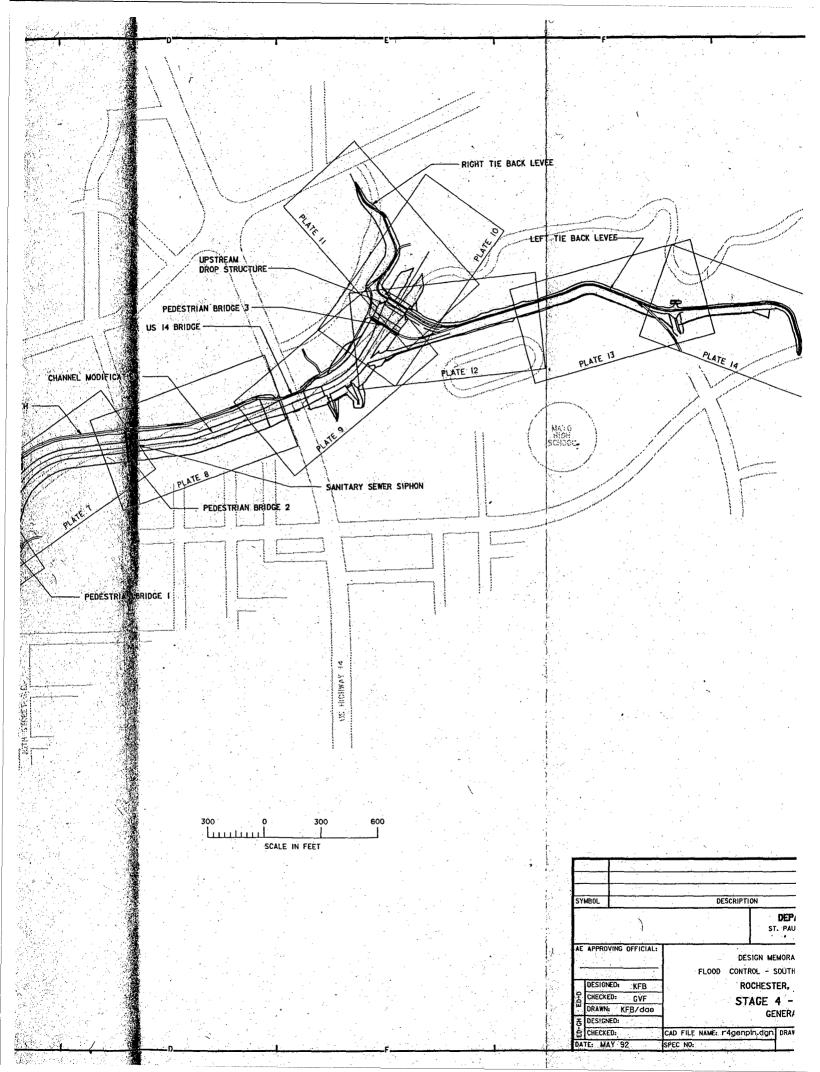
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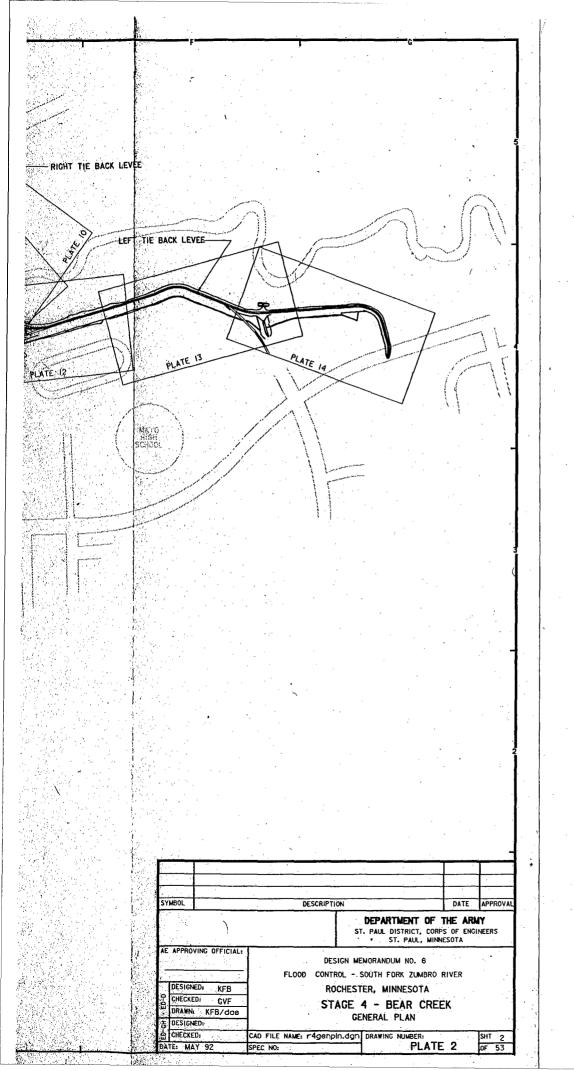
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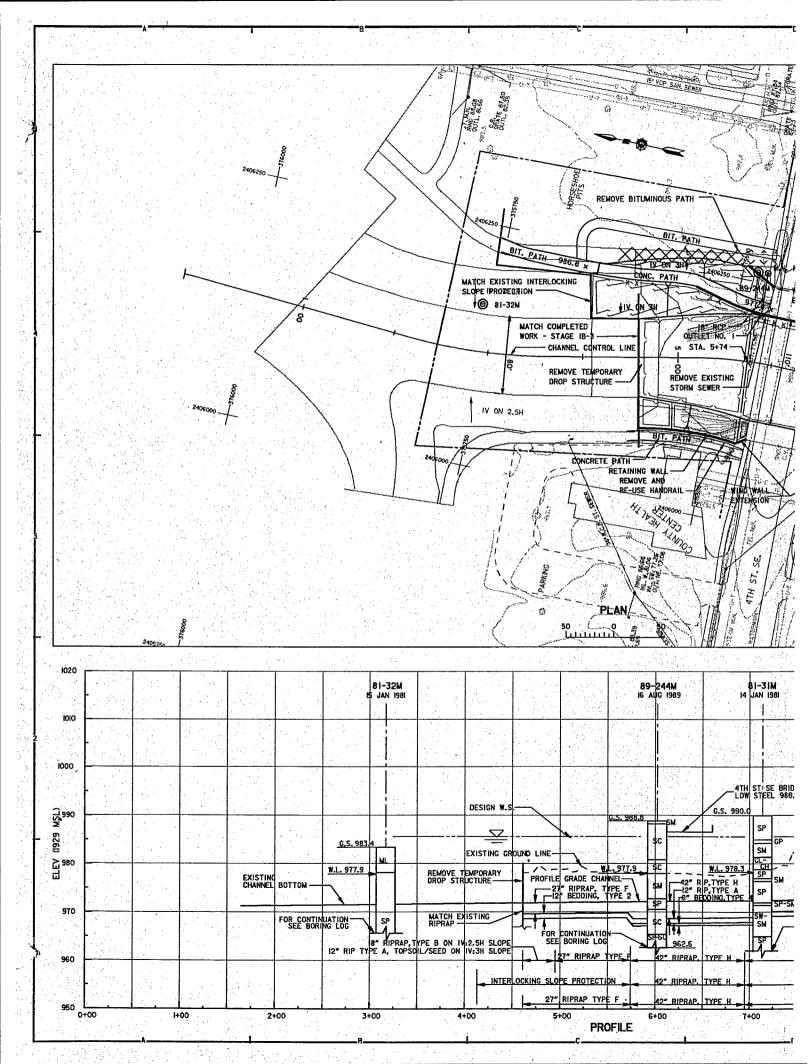
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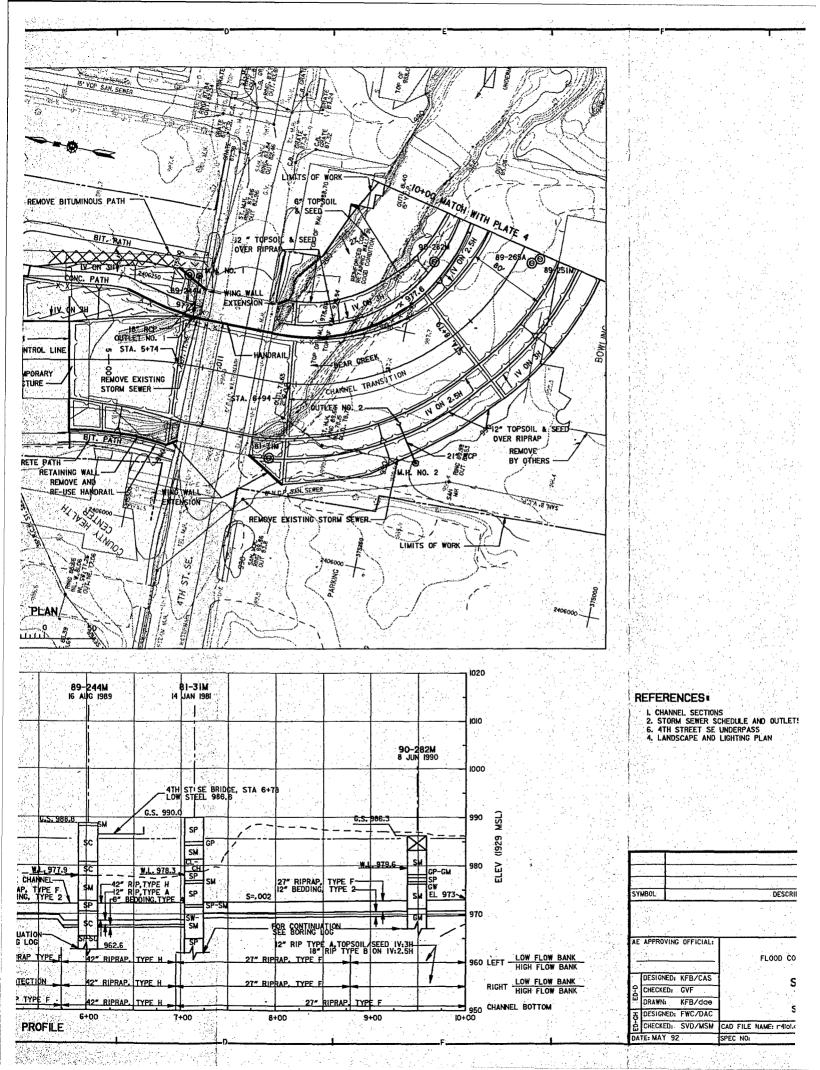


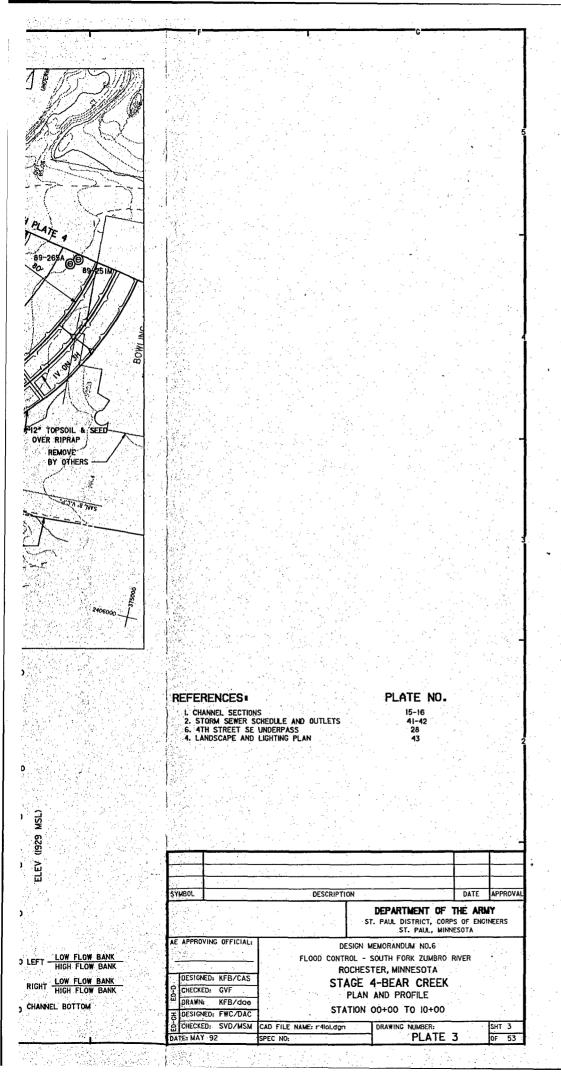


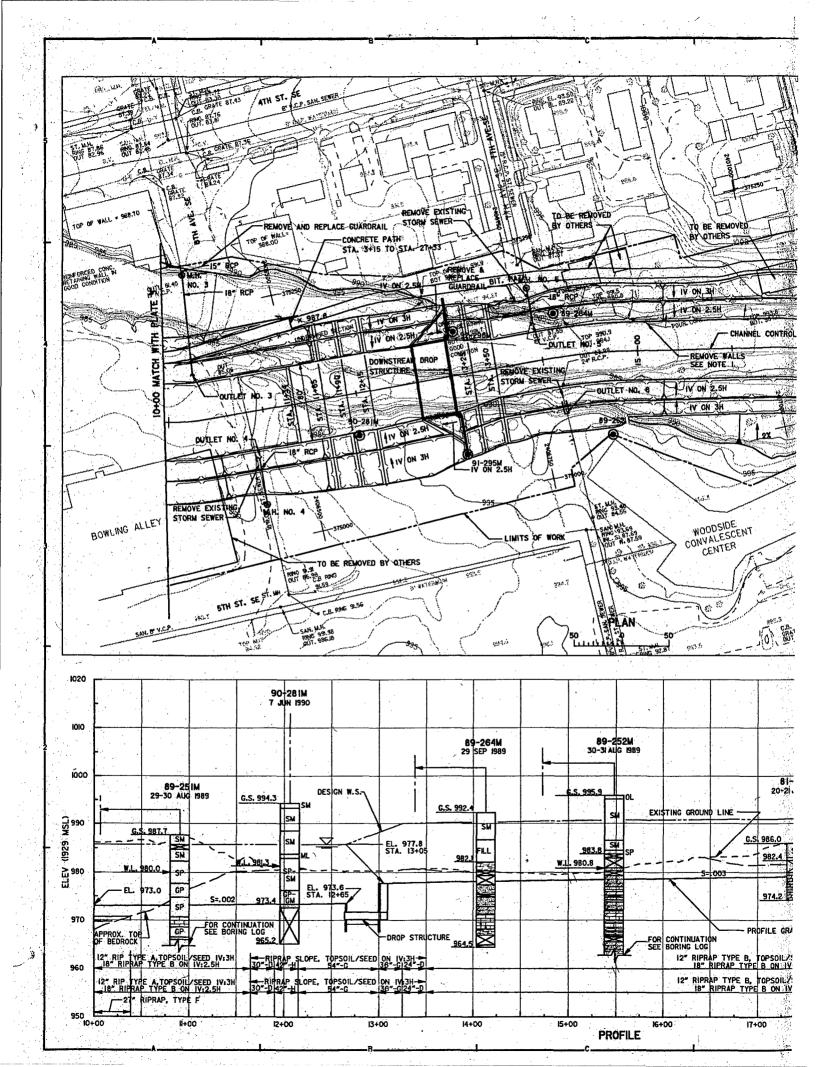


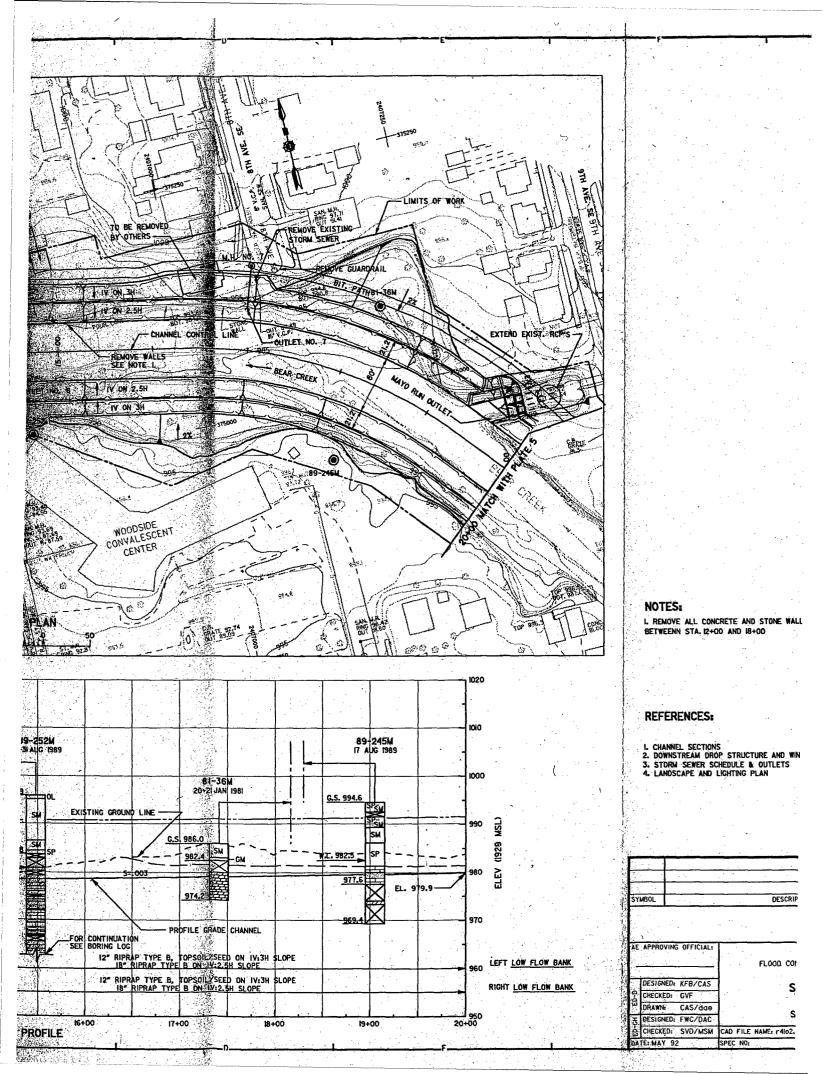


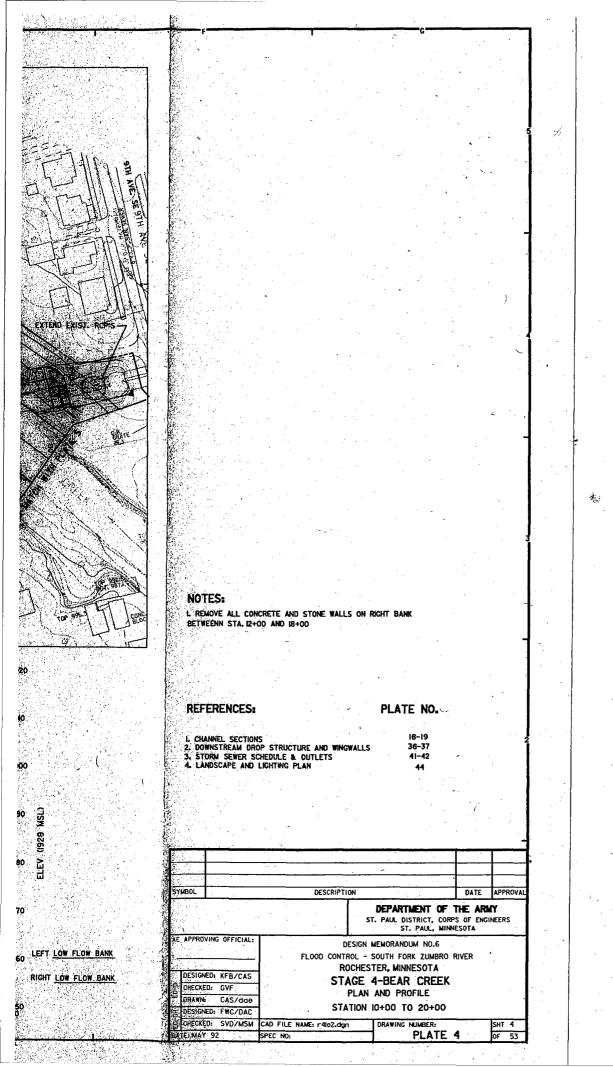


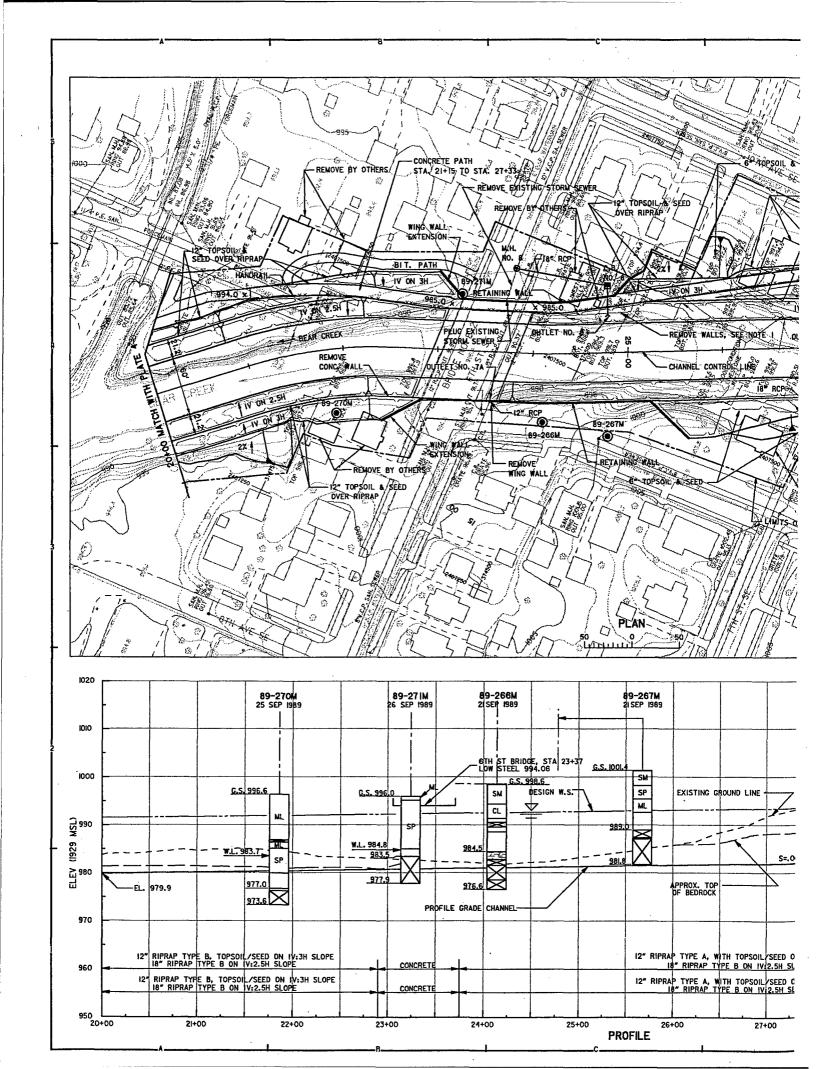


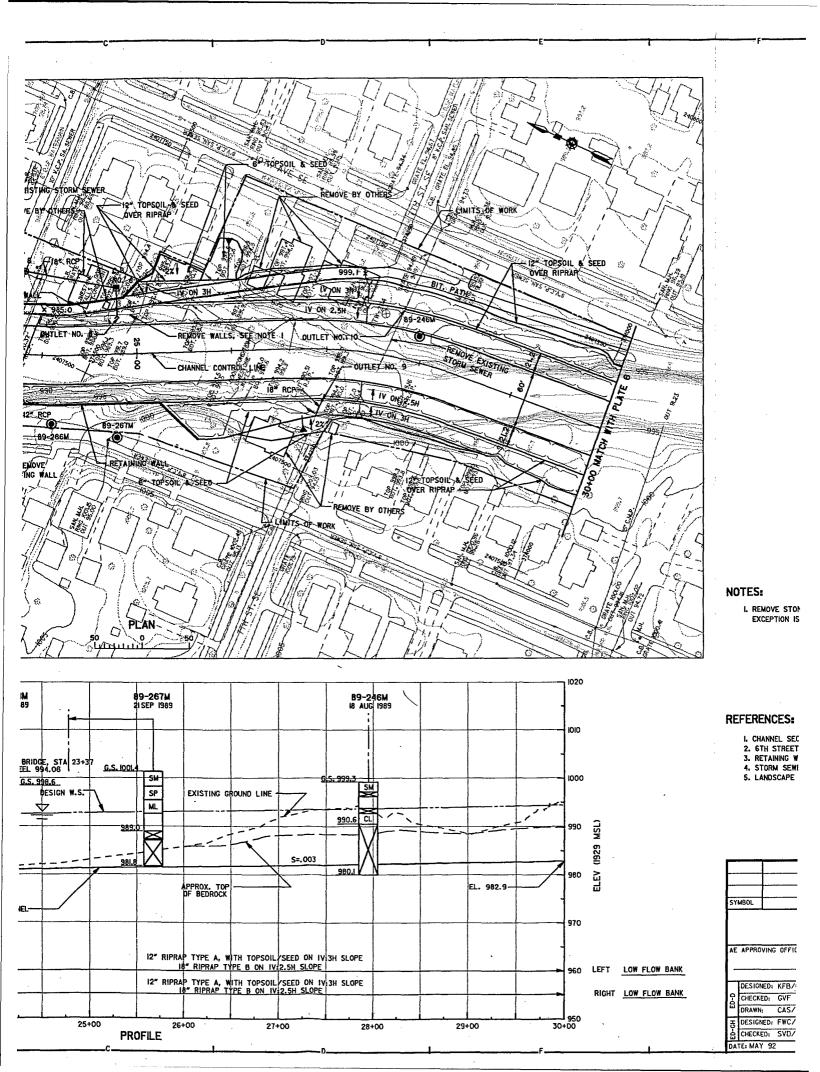


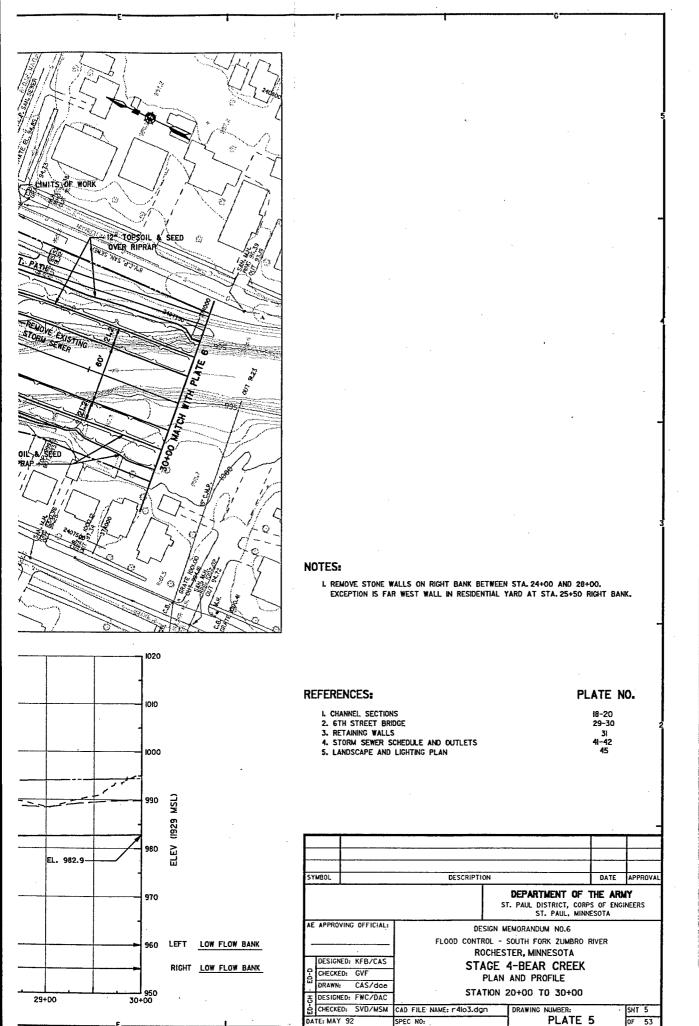




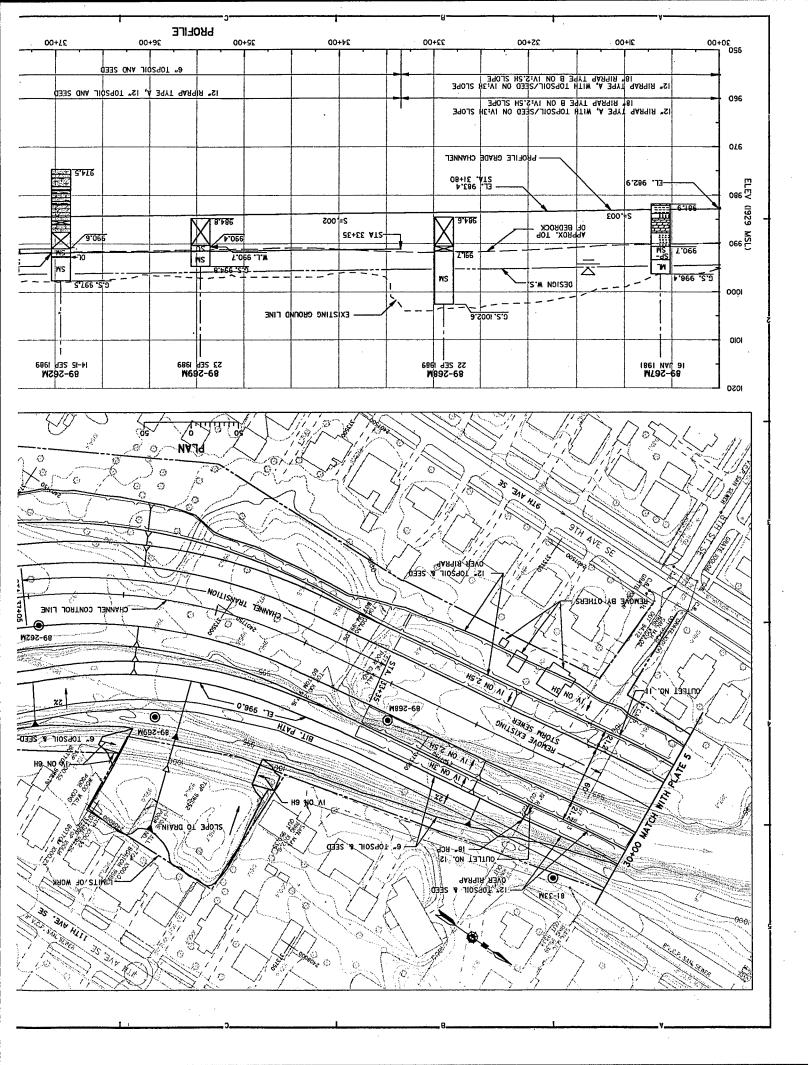


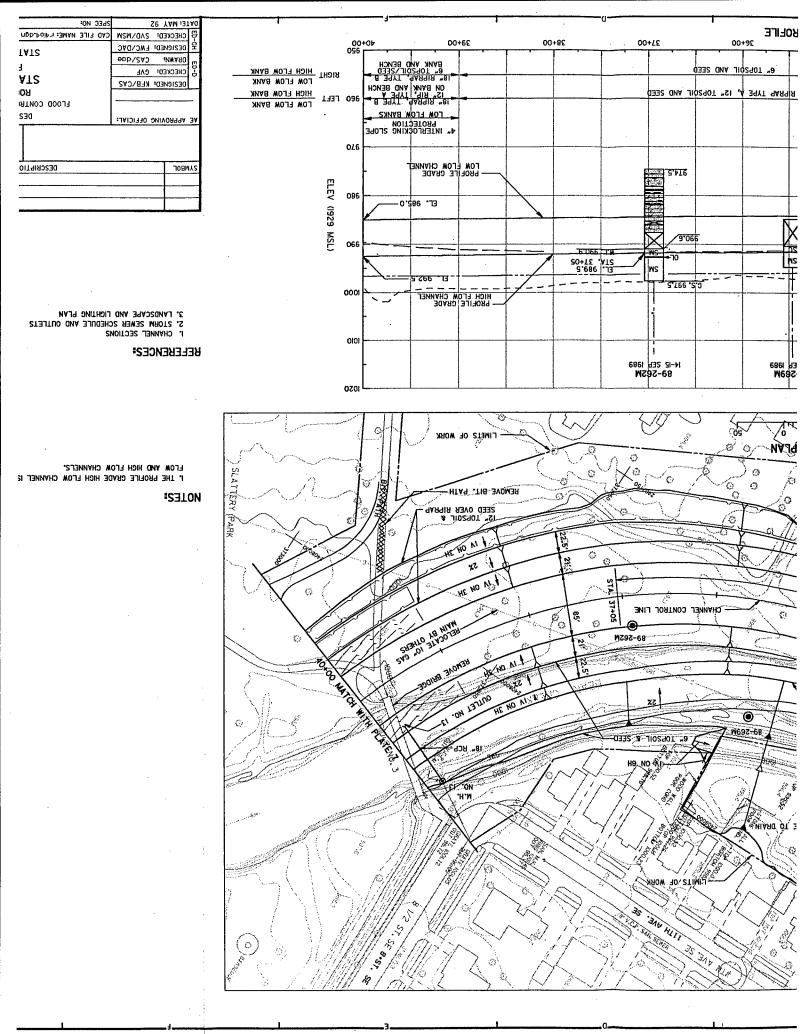


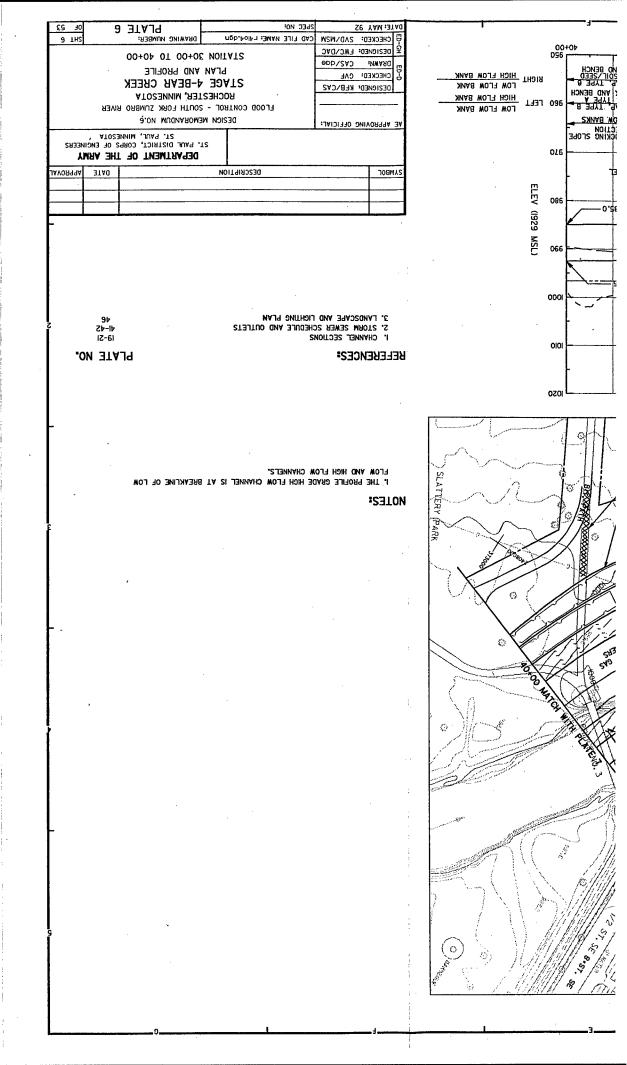


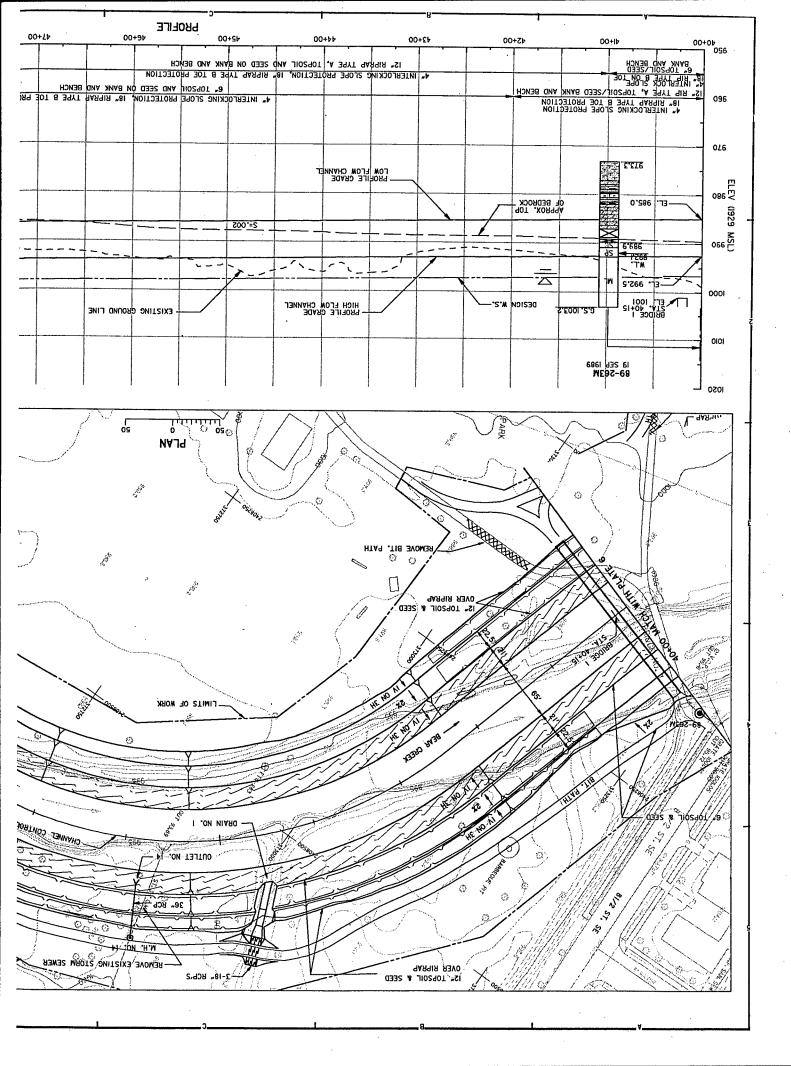


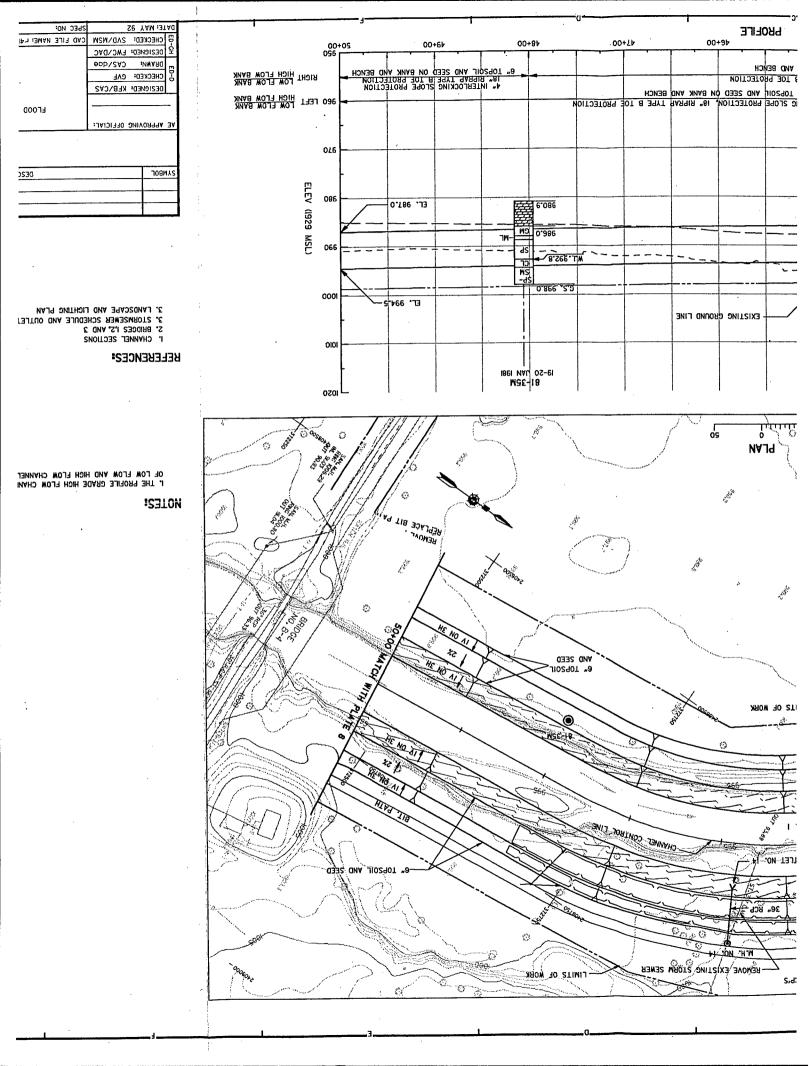
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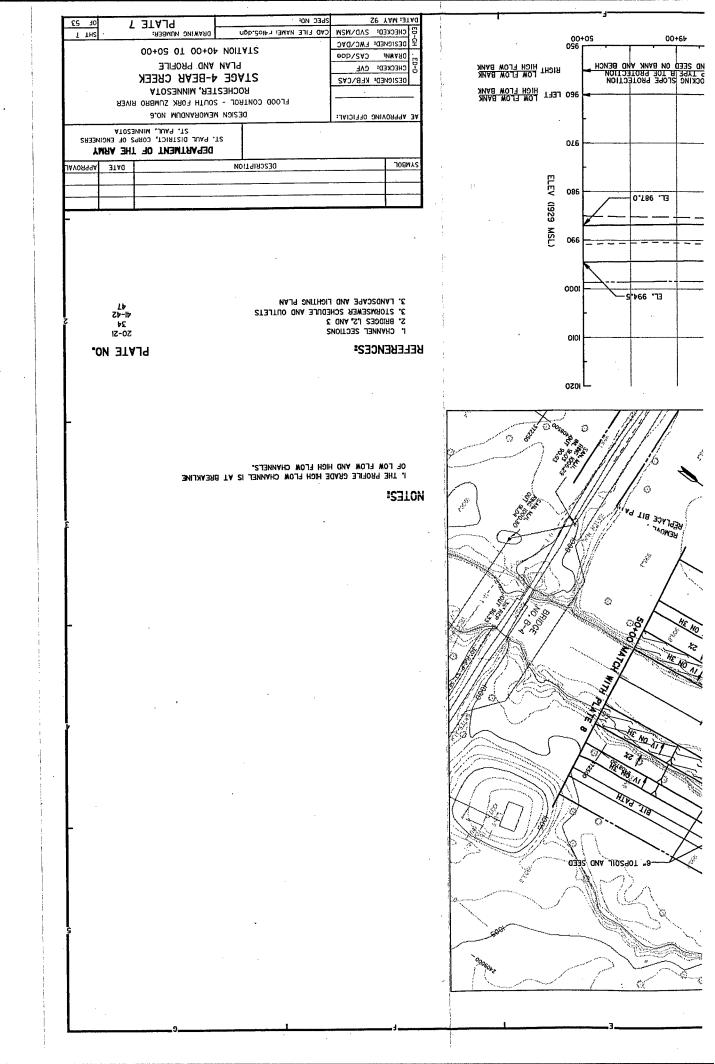


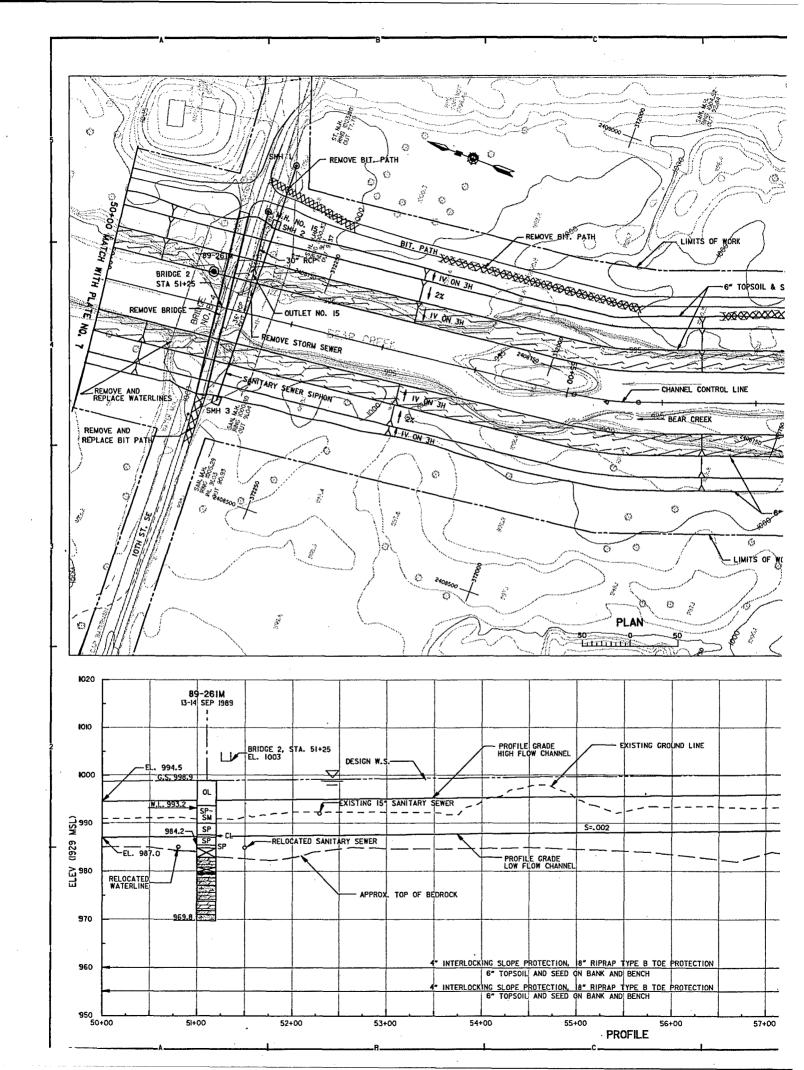


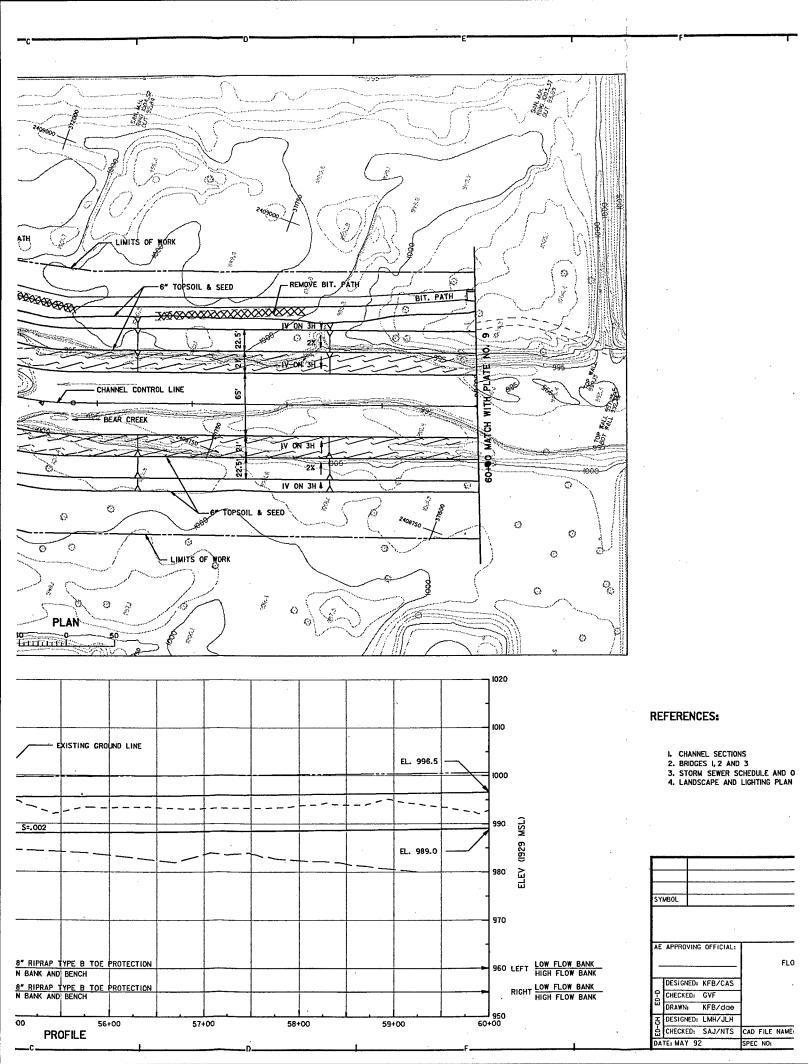


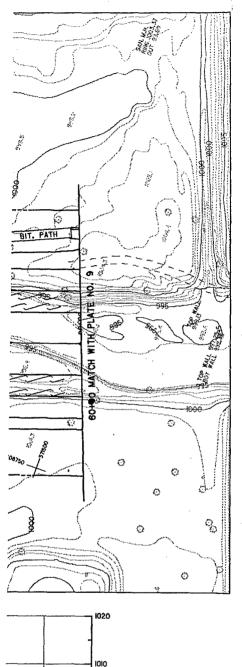


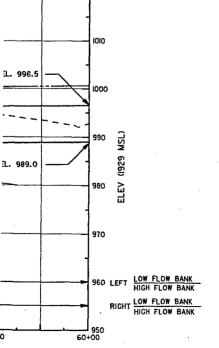








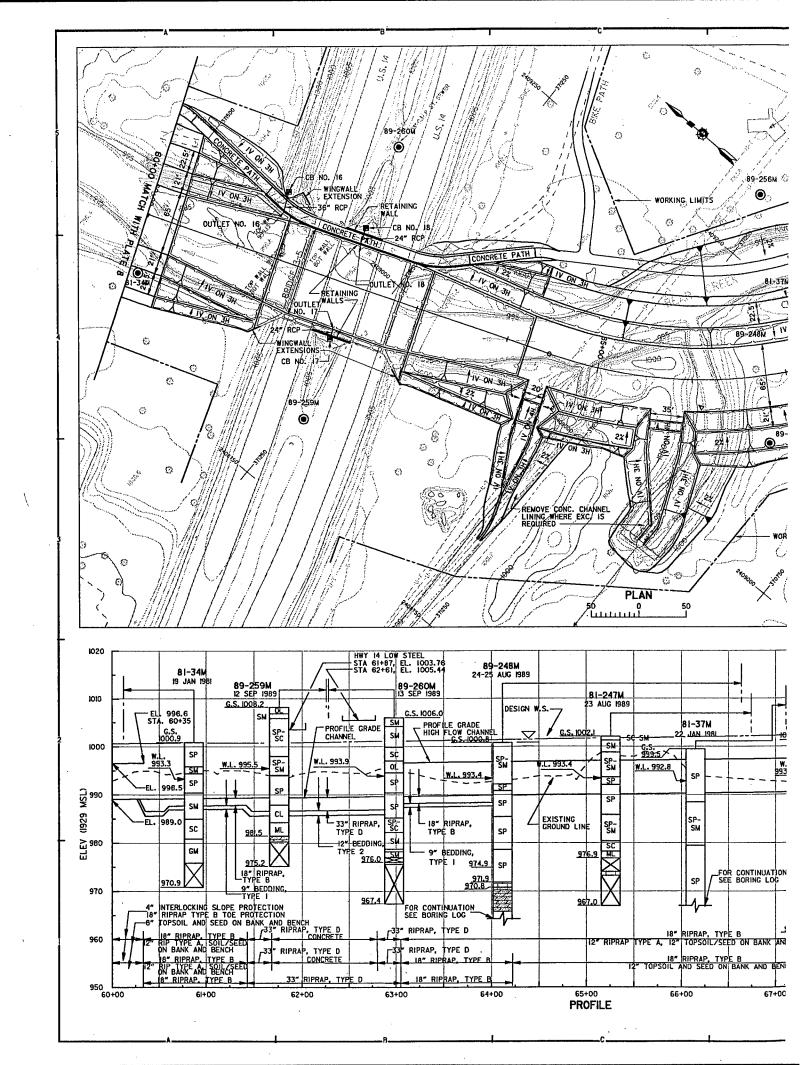


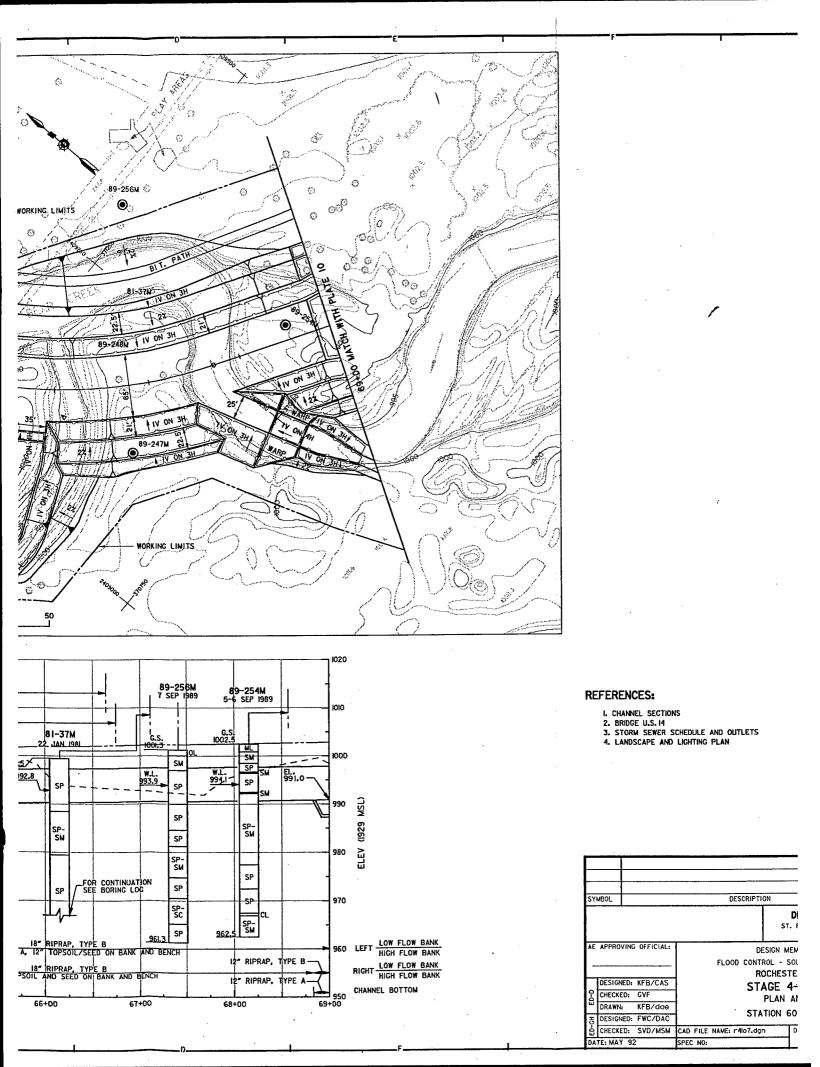


# PLATE NO.

I. CHANNEL SECTIONS		22
2. BRIDGES 1, 2 AND 3	•	34
3. STORM SEWER SCHEDULE AND OUTLETS		41-42
4. LANDSCAPE AND LIGHTING PLAN		48

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H			·				+		
SYMBOL			DESCRIPTION	N		DATE	APP	APPROVA	
				\$1	DEPARTMENT OF . PAUL DISTRICT, CORF ST. PAUL, MINN	S OF ENG		ıs	
AE APPROVING OFFICIAL:			DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO.6						
۱ -			FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER						
			RO	CHES	TER, MINNESOTA				
	DESIGNED	KFB/CAS	STAGE 4-BEAR CREEK						
CHECKED: GVF			PLAN AND PROFILE						
ω	DRAWN:	KFB/dae	1						
핑	DESIGNED:	LMH/JLH	STATION 50+00 TO 60+00						
읍	CHECKED:	SAJ/NTS	CAD FILE NAME: r4106.dgn		DRAWING NUMBER:		SHT	В	
DA.	TE. MAY 95	>	CDCC NO.	PI ATE				63	







1. CHANNEL SECTIONS

2. BRIDGE U.S. 14
3. STORM SEWER SCHEDULE AND OUTLETS
4. LANDSCAPE AND LIGHTING PLAN

#### PLATE NO.

22-23 32-33 41-42 49

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	DATE APPROVAL
		1 1
		-

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

DESIGNED: KFB/CAS CHECKED: GVF DRAWN: KFB/dge

AE APPROVING OFFICIAL:

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO.6 FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

STAGE 4-BEAR CREEK PLAN AND PROFILE

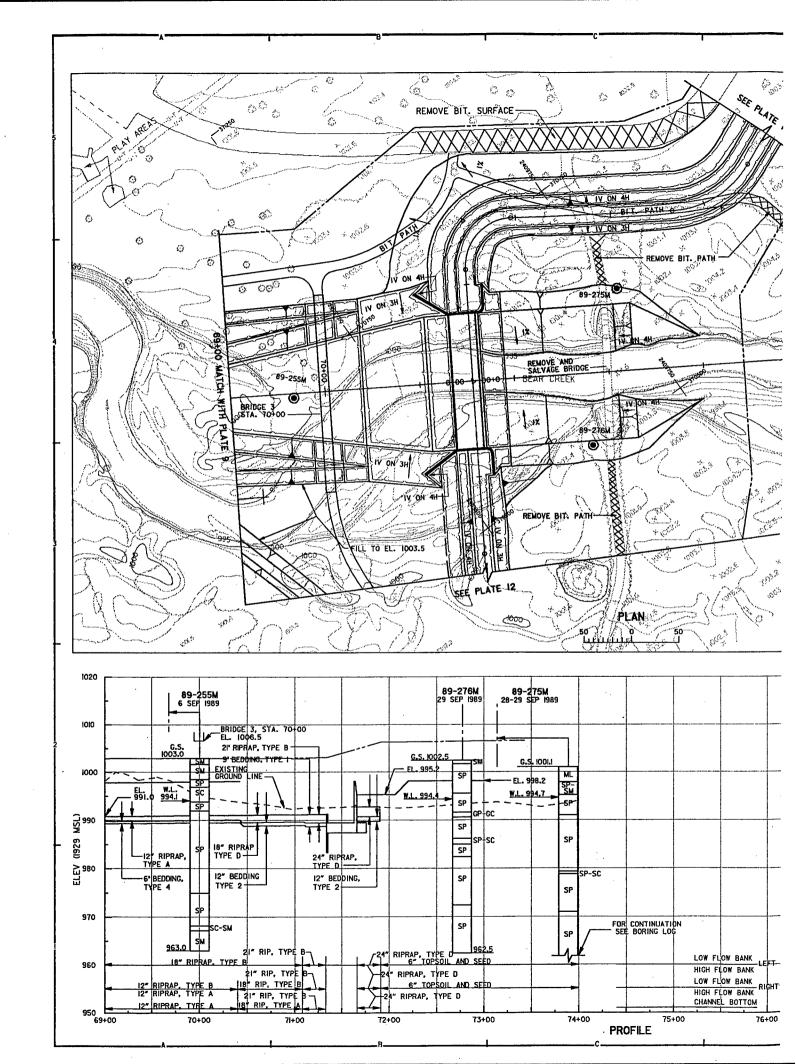
STATION 60+00 TO 69+00 DESIGNED: FWC/DAC CHECKED: SVD/MSM CAD FILE NAME: 14107.dgn

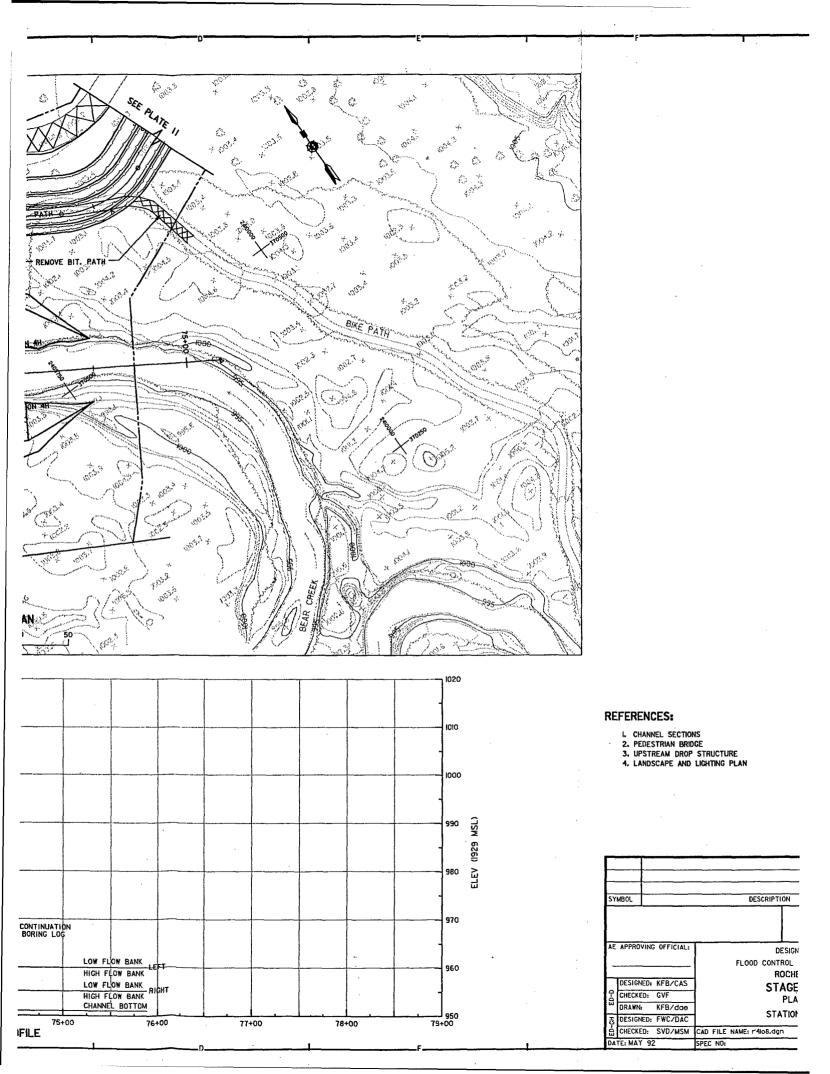
SPEC NO:

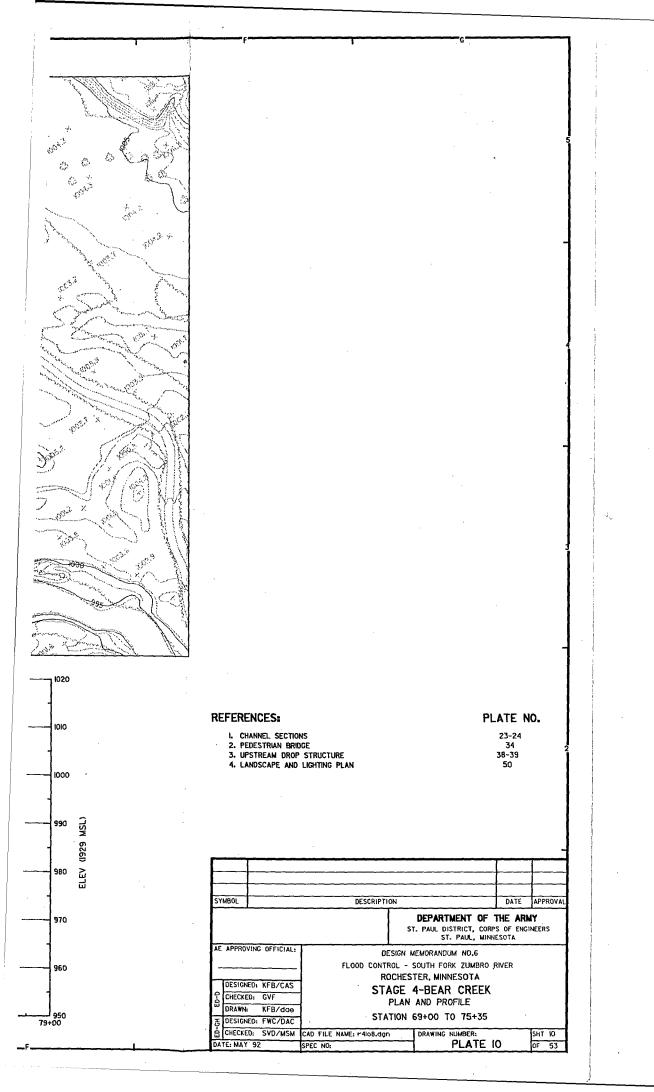
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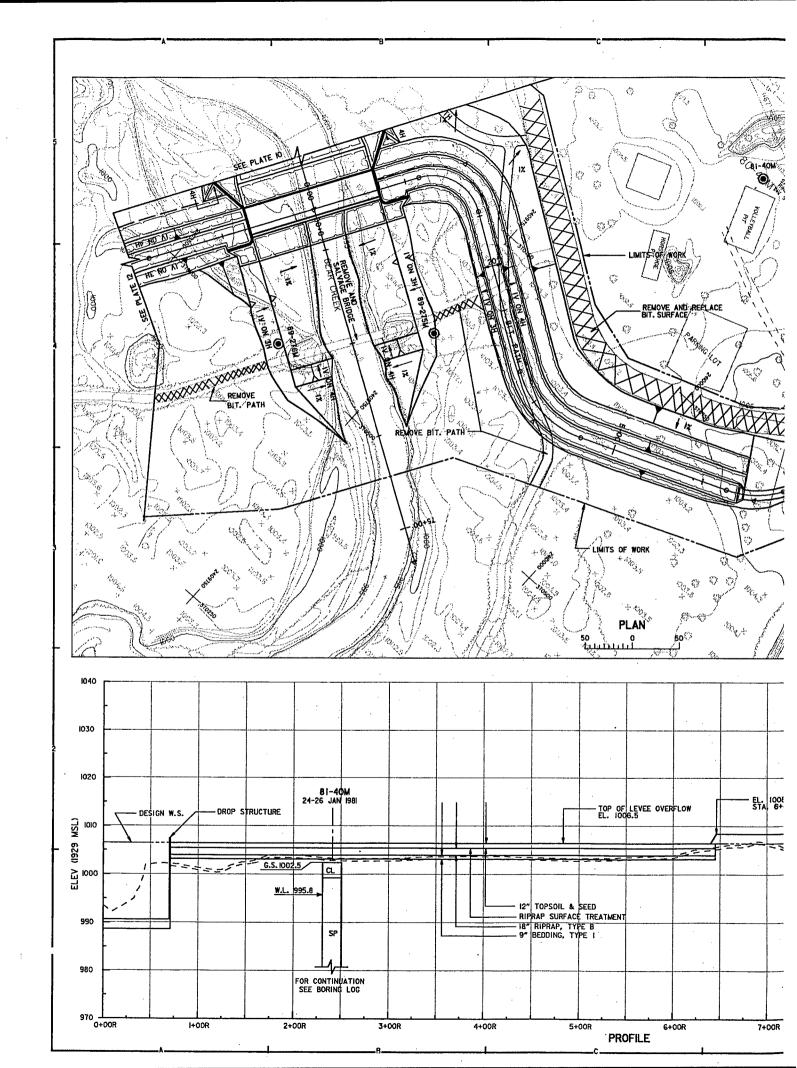
PLATE 9

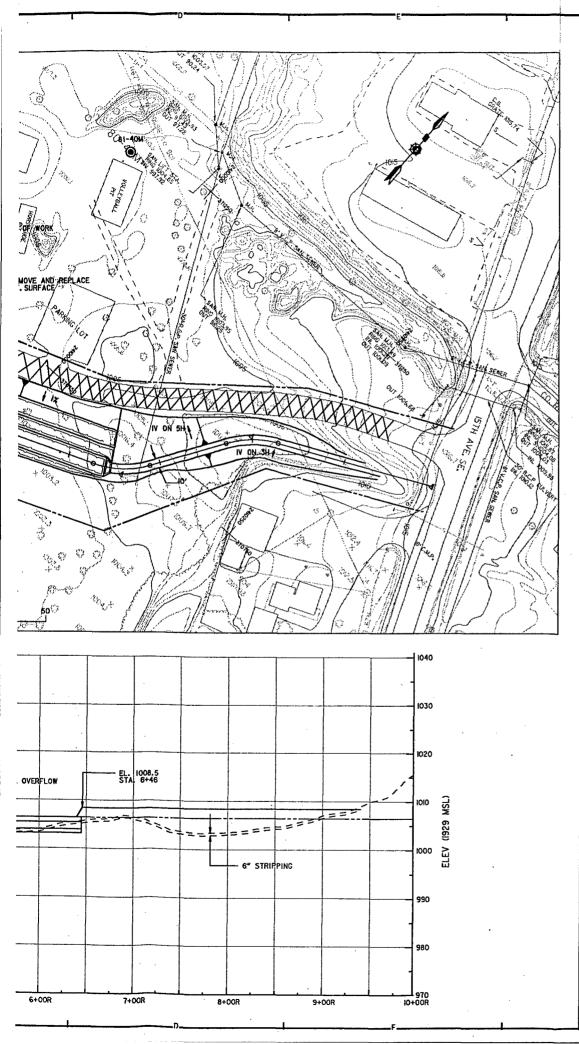
BANK BANK





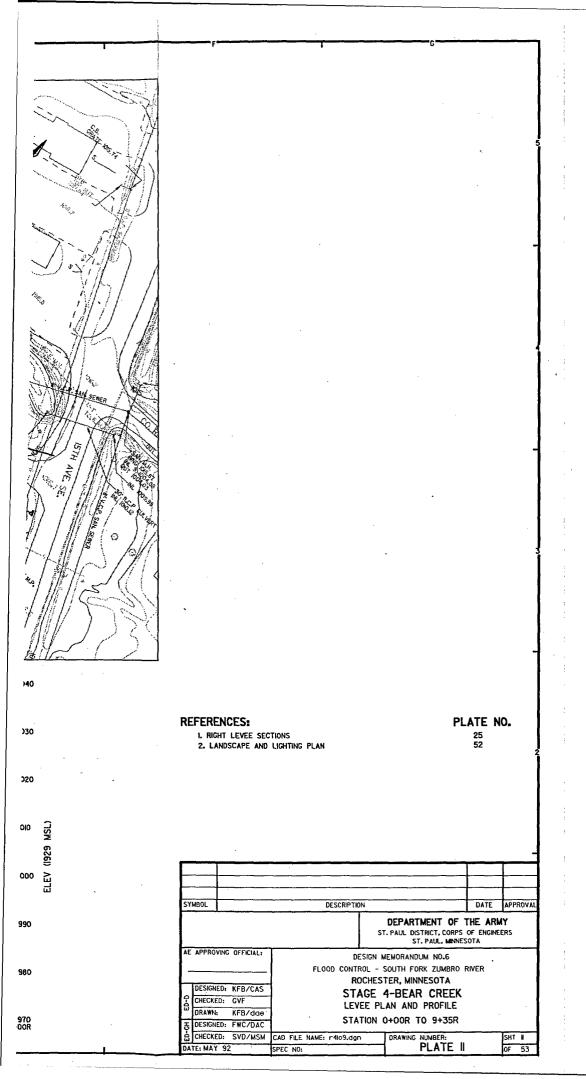


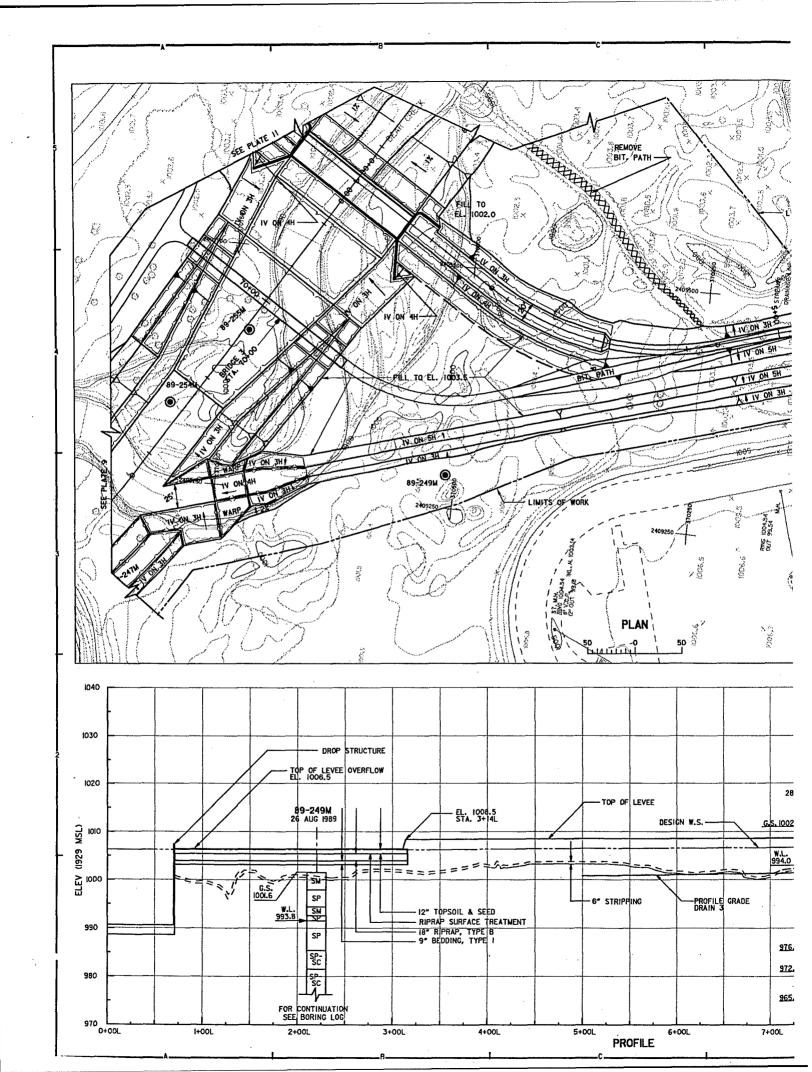


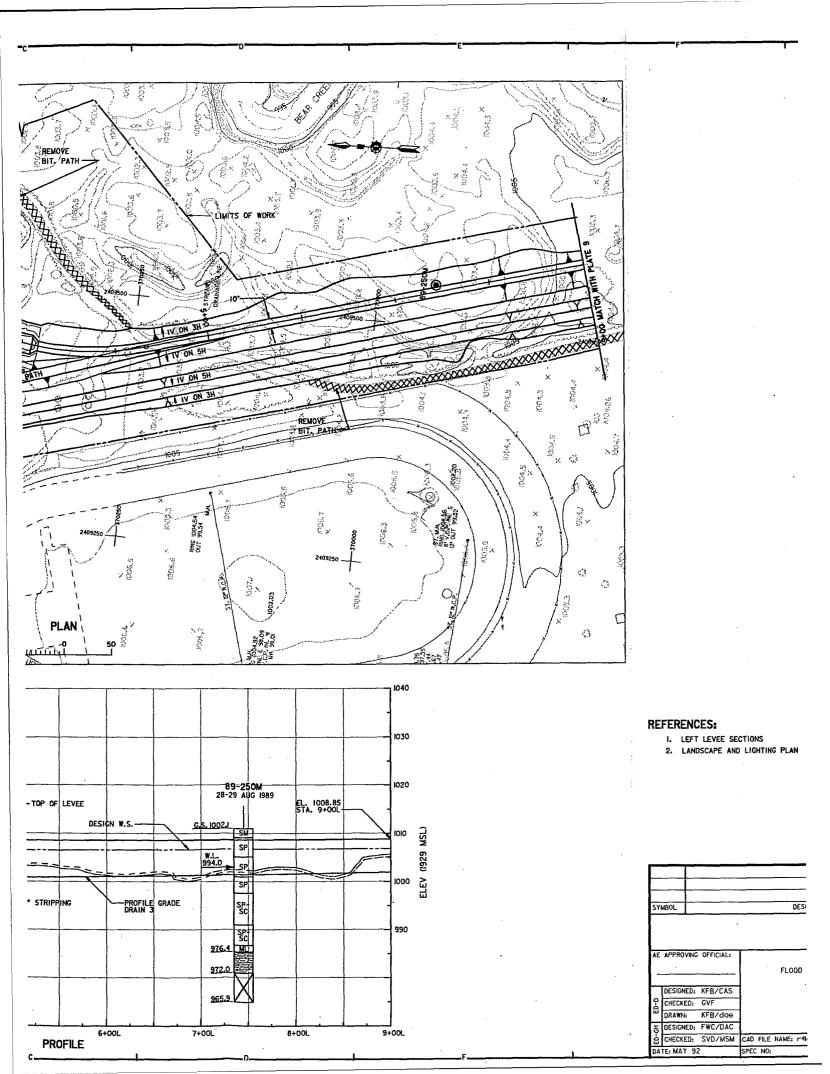


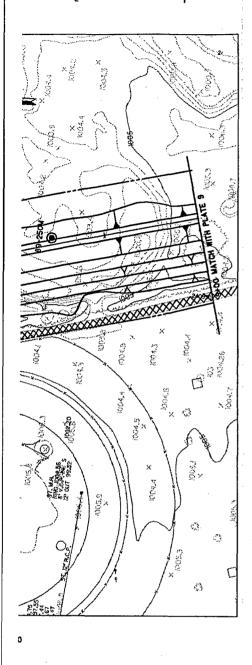
- L RIGHT LEVEE SECTIONS
  2. LANDSCAPE AND LIGHTING PLAN

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SY	SYMBOL DESCRIPTION									
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ΑE	AE APPROVING OFFICIAL:			DESIGN MEN					MEM	
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				]				RO	OCHE:	STEF
	DESIGN	EDs	KF8/CAS	1				STA	AGE	4-1
0-03	CHECKE	D:	GVF	1					EE P	
ш	DRAWN		KFB/dae	1						_,
Ę	DESIGN	ED:	FWC/DAC	1				5 I A	TION	0+(
ED	CHECKE	0:	SVD/MSM	CAD I	FILE	NAME: I	-410	9.dgr	1	DR
DA	TE: MAY	92	?	SPEC	NO:		_			┪





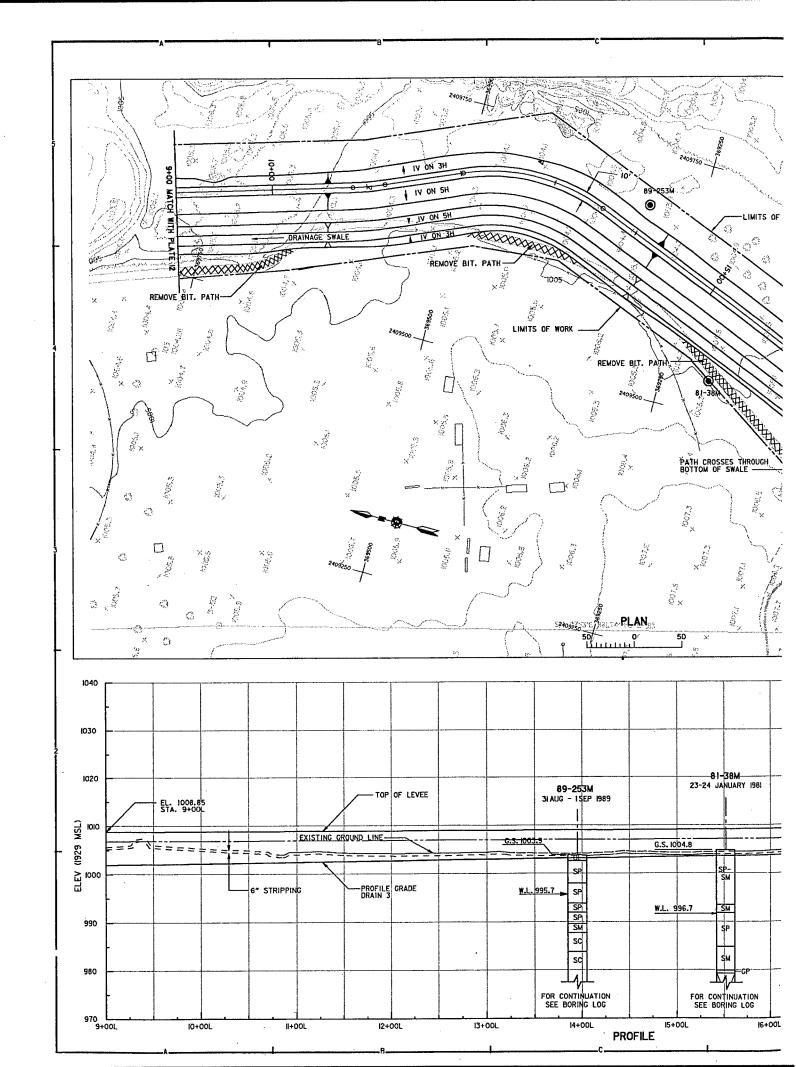


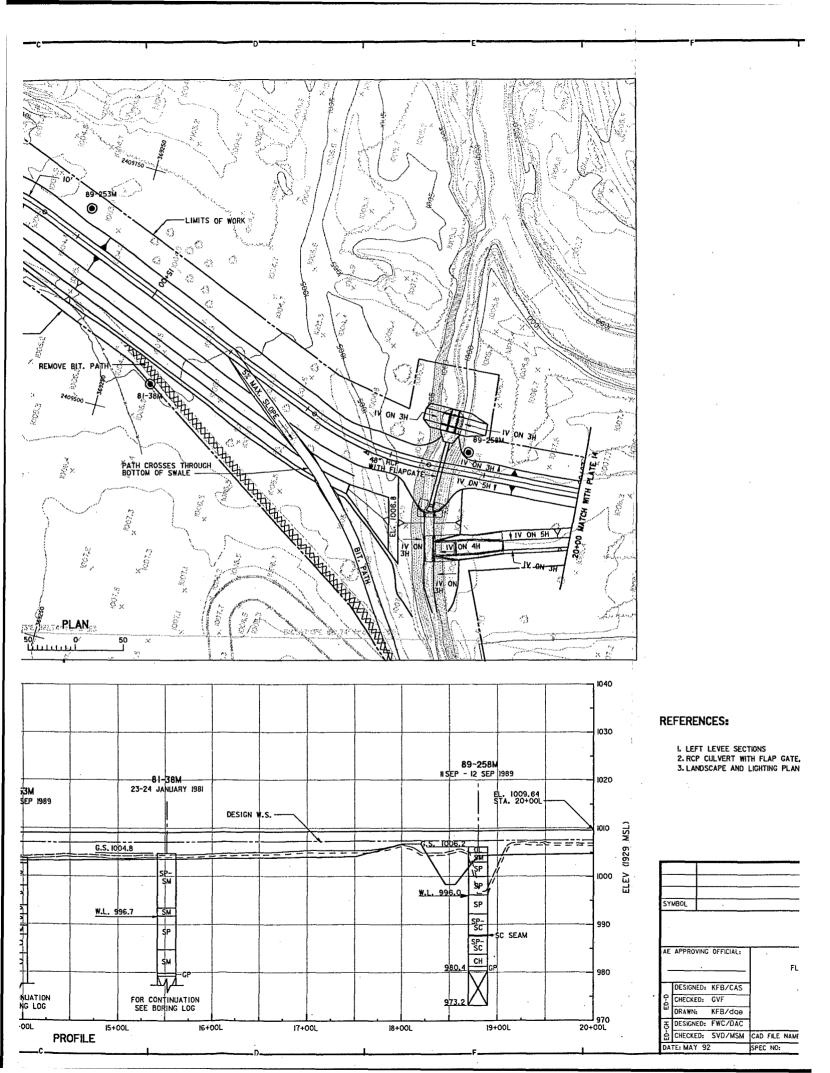


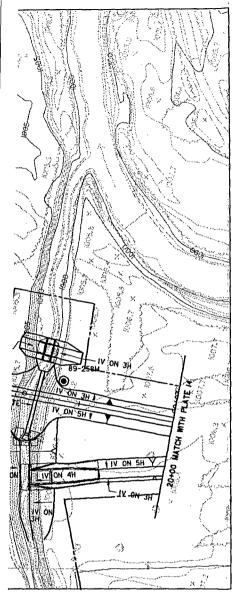
I. LEFT LEVEE SECTIONS
2. LANDSCAPE AND LIGHTING PLAN

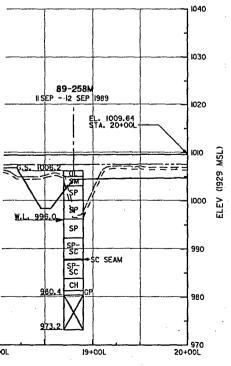
PLATE NO.

						-		
SY	MBOL		DESCRIPTION		DATE	APPROVAL		
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA								
AE APPROVING OFFICIAL: DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO								
FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER					RO RIVER			
			ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA					
	DESIGNED:	KFB/CAS	STAGE 4-BEAR CREEK					
ED-0	CHECKED:	KED: GVF  LEVEE PLAN AND PROFILE						
Ξ.	TIDRAWN: KFB/dge I							
ъ	DESIGNED:	FWC/DAC	STATION 0+00L TO 9+00L					
Ē	CHECKED:	SVD/MSM	CAD FILE NAME: r41010.dgn	DRAWING NUMBER:		SHT I2		
DATE: MAY 92 SPEC NO:			SPEC NO:	PLATE	12	OF 53		







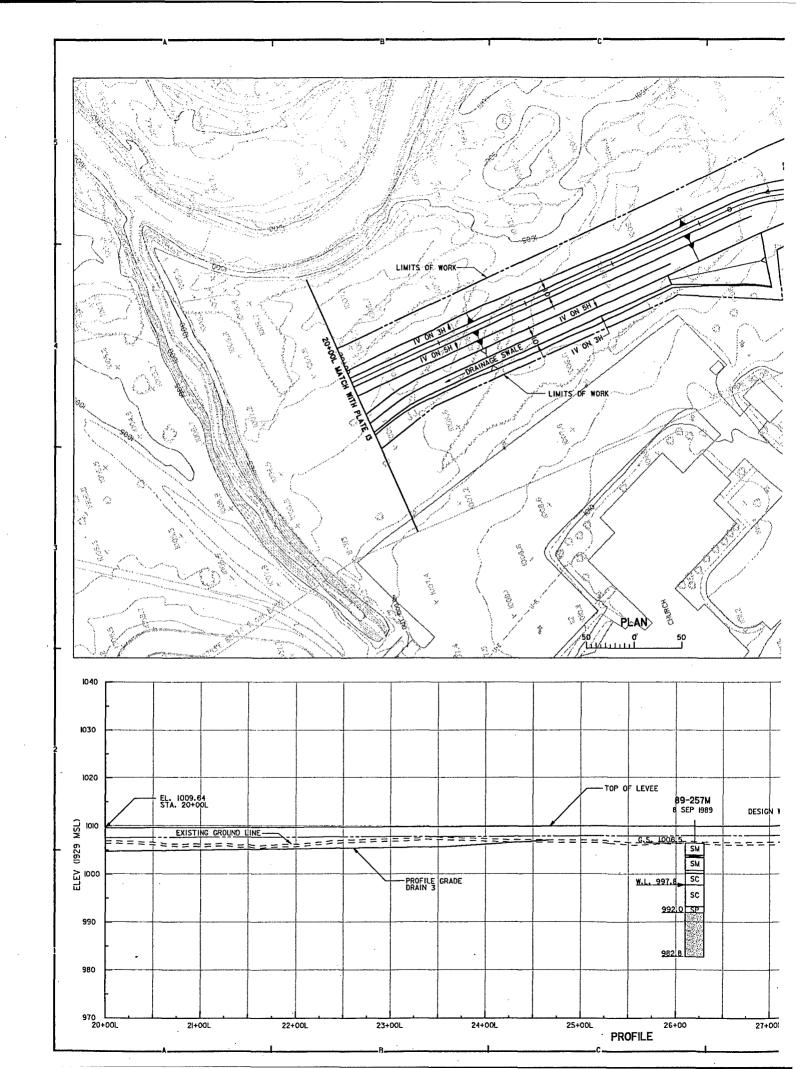


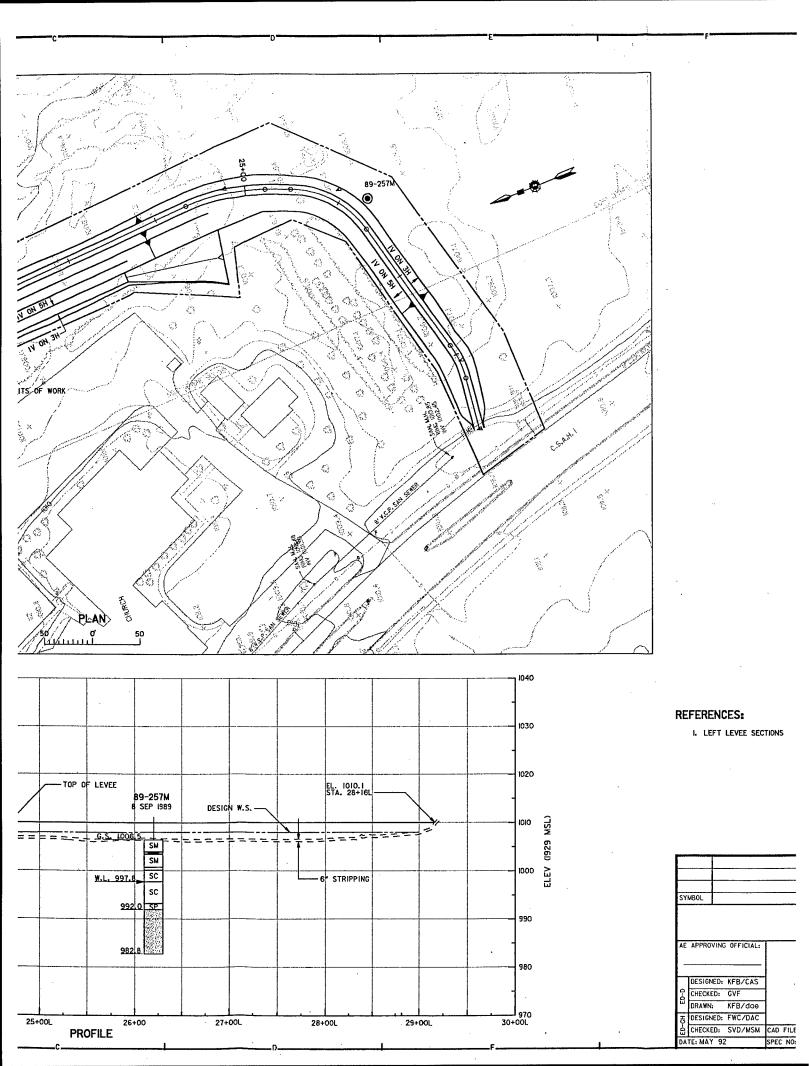
## PLATE NO.

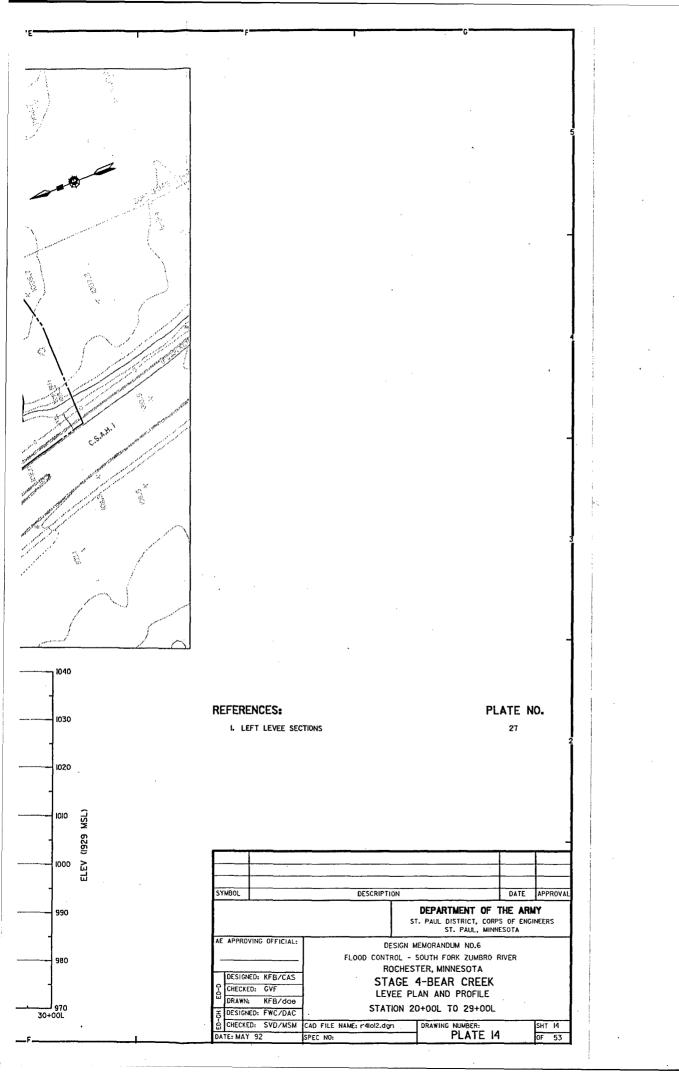
I. LEFT LEVEE SECTIONS
2. RCP CULVERT WITH FLAP GATE, STA 18+50
3. LANDSCAPE AND LIGHTING PLAN

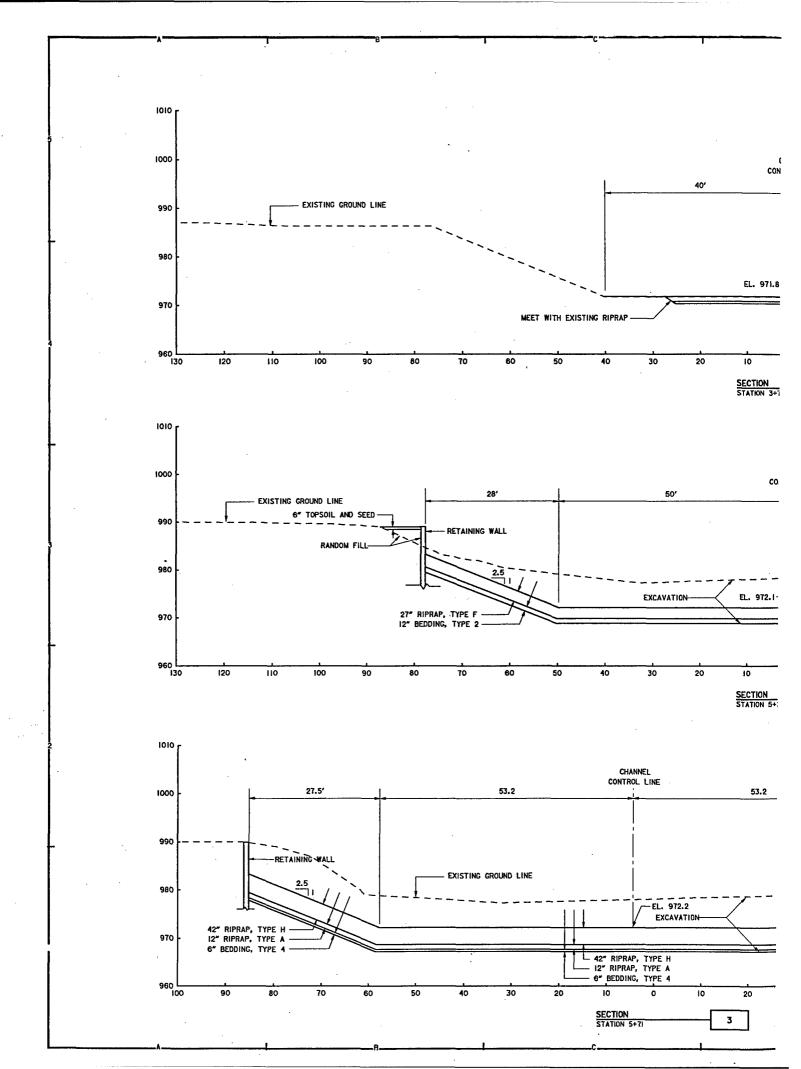
27 35 53

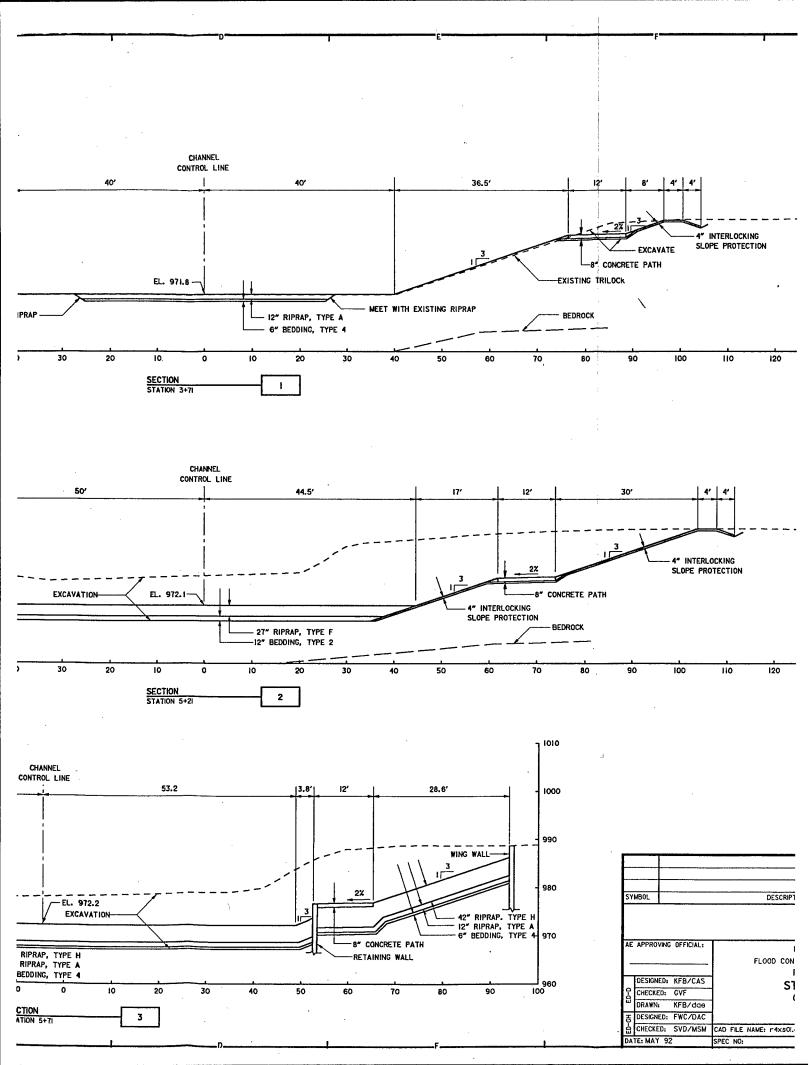
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S	YMBOL . DESCRIPTION							DATE	APP	ROVAL		
	DEPARTMENT OF ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS ST. PAUL, MINNES							S OF ENGIN				
AE	AE APPROVING OFFICIAL:  DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO.6  FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA						RIVER					
Г	DESIGNED: KFB/CAS STAGE 4-BEAR CREEK							(				
9	T CHECKED: GVF							•				
Ψ	DRAW	N:	KFB/dae									
H	DESIG	NED:	FWC/DAC	STATION 9+OOL TO 20+OOL								
å	CHECK	ED:	SVD/MSM	CAD FILE	NAME: r	4loll.dgn		DRAWING N			SHT	13
DA	ATE: MA	Y 92	2	SPEC NO:					PLATE	13	OF	53

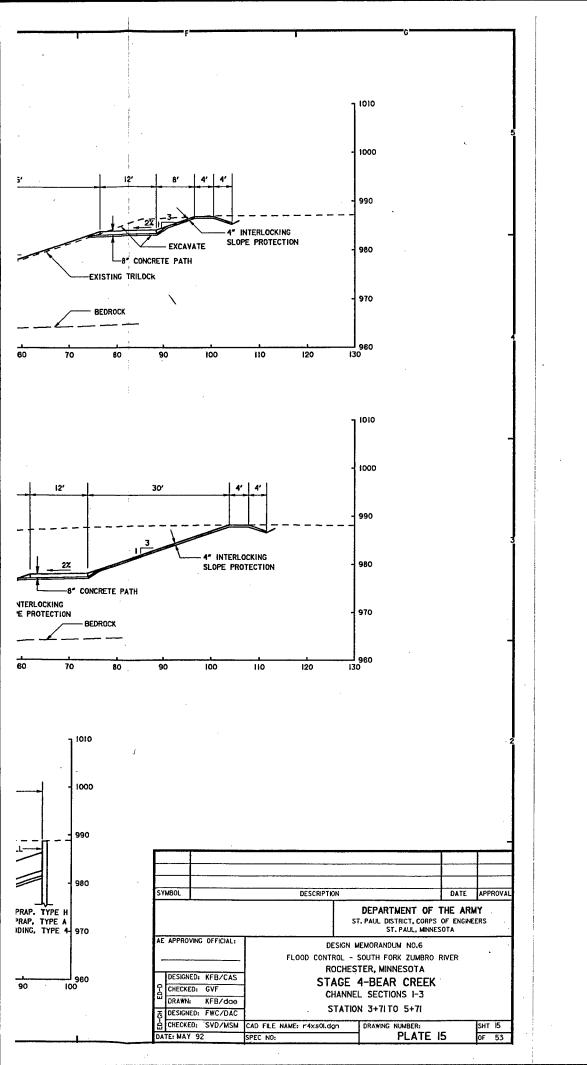


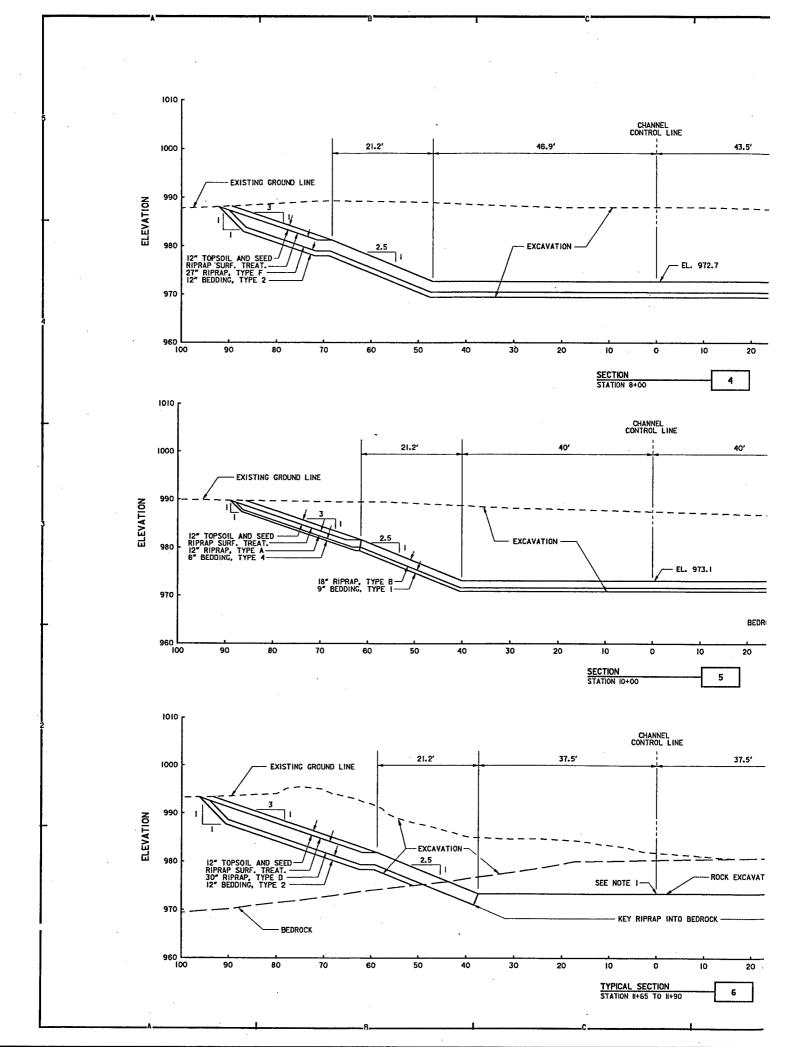


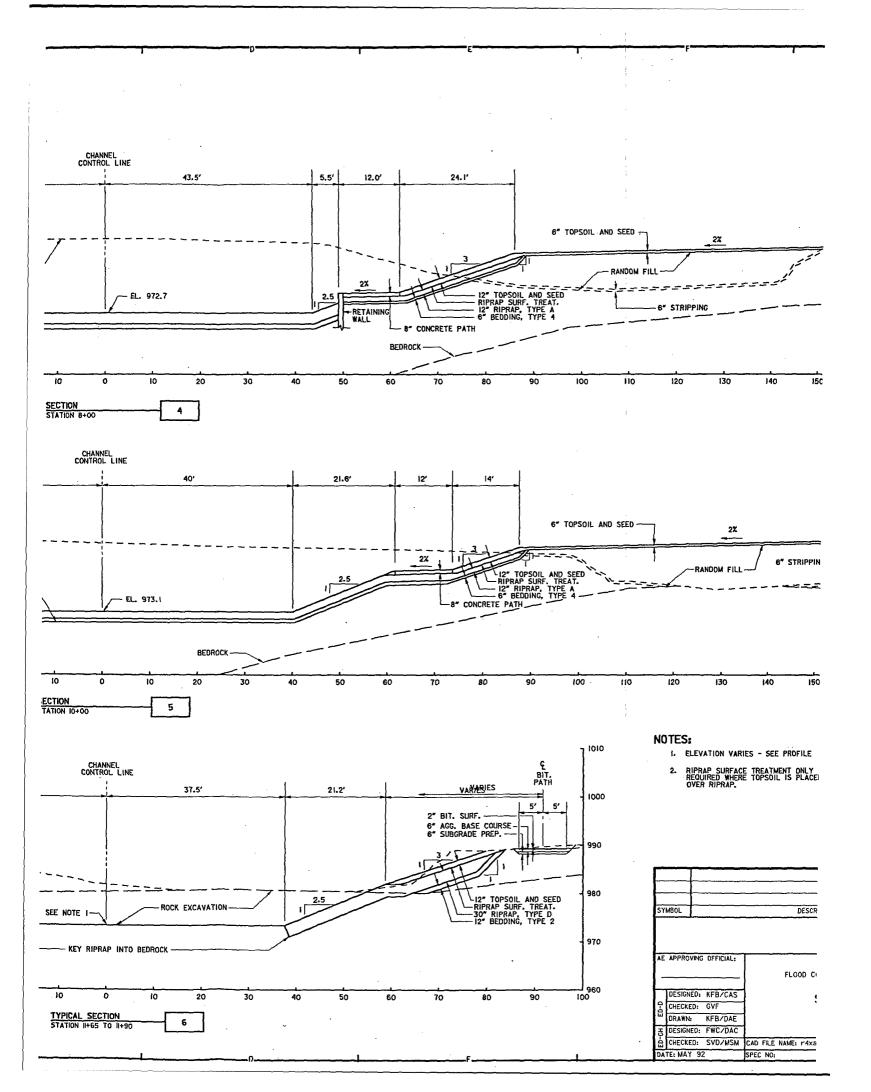


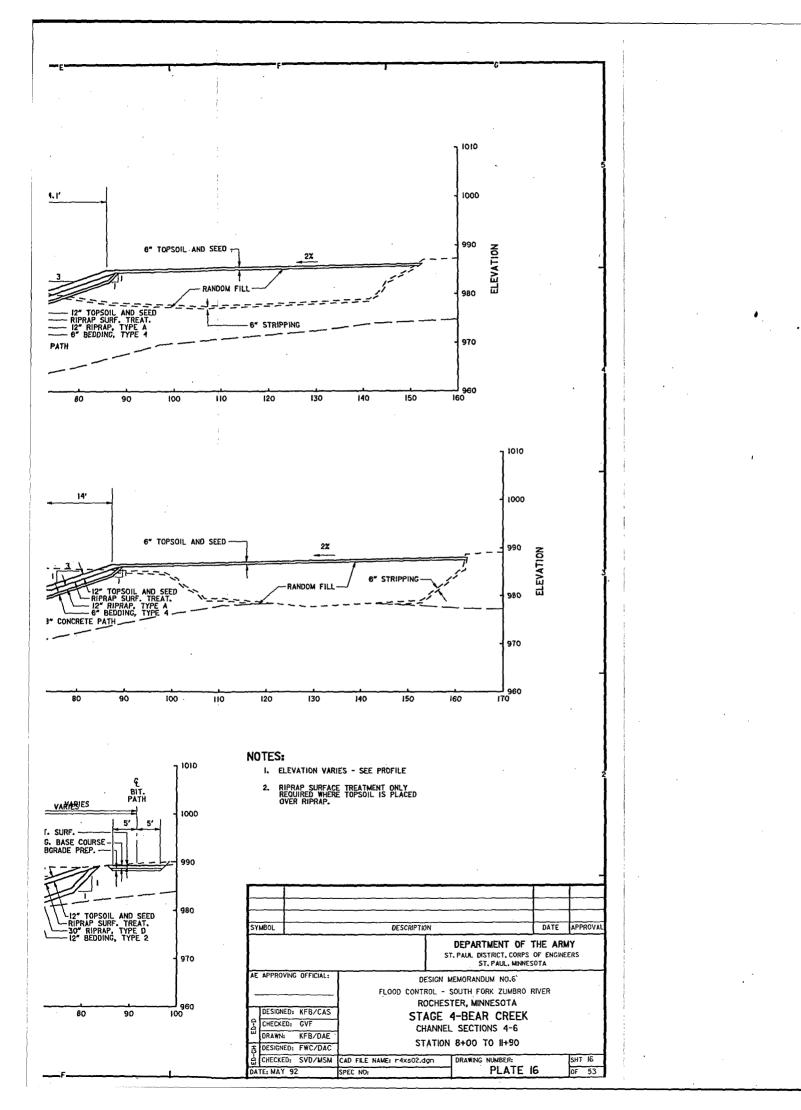


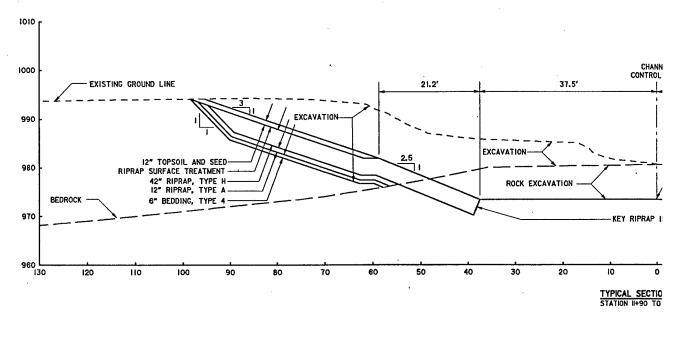


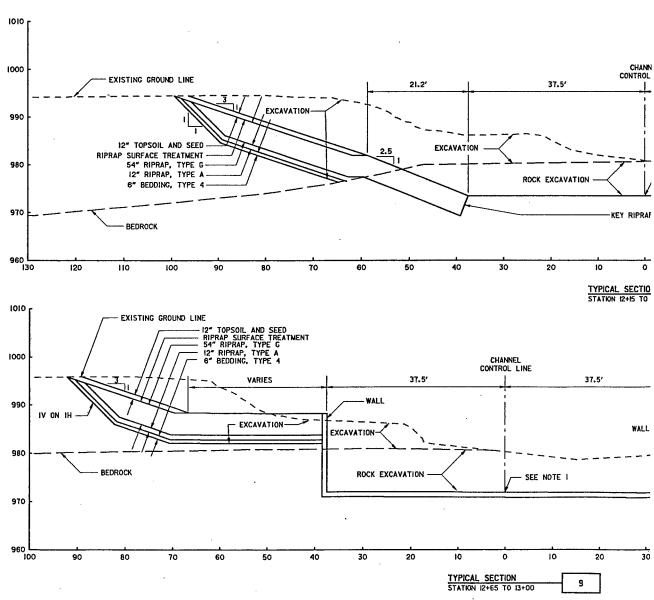


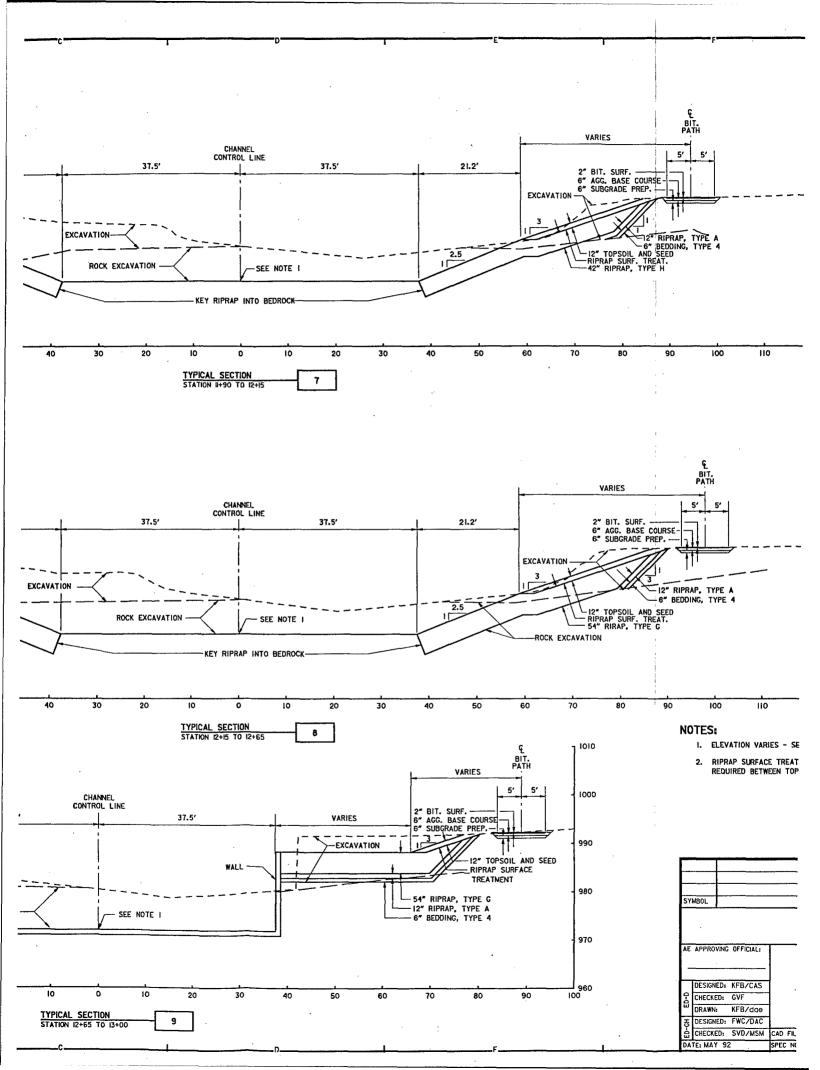


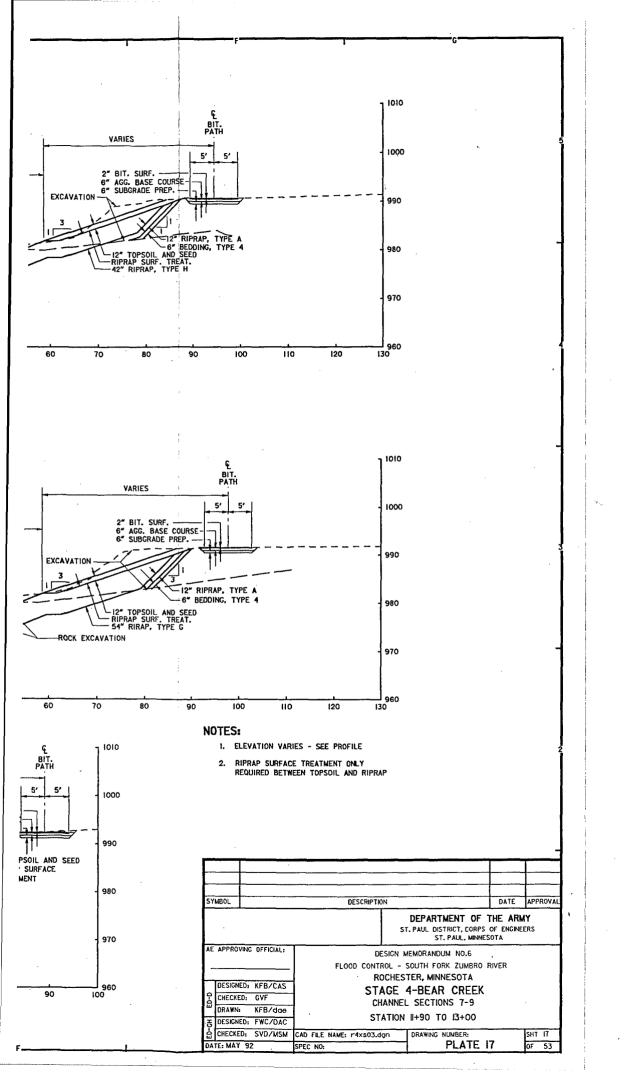


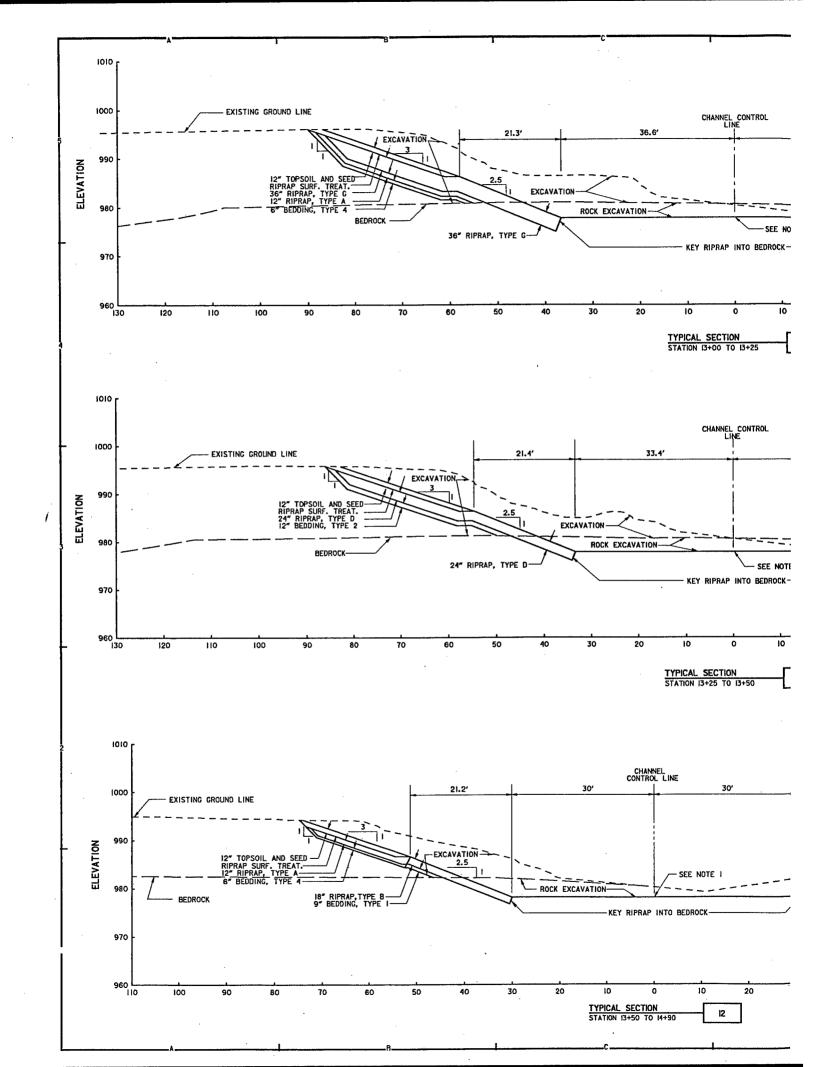


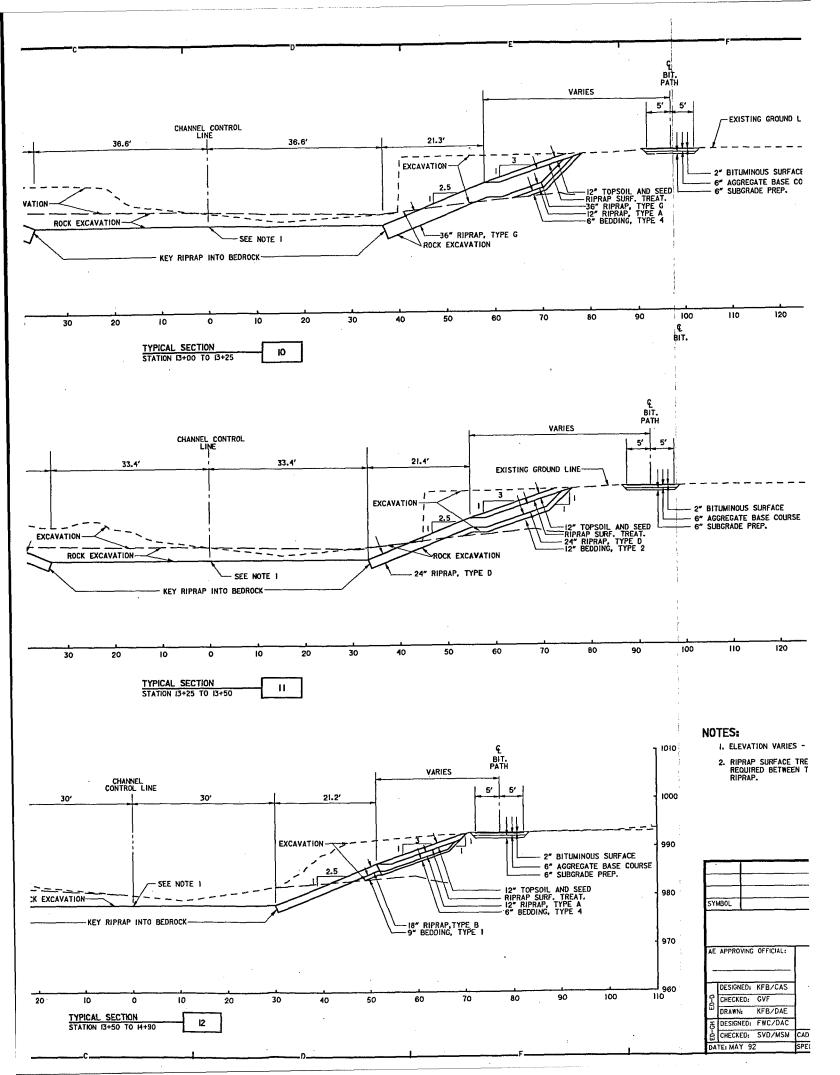


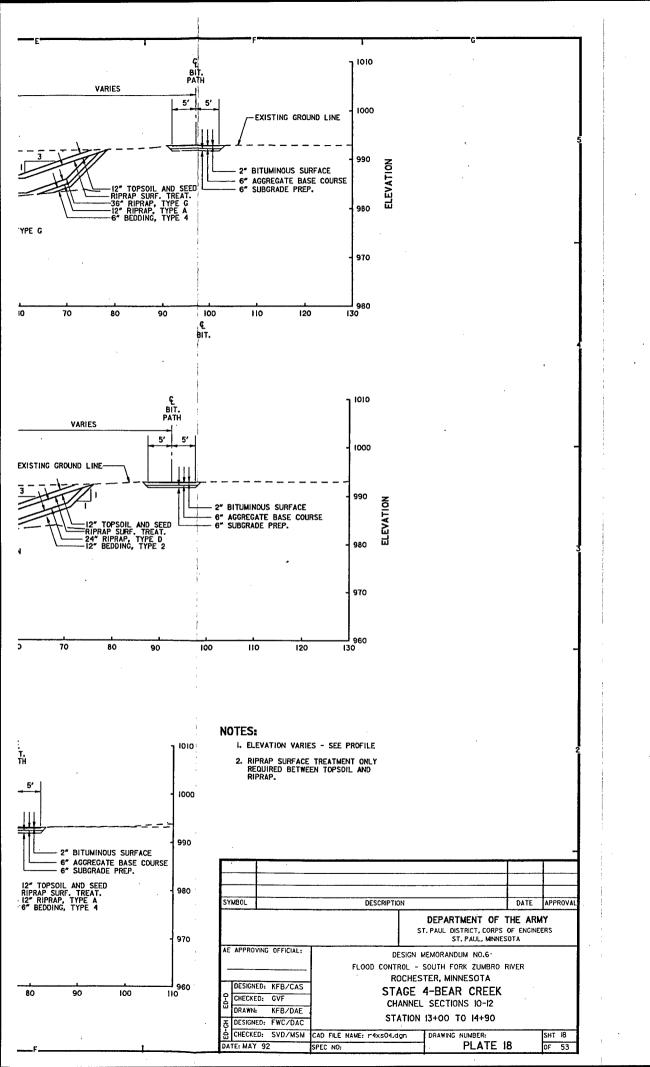


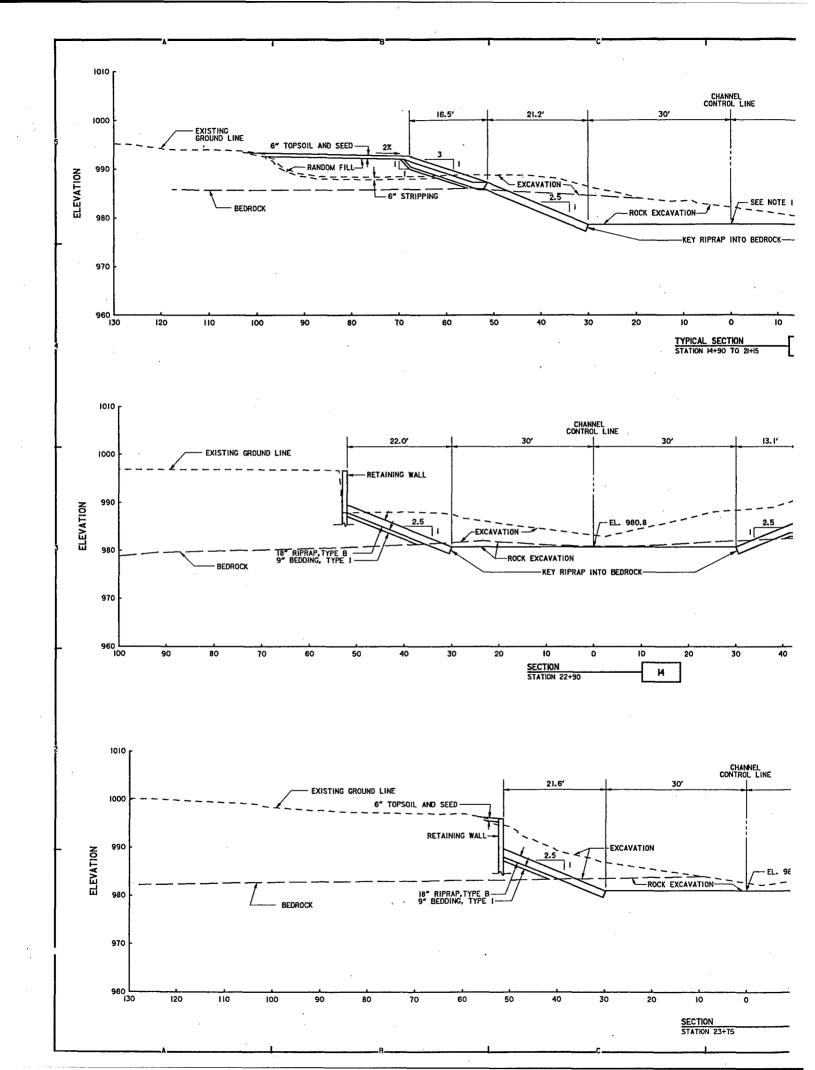


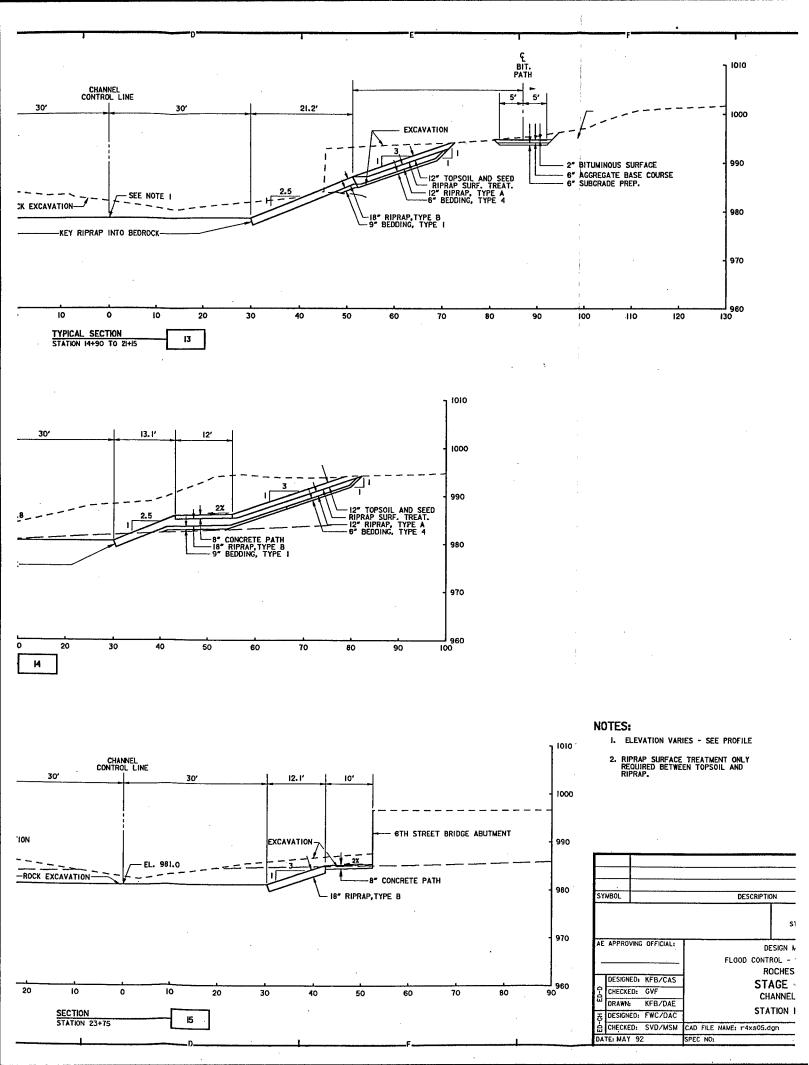


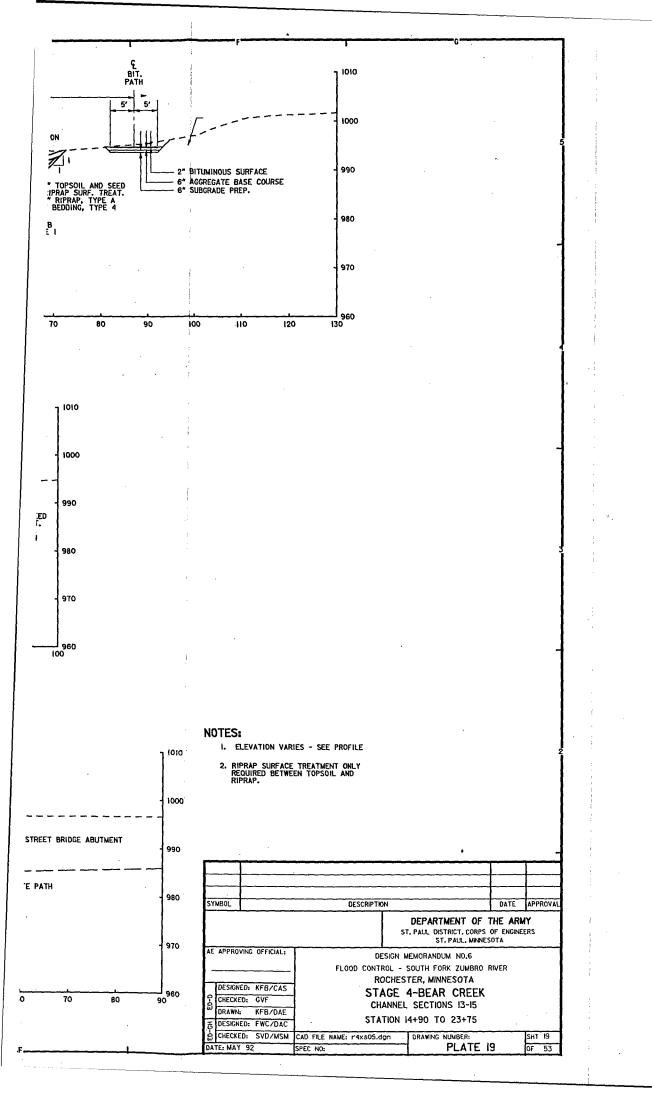


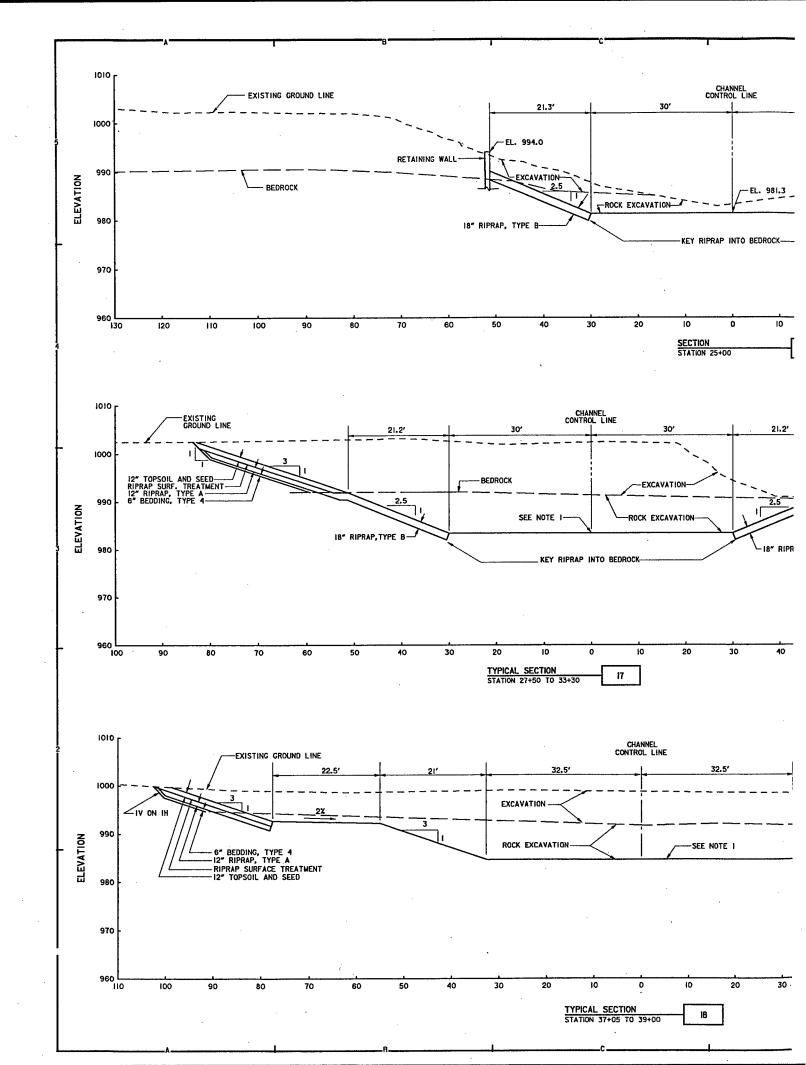


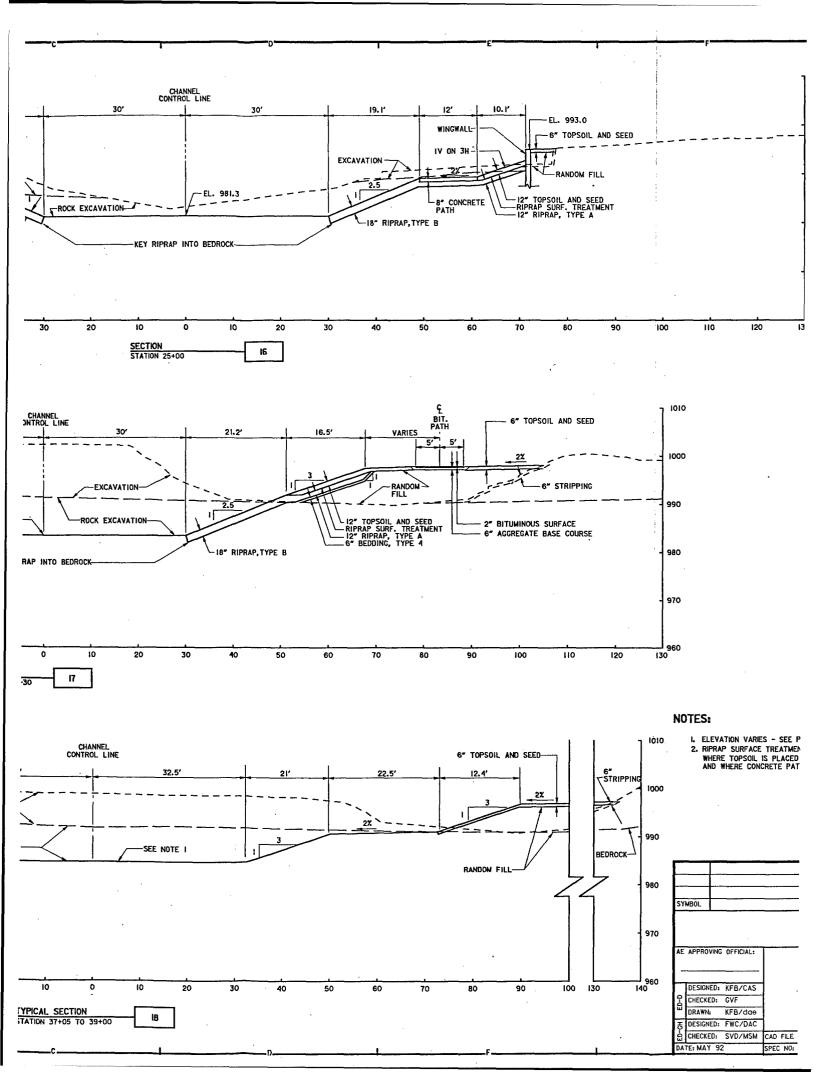


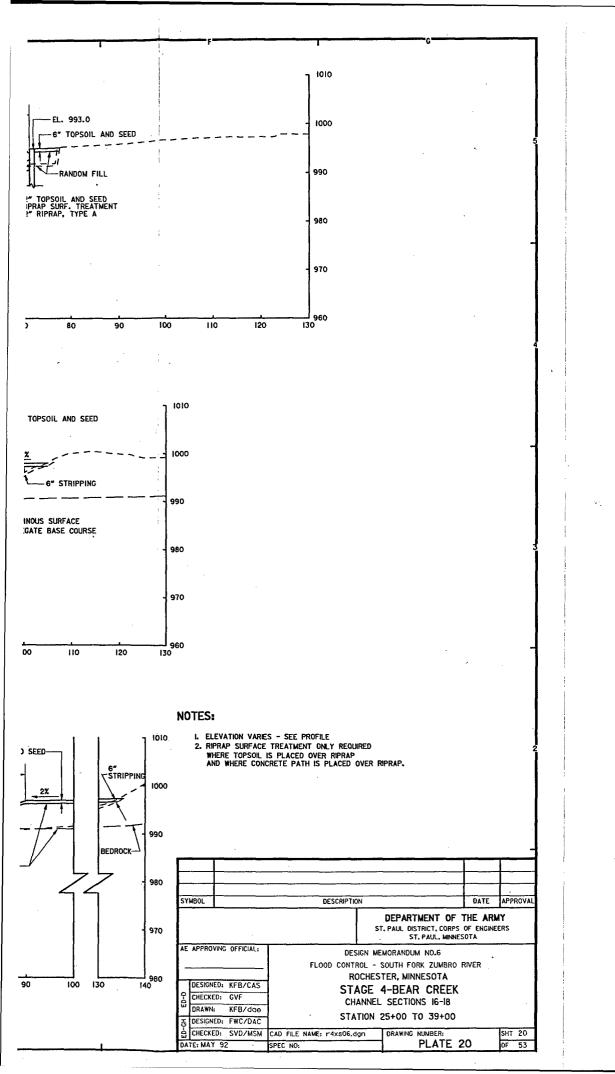


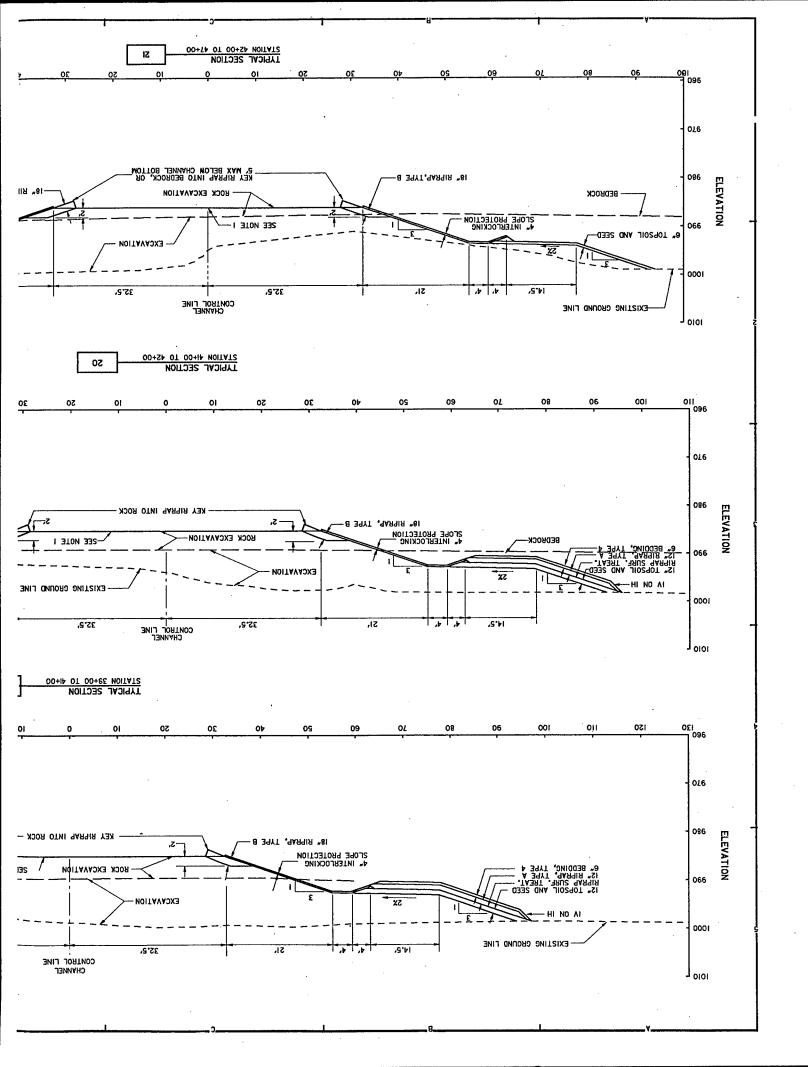


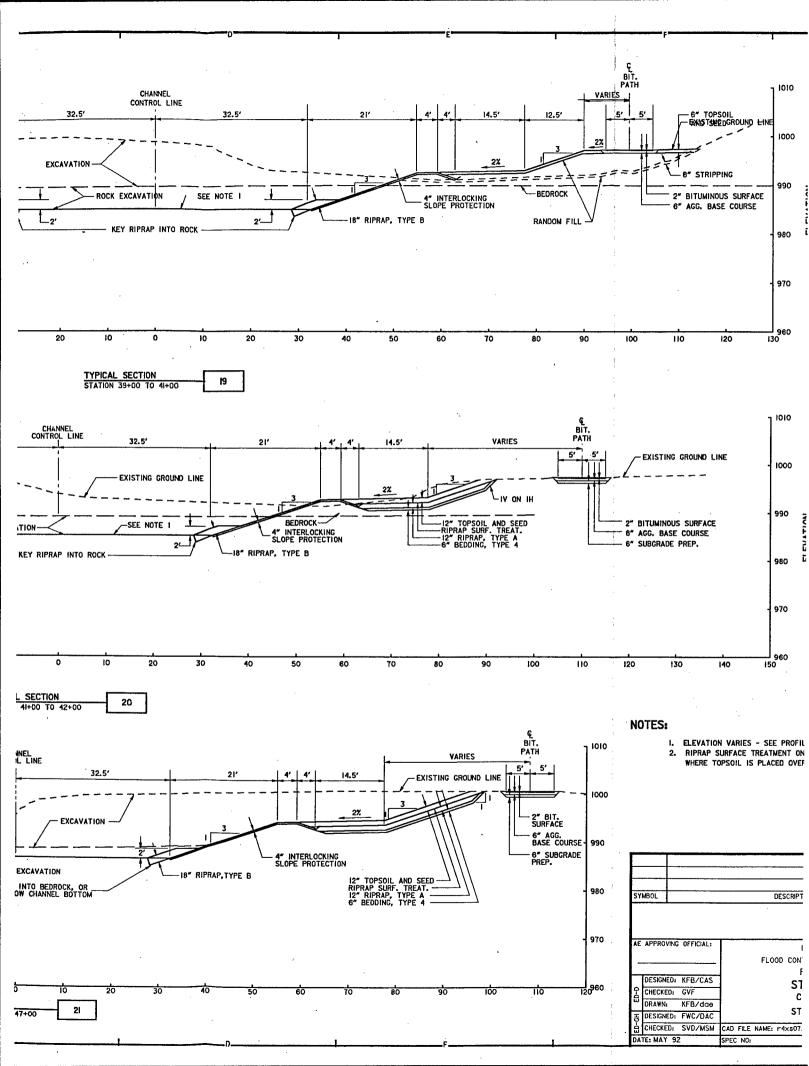


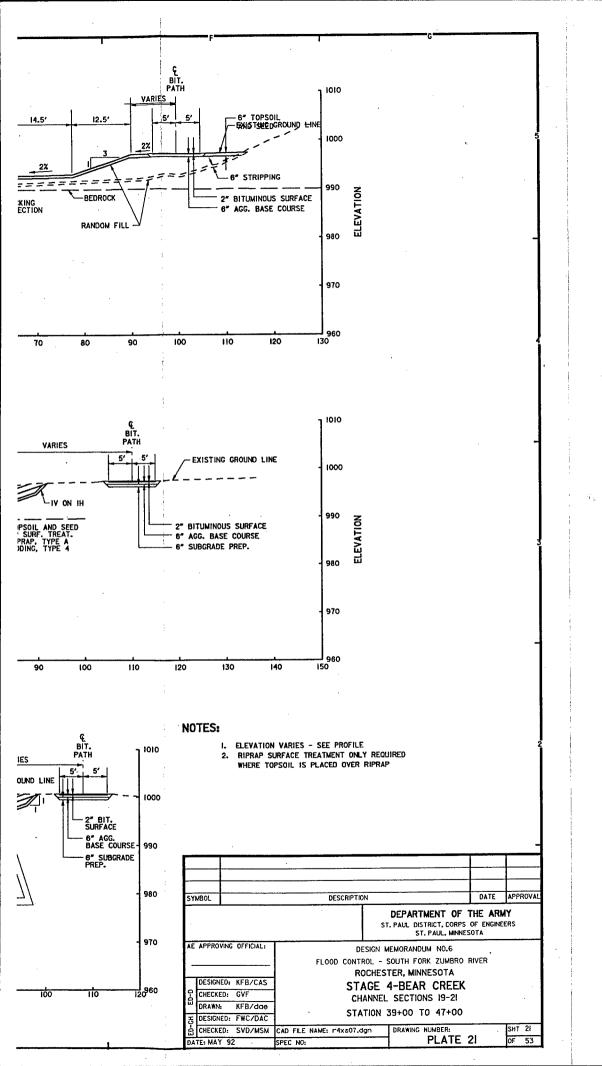


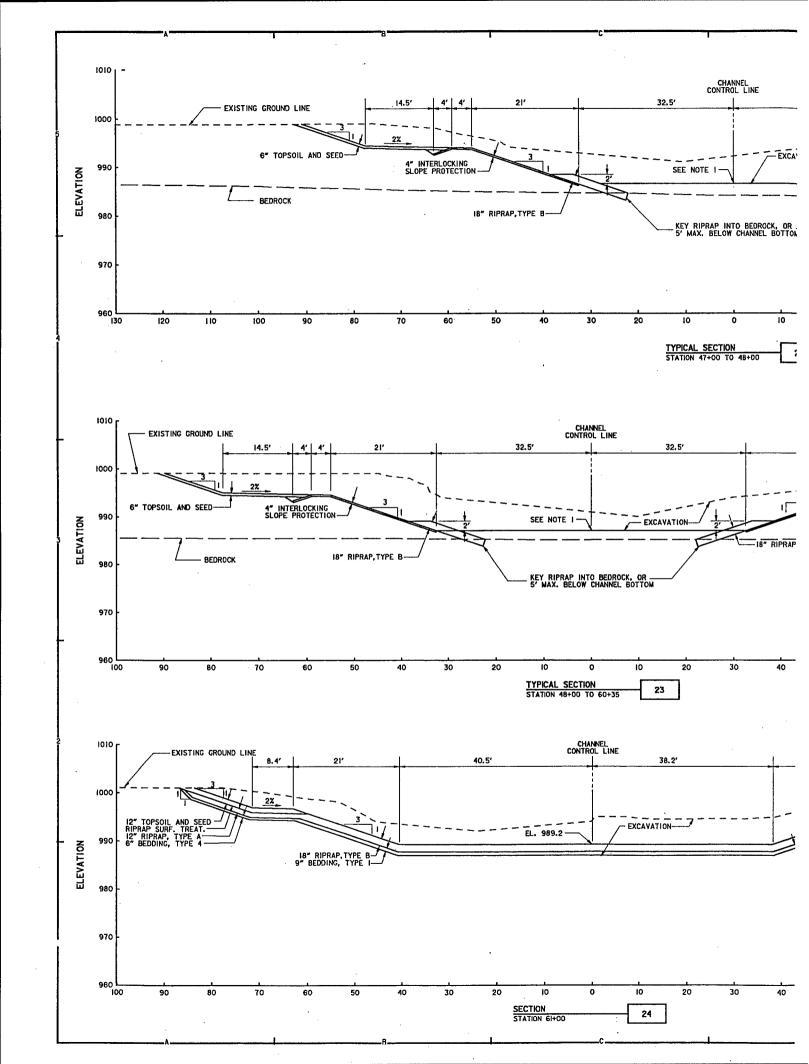


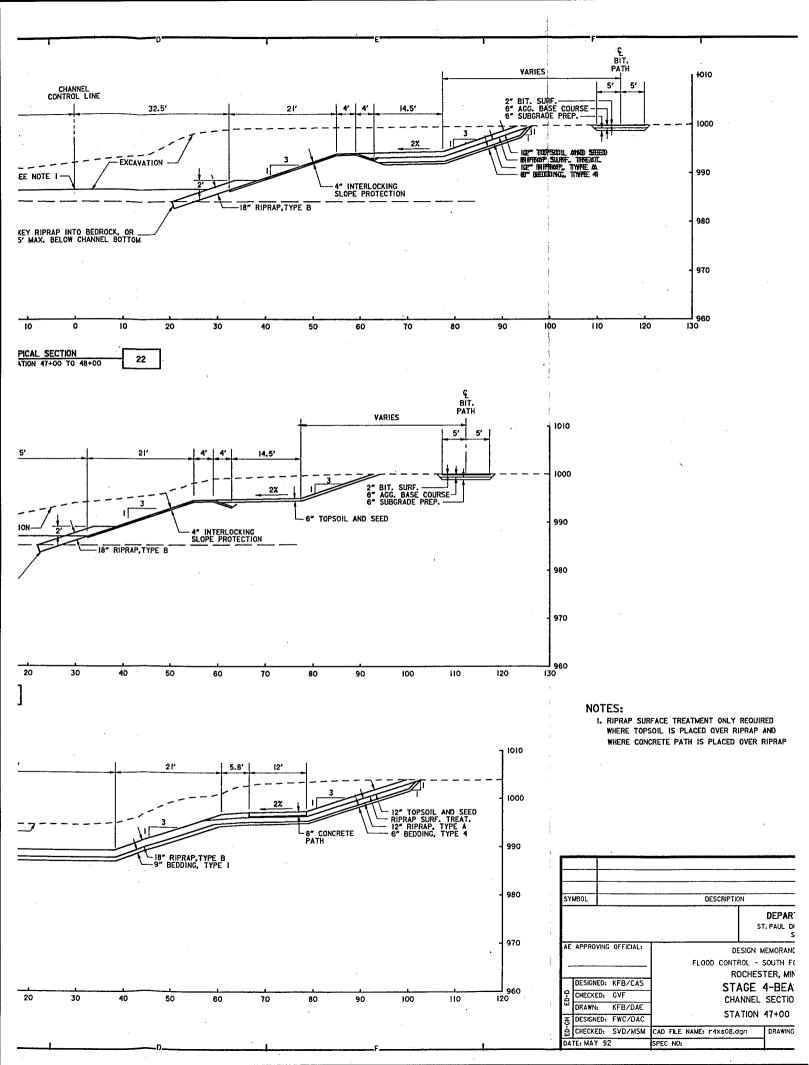


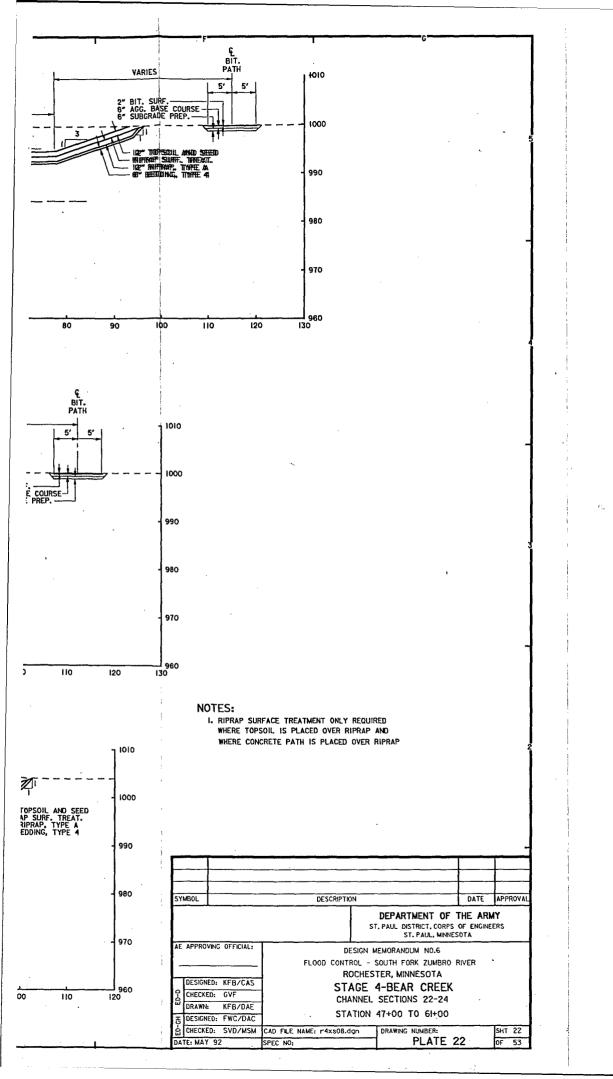


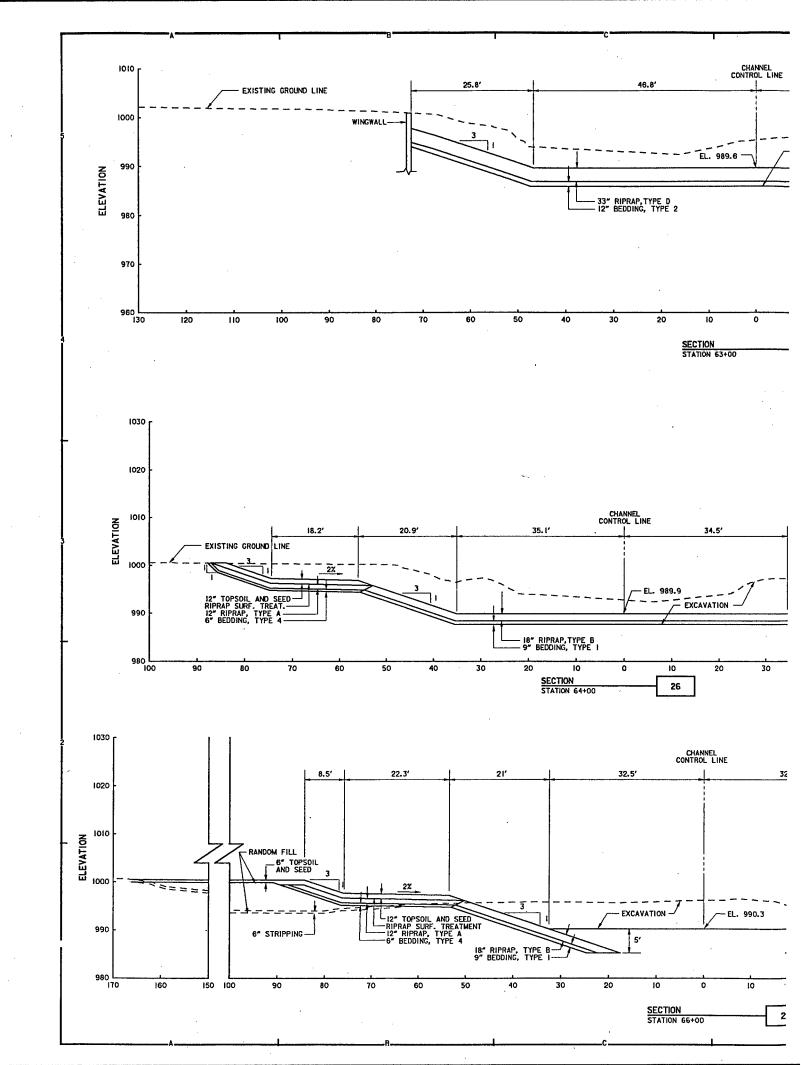


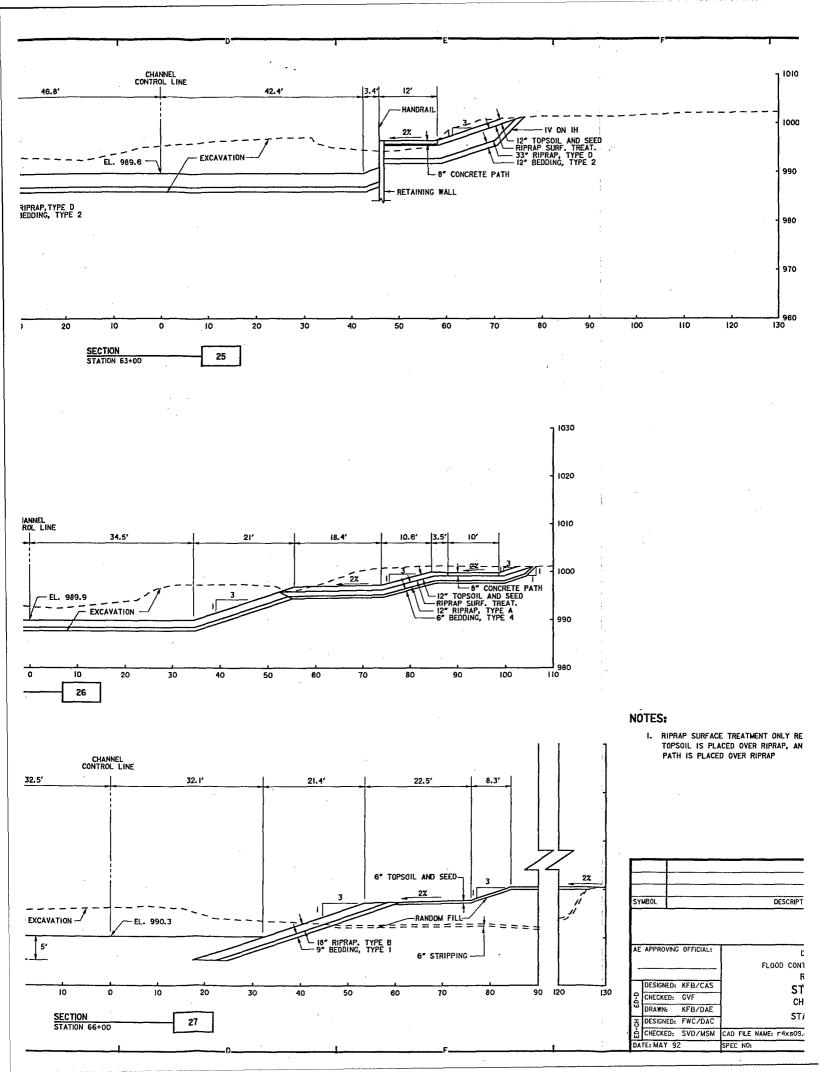


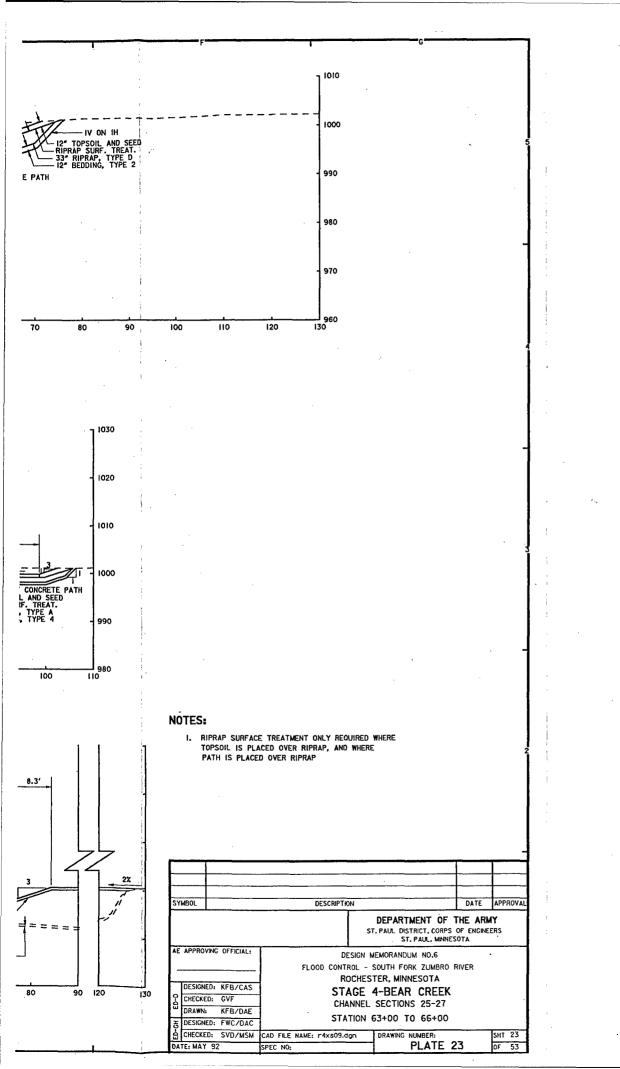


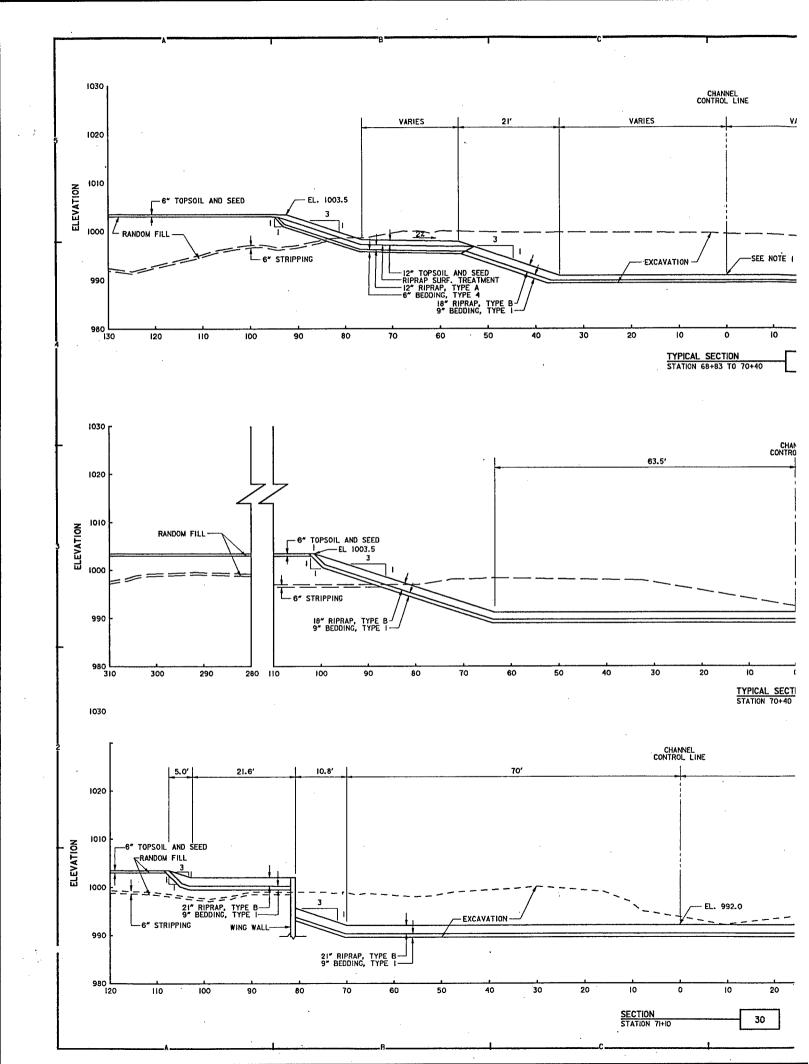


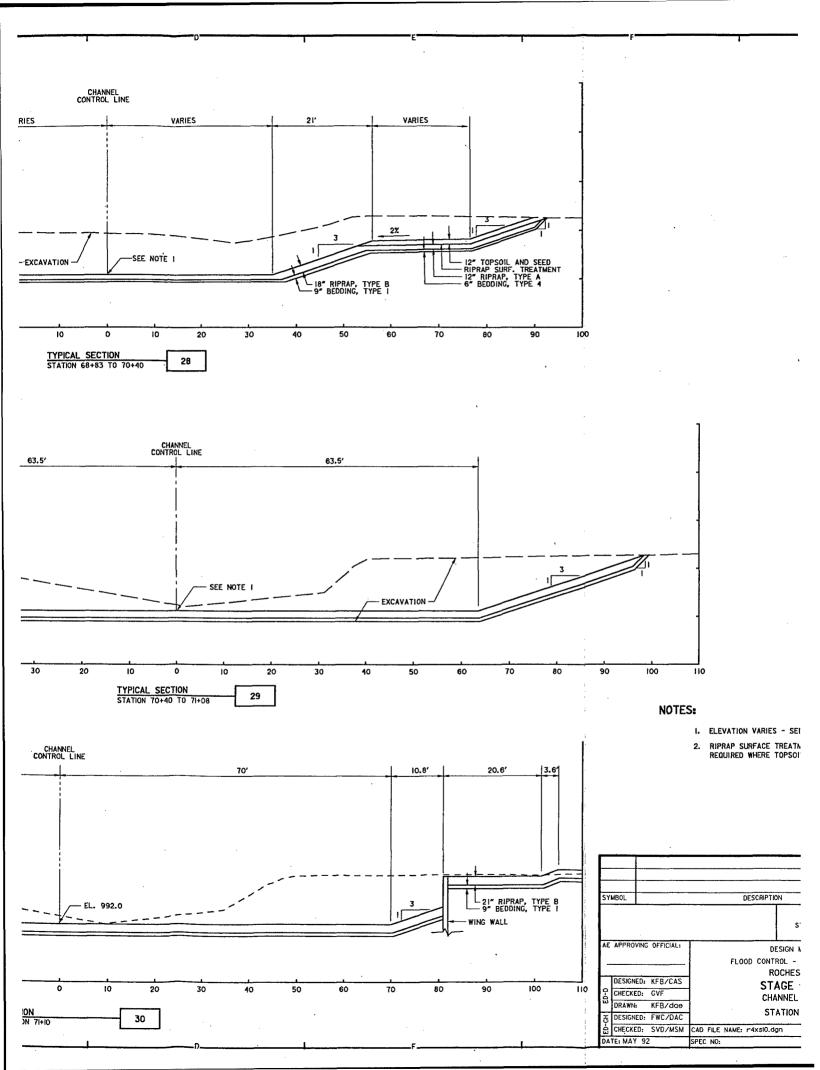


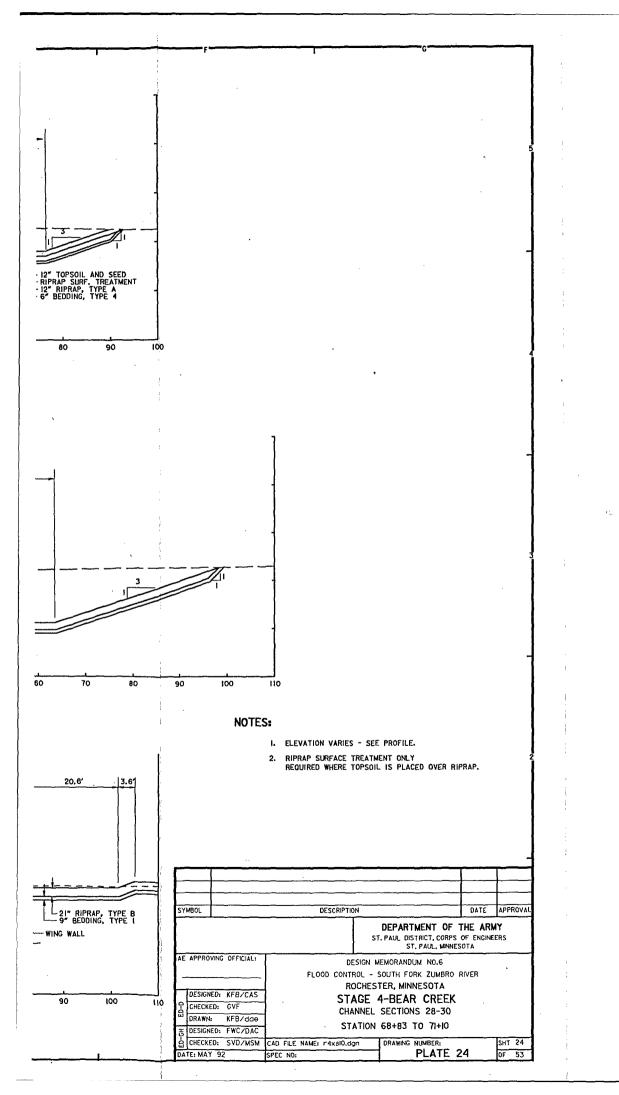


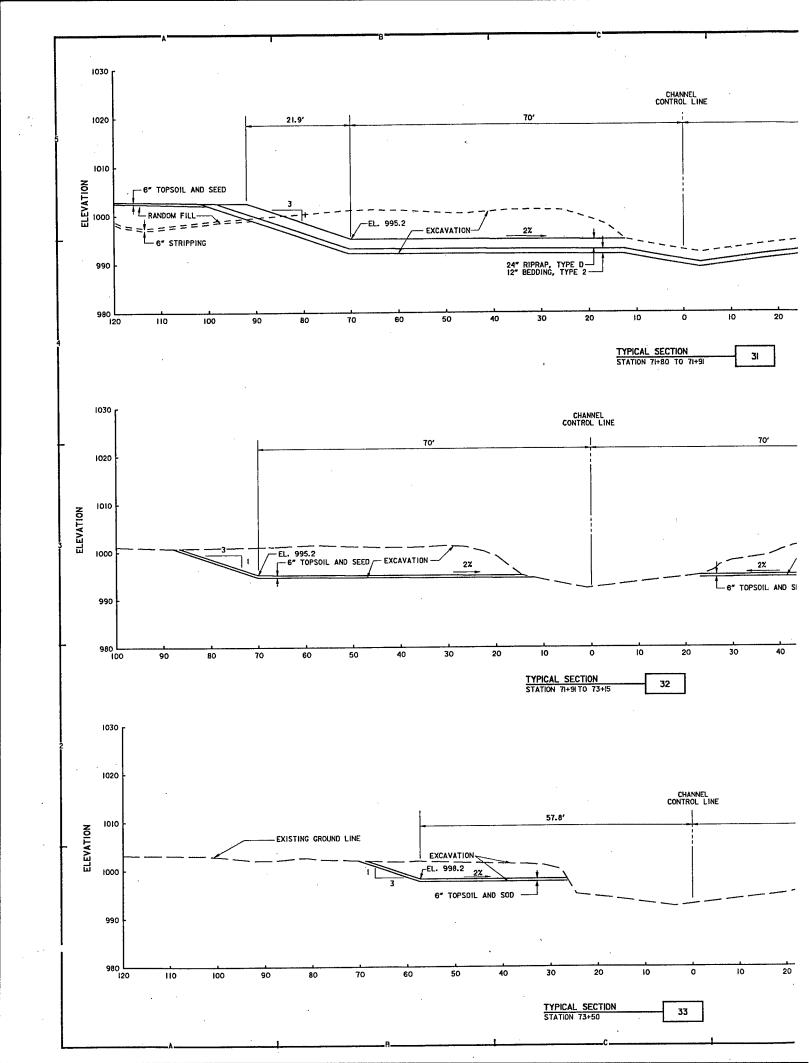


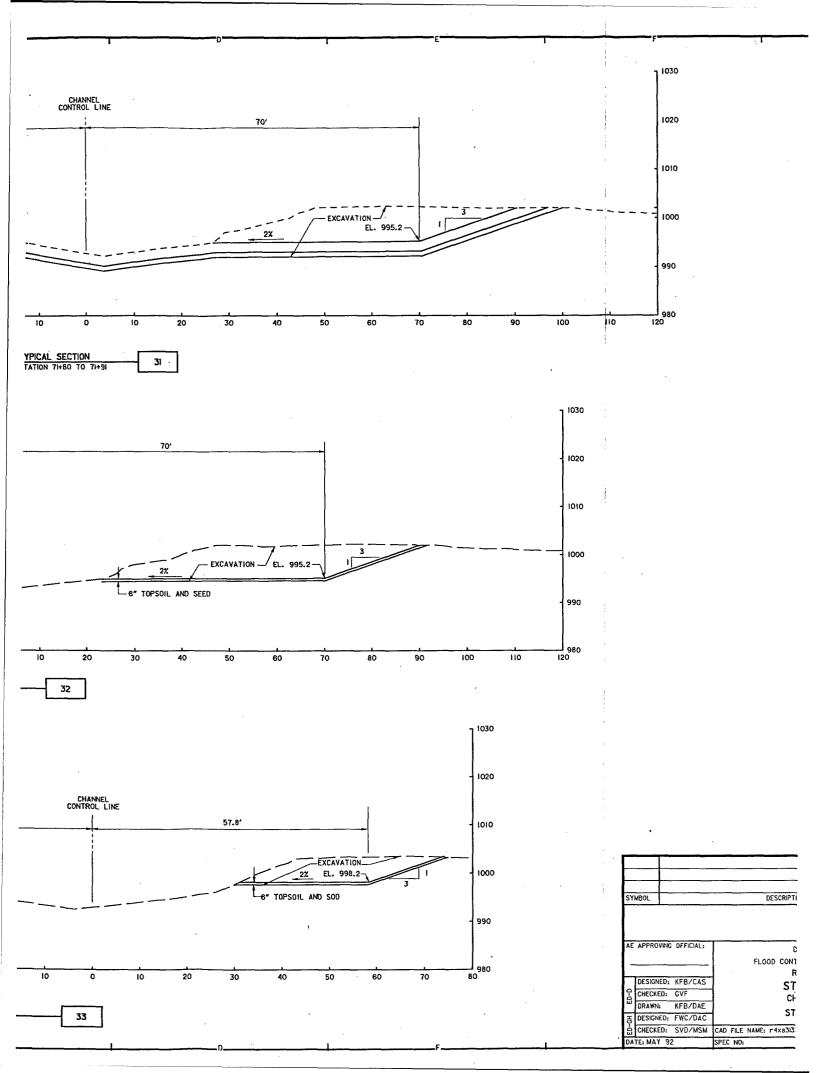


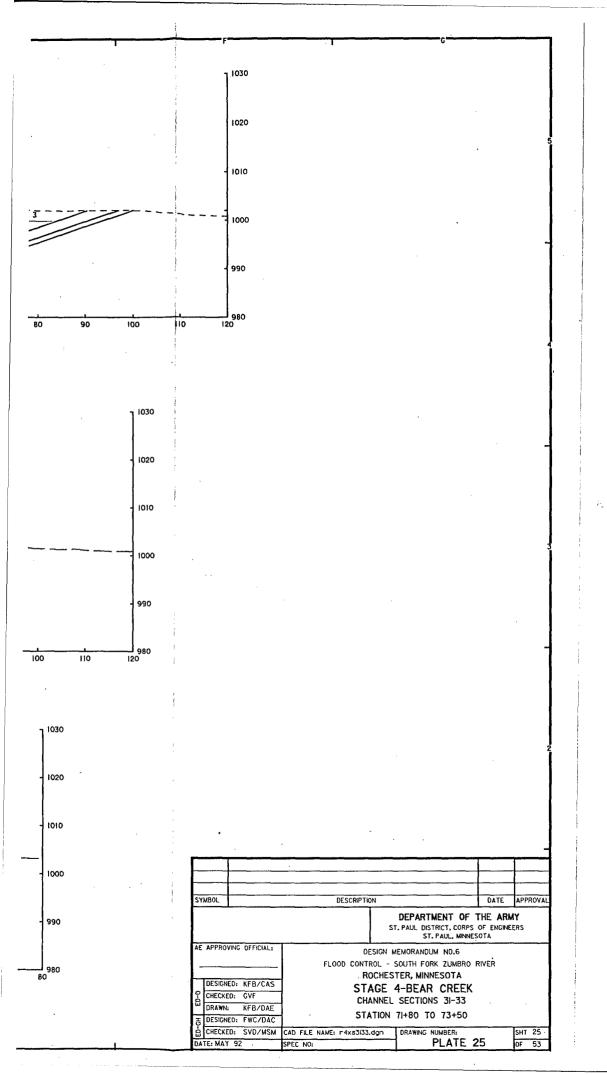


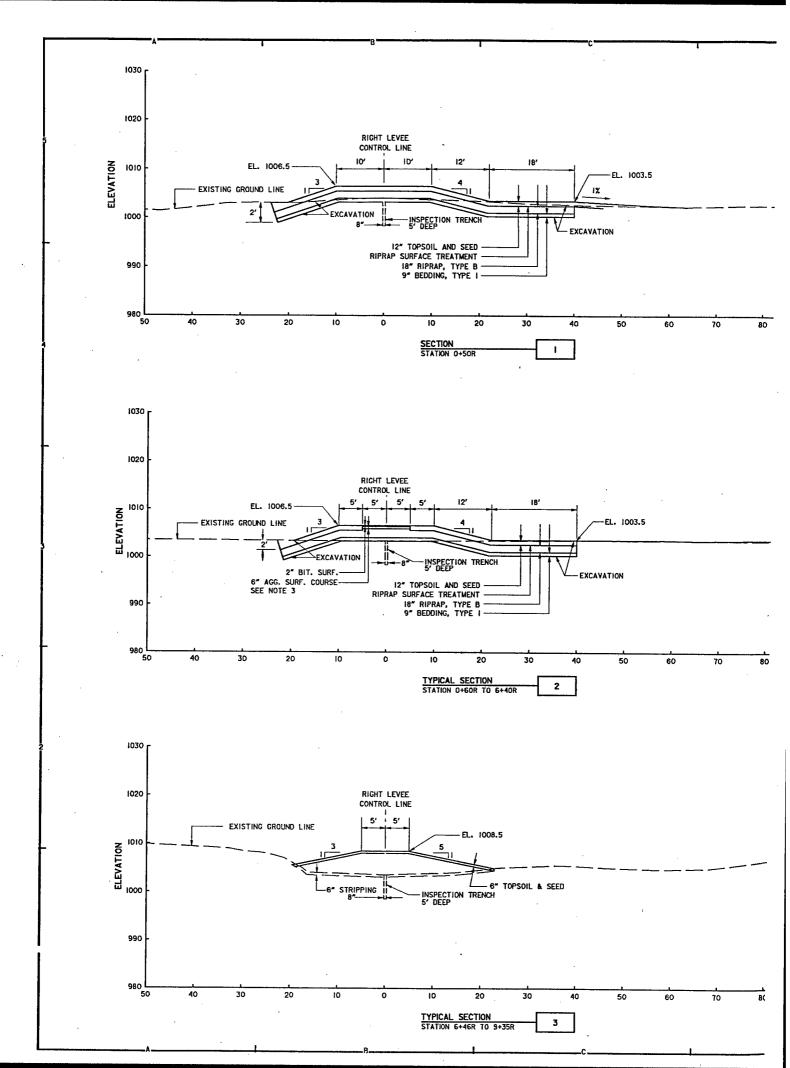


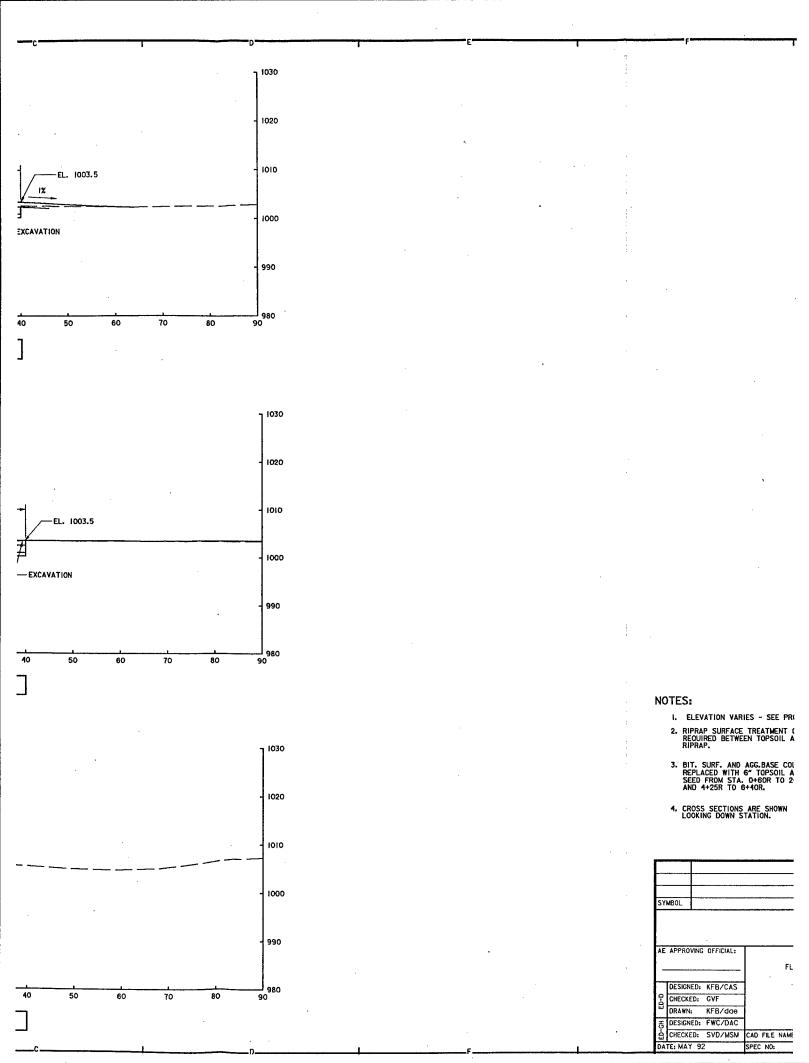








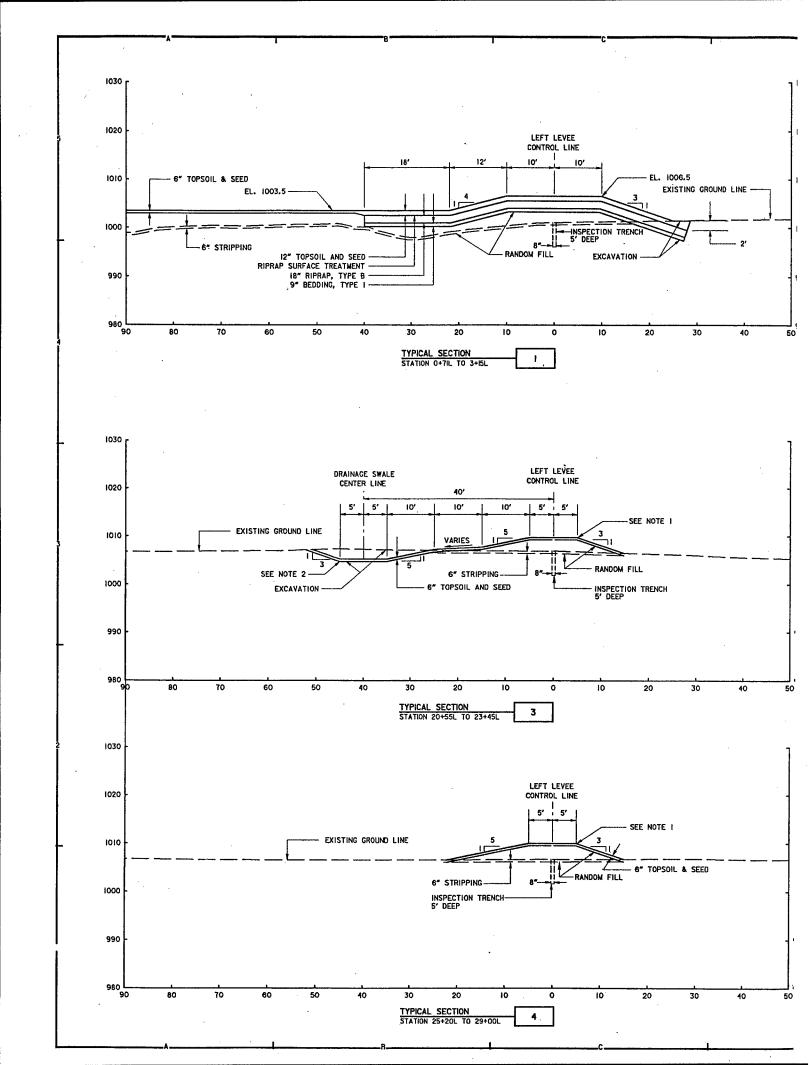


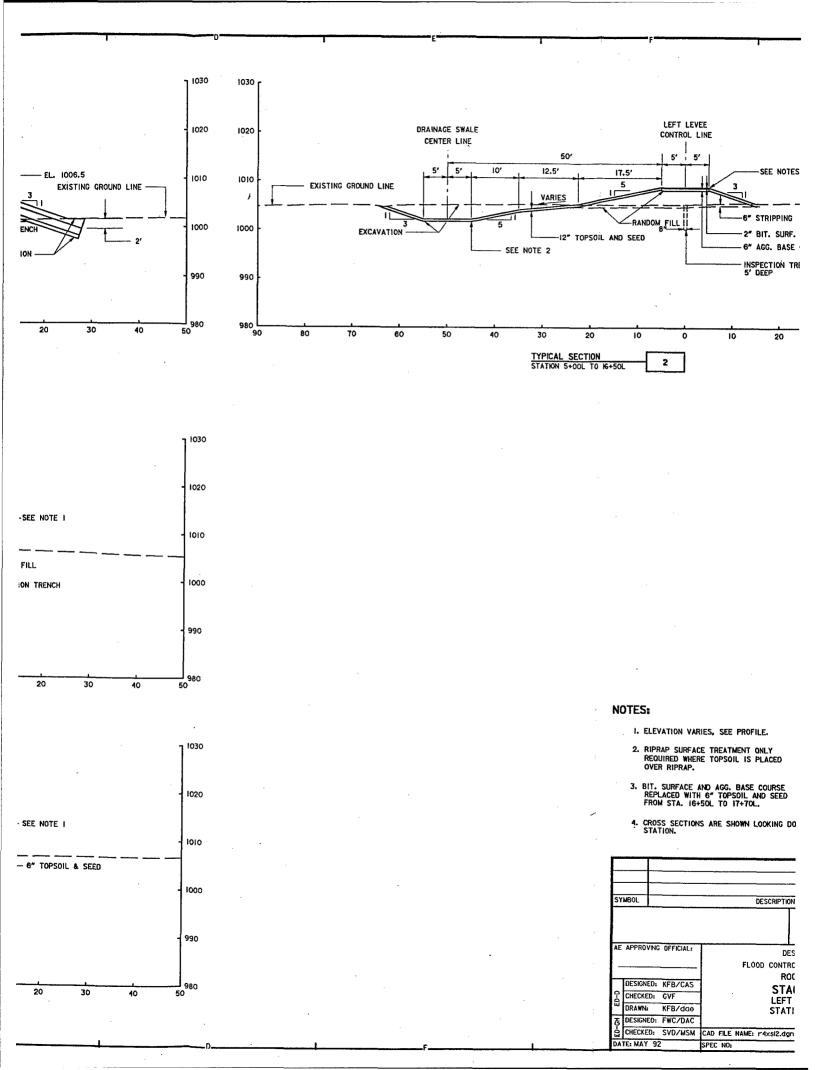


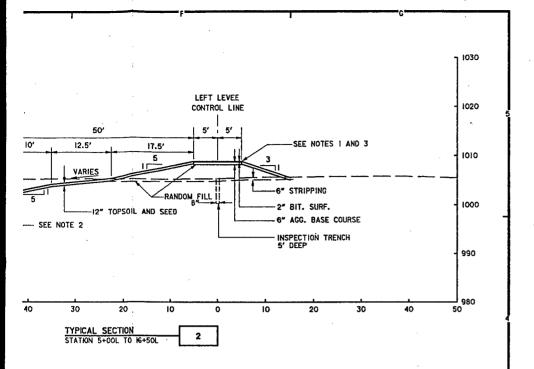
## NOTES:

- I. ELEVATION VARIES SEE PROFILE
- 2. RIPRAP SURFACE TREATMENT ONLY REQUIRED BETWEEN TOPSOIL AND RIPRAP.
- 3. BIT. SURF. AND AGG.BASE COURSE REPLACED WITH 6" TOPSOIL AND SEED FROM STA. 0+60R TO 2+70R AND 4+25R TO 6+40R.
- 4. CROSS SECTIONS ARE SHOWN LOOKING DOWN STATION.

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SYI	MBOL	DESCRIPTION					APPI	ROVA
	·			DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA				
ΑE	APPROVING OFFICIAL:	DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO.6						
_		FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER						
			ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA					
	DESIGNED: KFB/CAS	STAGE 4-BEAR CREEK						
0-0	CHECKED: GVF	RIGHT LEVEE SECTIONS 1-3						
ū	DRAWN: KFB/dge	STATION 0+7IR TO 9+35R						
푱	DESIGNED: FWC/DAC	7	917					
ED-(	CHECKED: SVD/MSM	CAD FILE NAMI	E: r4xsll.dgn		DRAWING NUMBER:		SHT	26
DA	TE: MAY 92	SPEC NO:			PLATE	26	OF	53



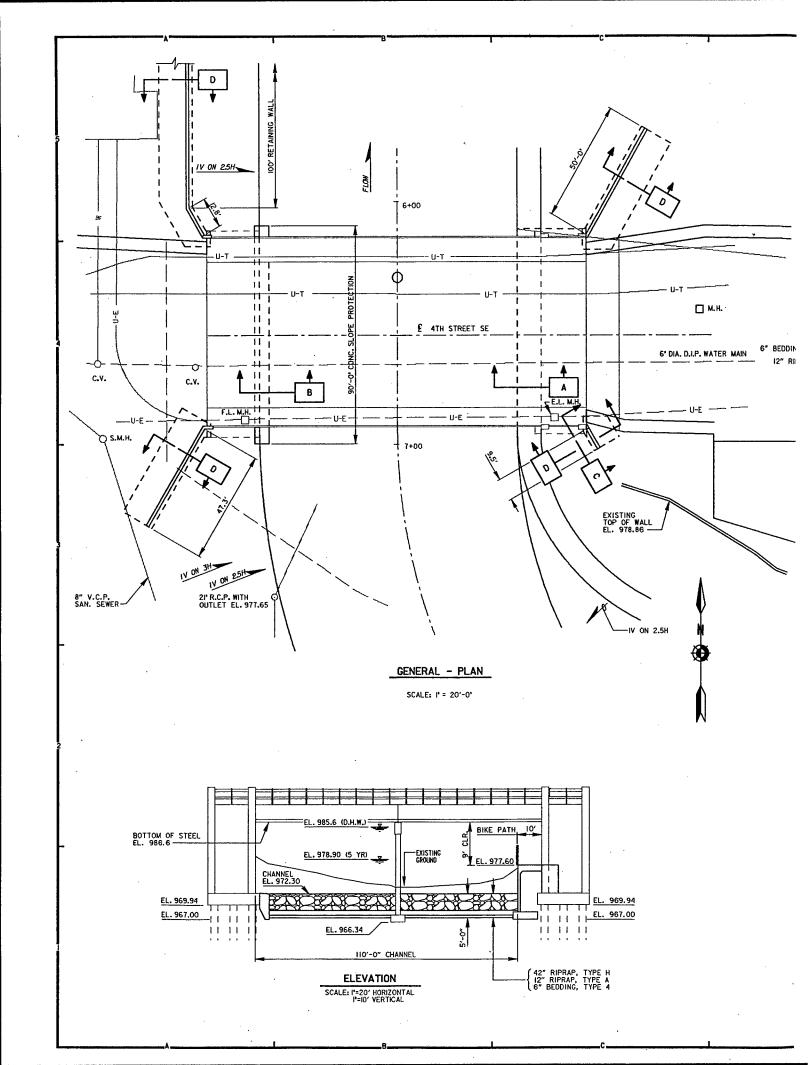


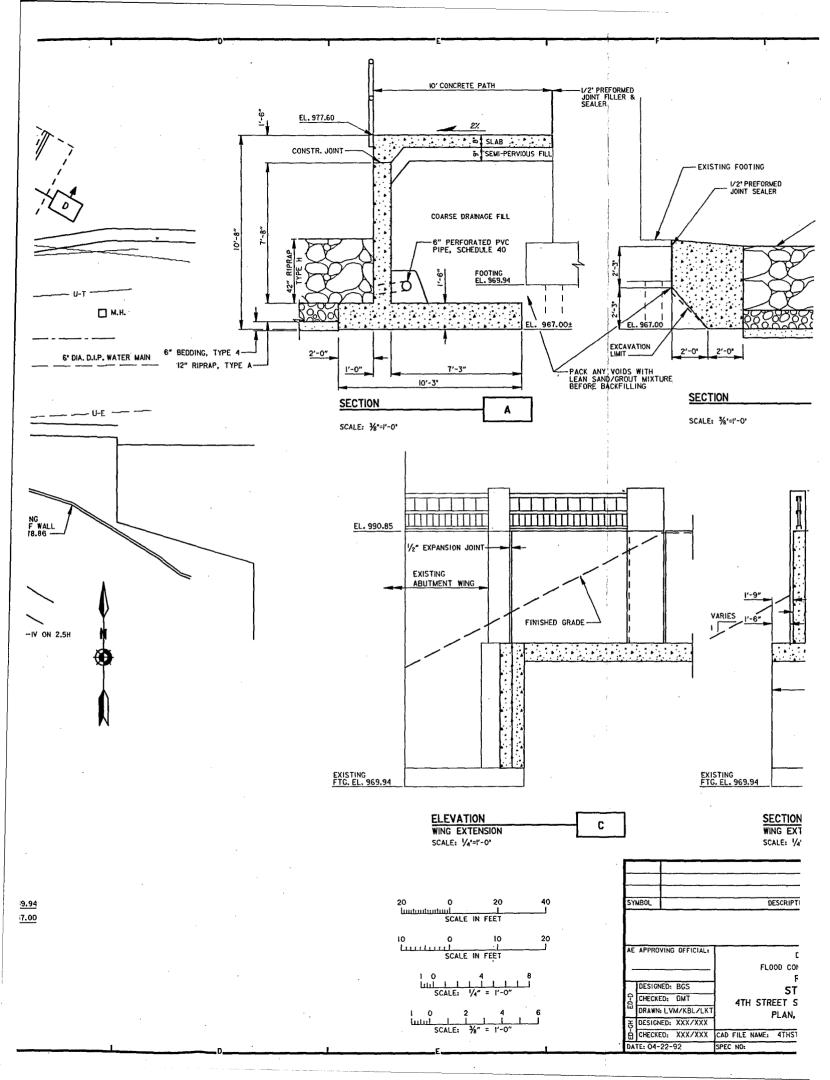


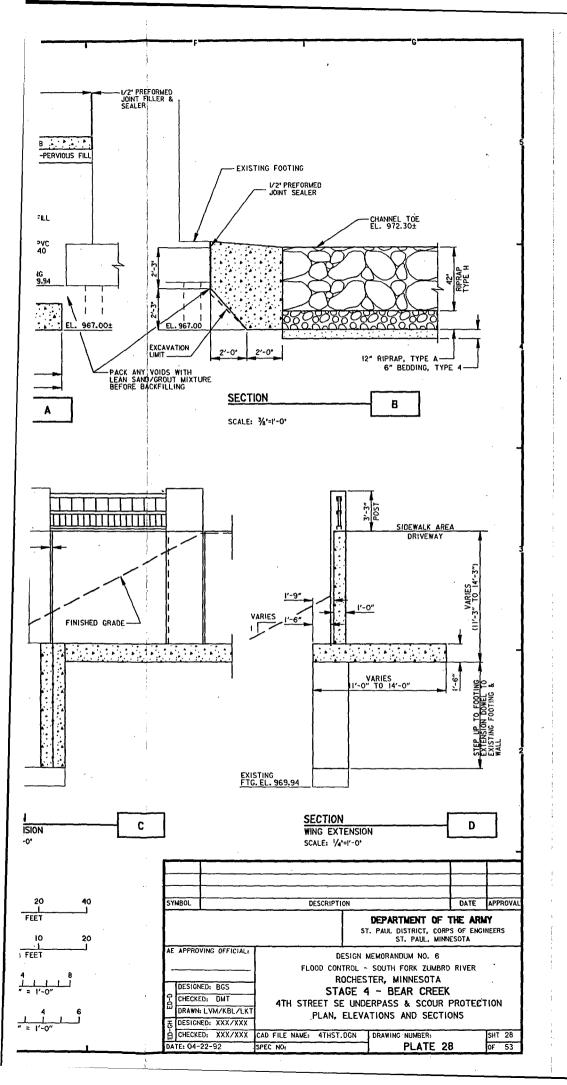
## NOTES:

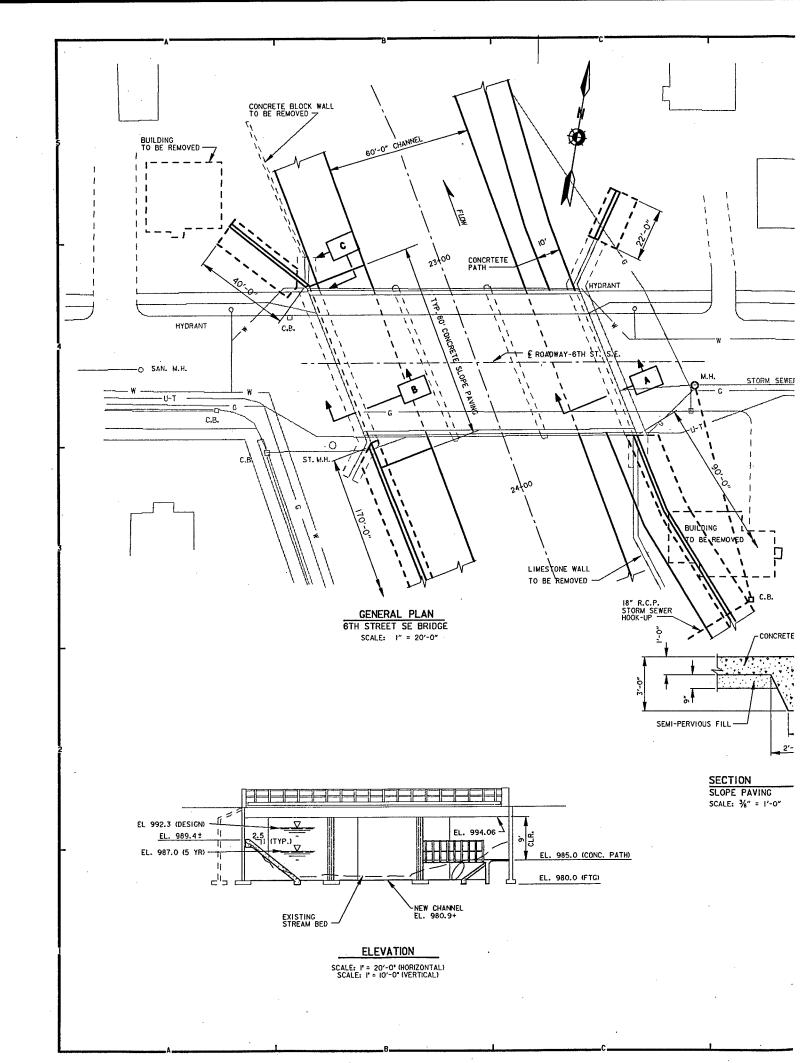
- I. ELEVATION VARIES, SEE PROFILE.
- 2. RIPRAP SURFACE TREATMENT ONLY REQUIRED WHERE TOPSOIL IS PLACED OVER RIPRAP.
- 3. BIT. SURFACE AND AGG. BASE COURSE REPLACED WITH 6" TOPSOIL AND SEED FROM STA. 16+50L TO 17+70L.
- 4. CROSS SECTIONS ARE SHOWN LOOKING DOWN STATION.

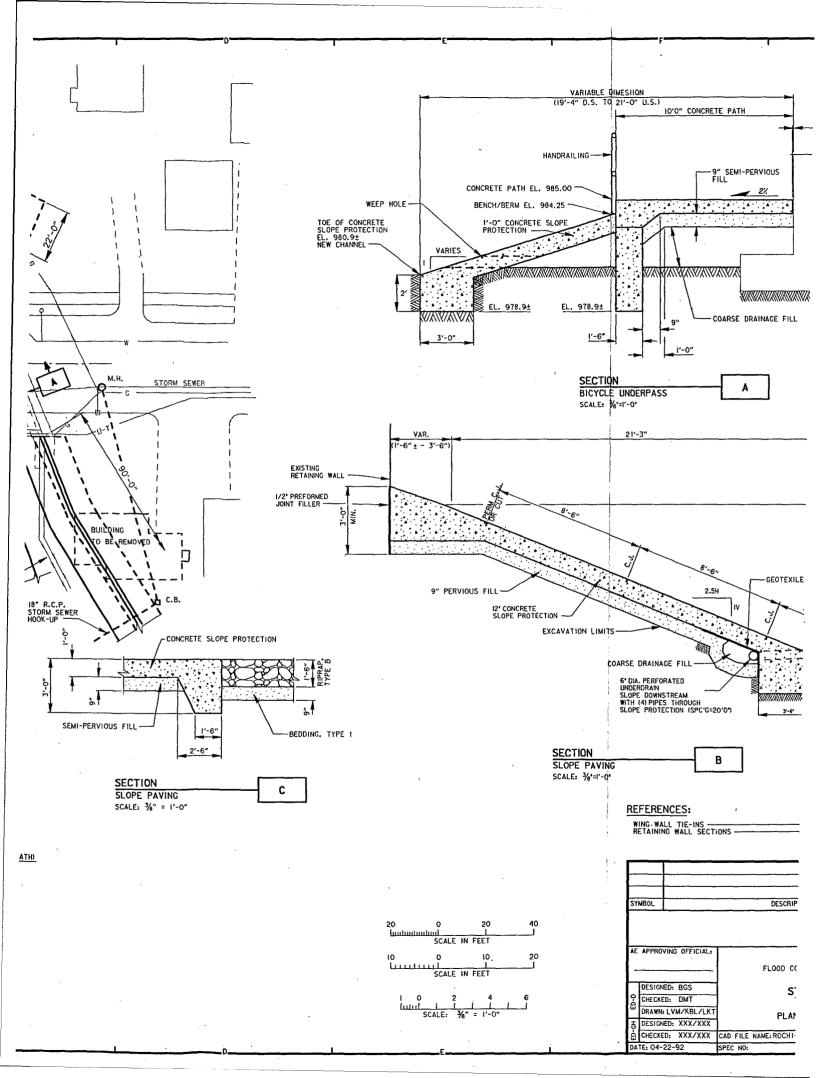
57	MBOL		DESCRIPTION			0.75	LODDON	
			T. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS	DATE APPROVA  ENT OF THE ARMY RICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS PAUL, MINNESOTA				
AE APPROVING OFFICIAL:			DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO.6 FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA					
CH ED-D		ED: KFB/CAS	STA	GE	4-BEAR CREEK			
	DRAWN: DESIGN	KFB/dae ED: FWC/DAC	STAT					
Ġ DA		CHECKED: SVD/MSM CAD FILE NAME: r4xs12. E: MAY 92 SPEC NO:		1	DRAWING NUMBER: PLATE 2	27	SHT 27 OF 53	

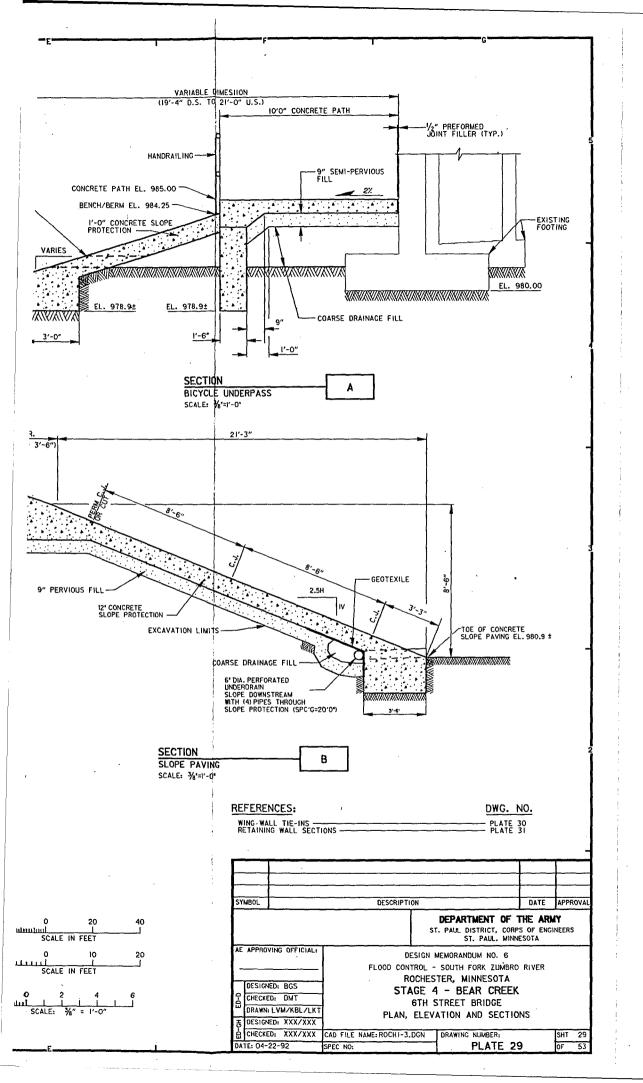


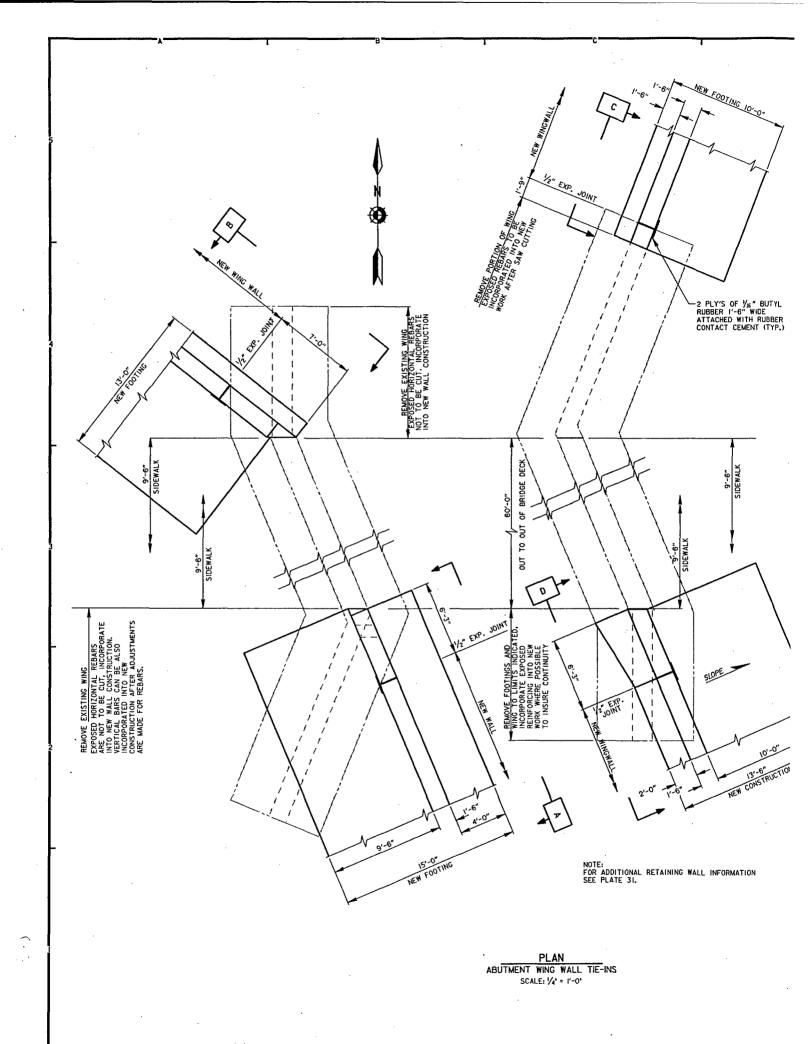


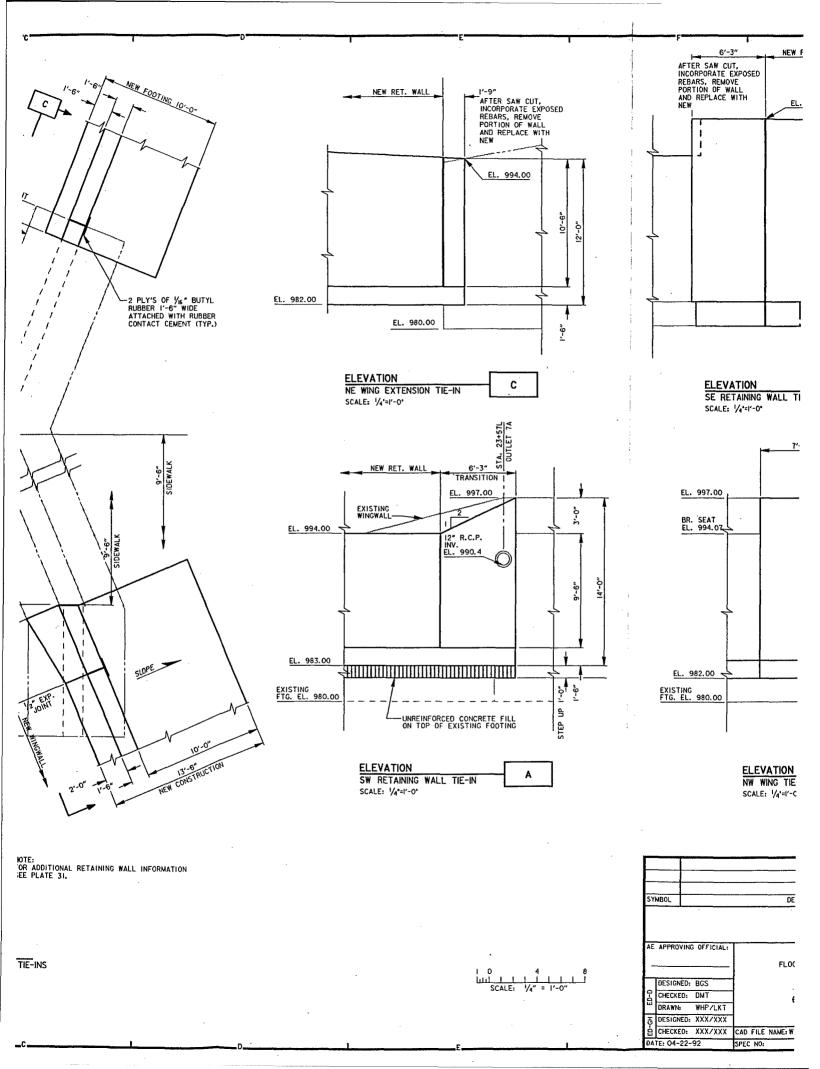


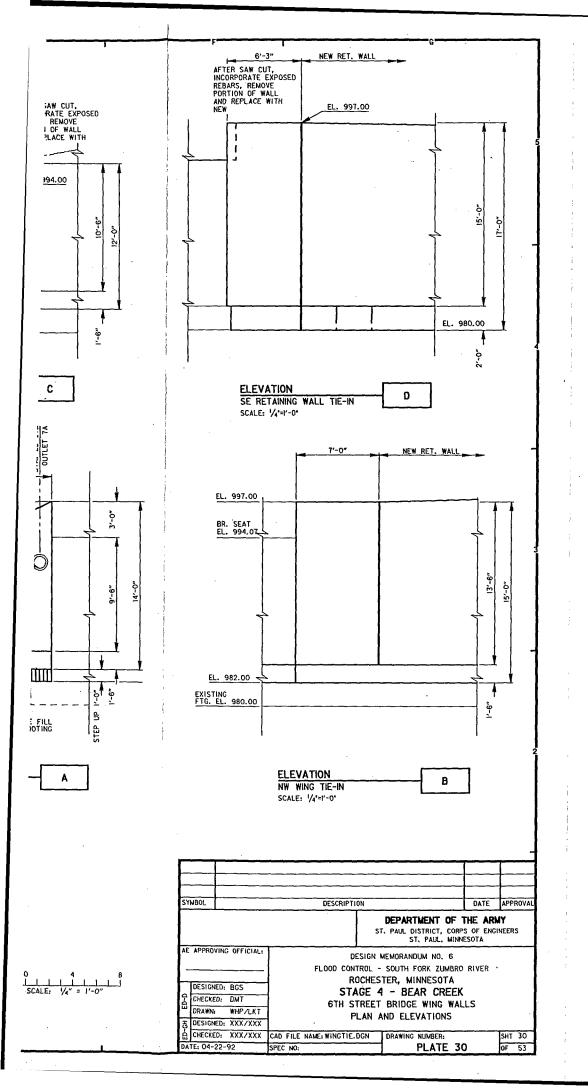


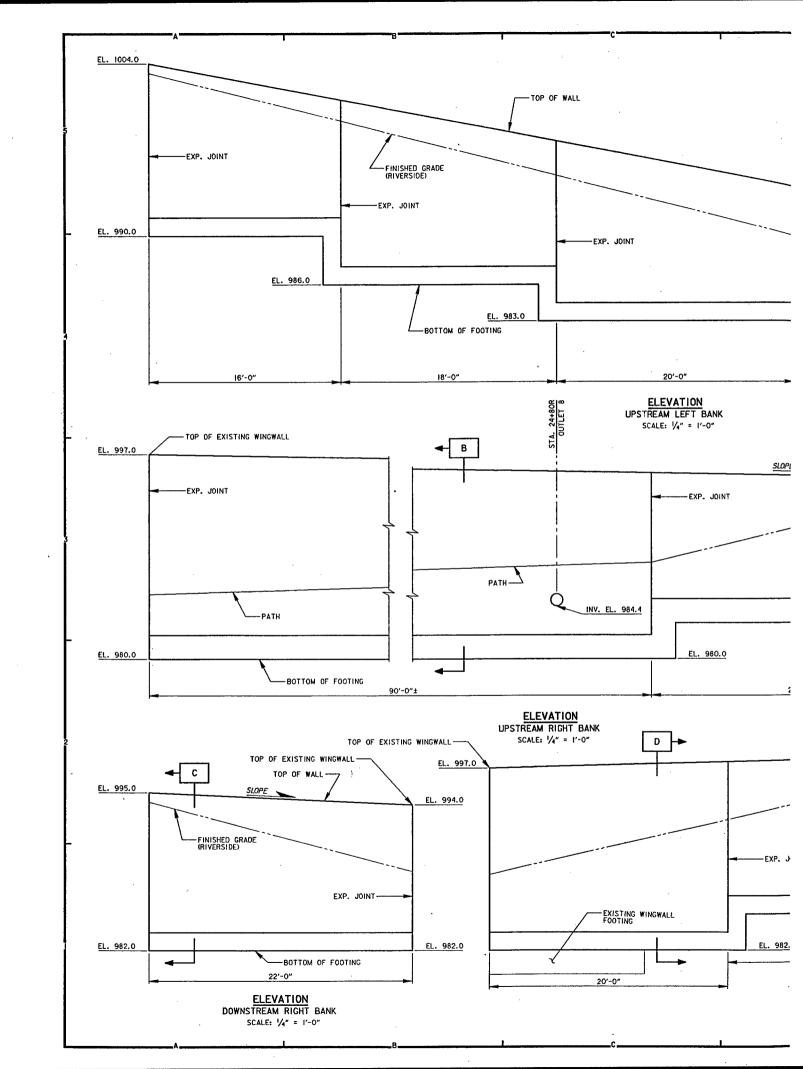


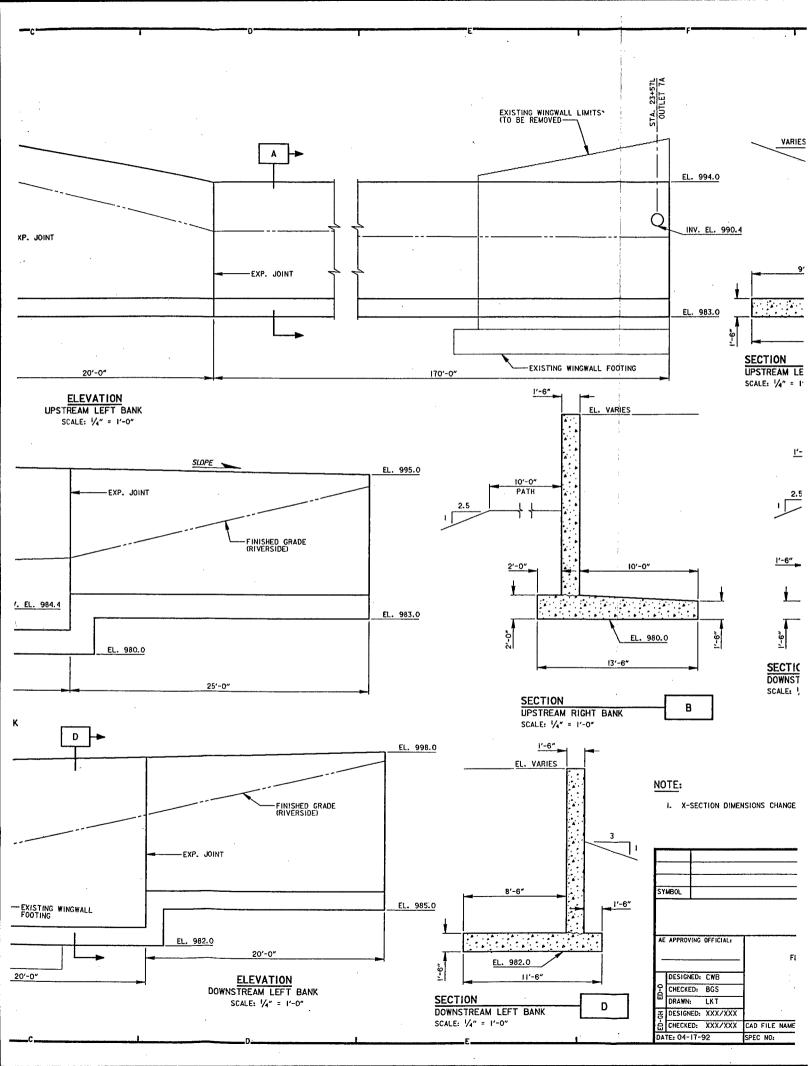


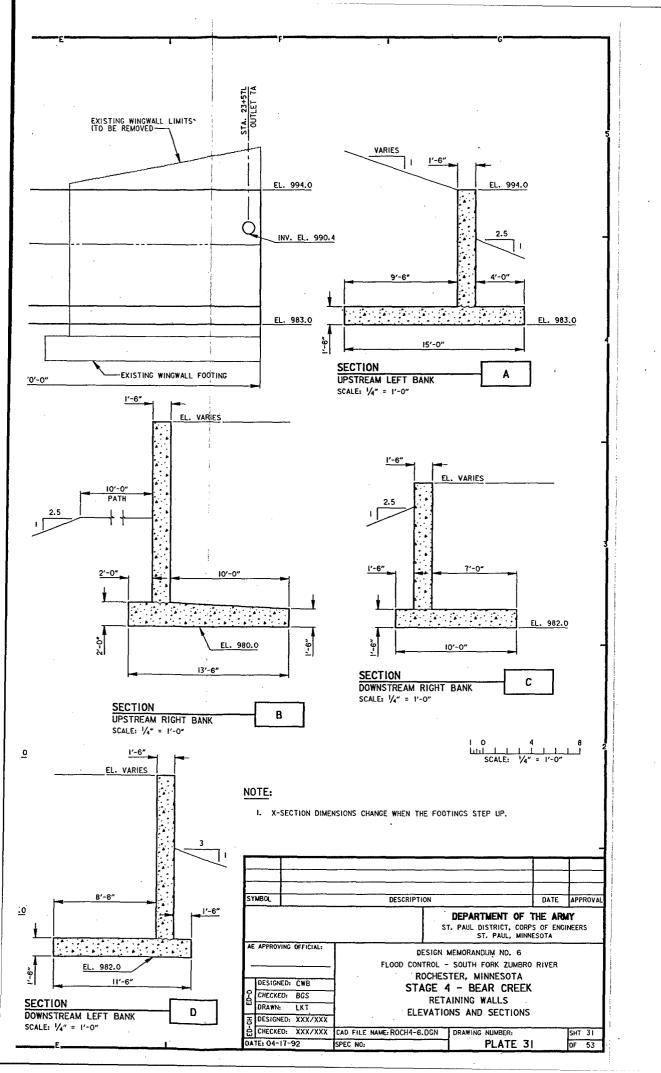


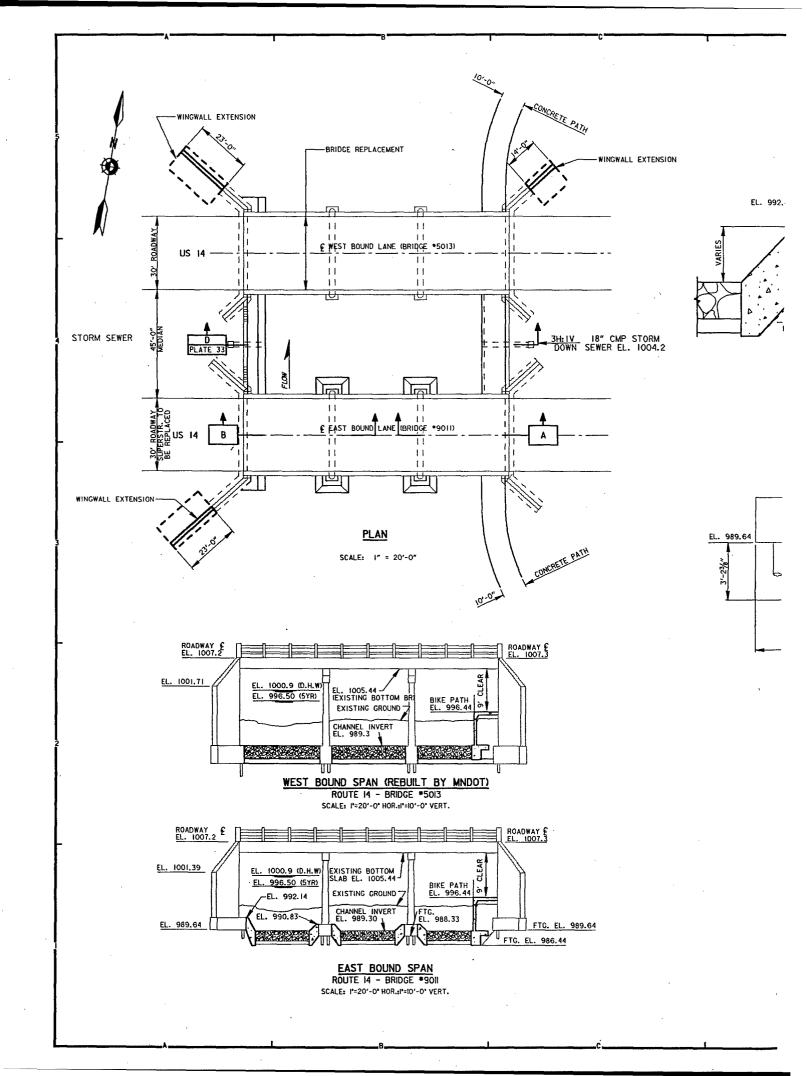


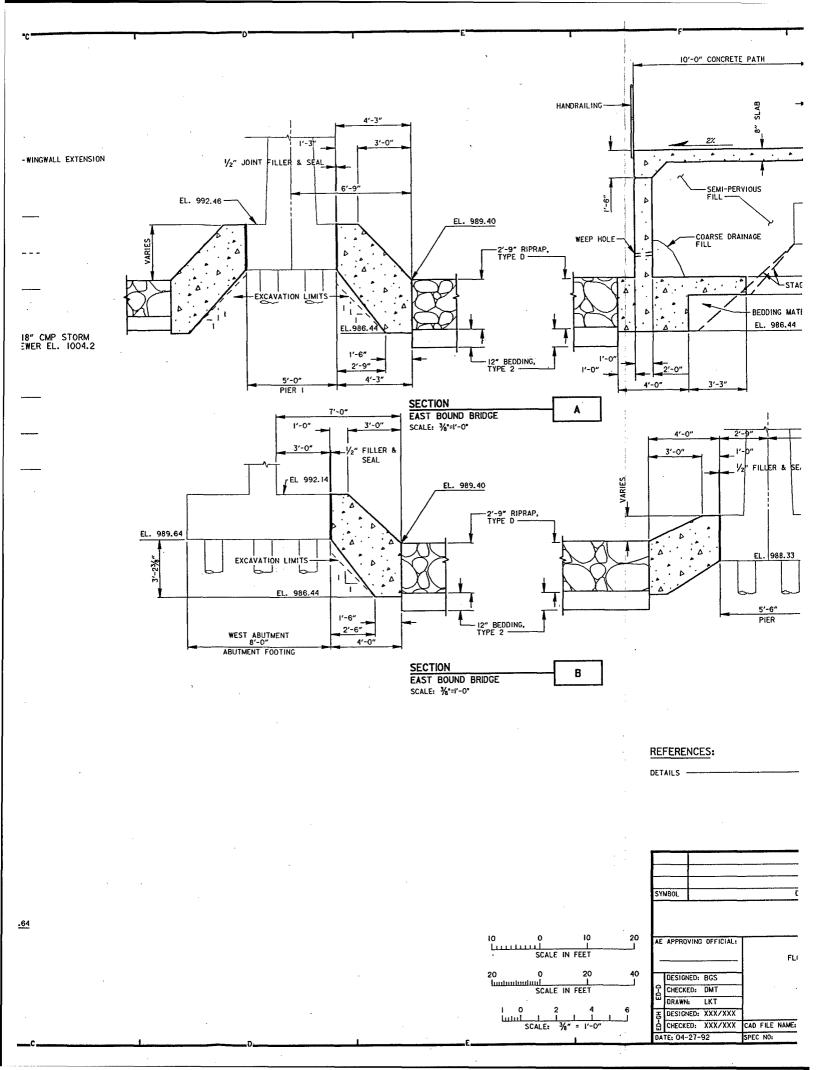


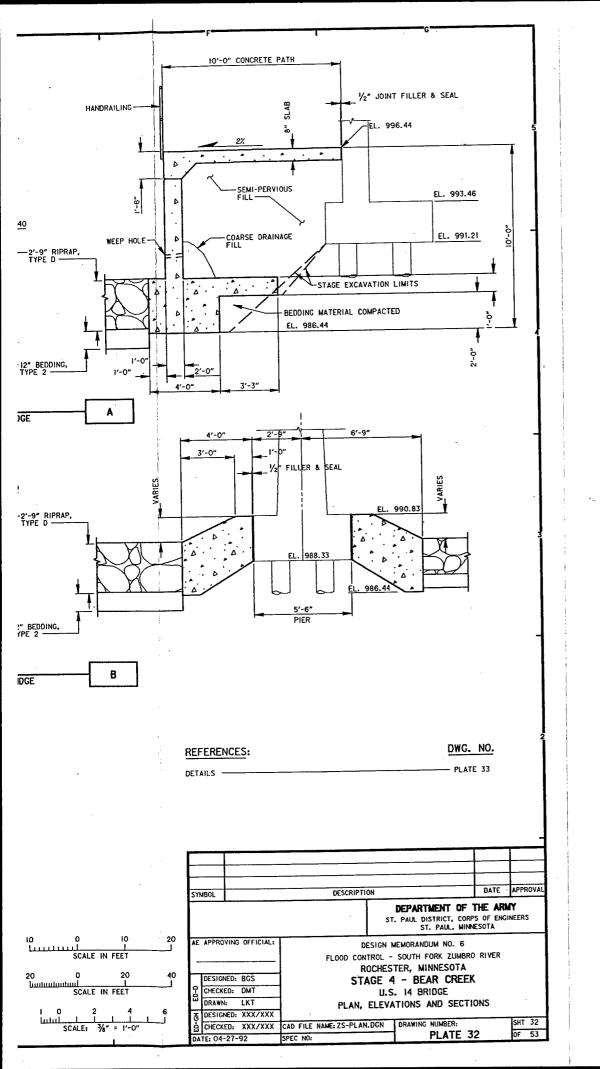


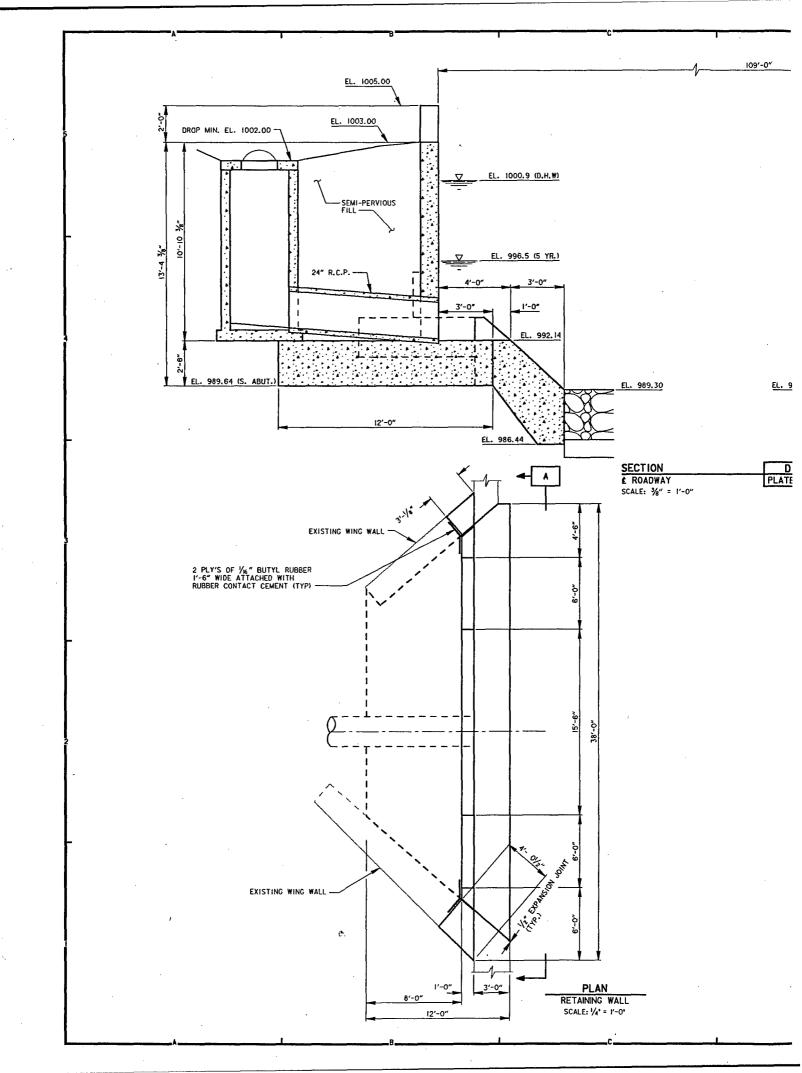


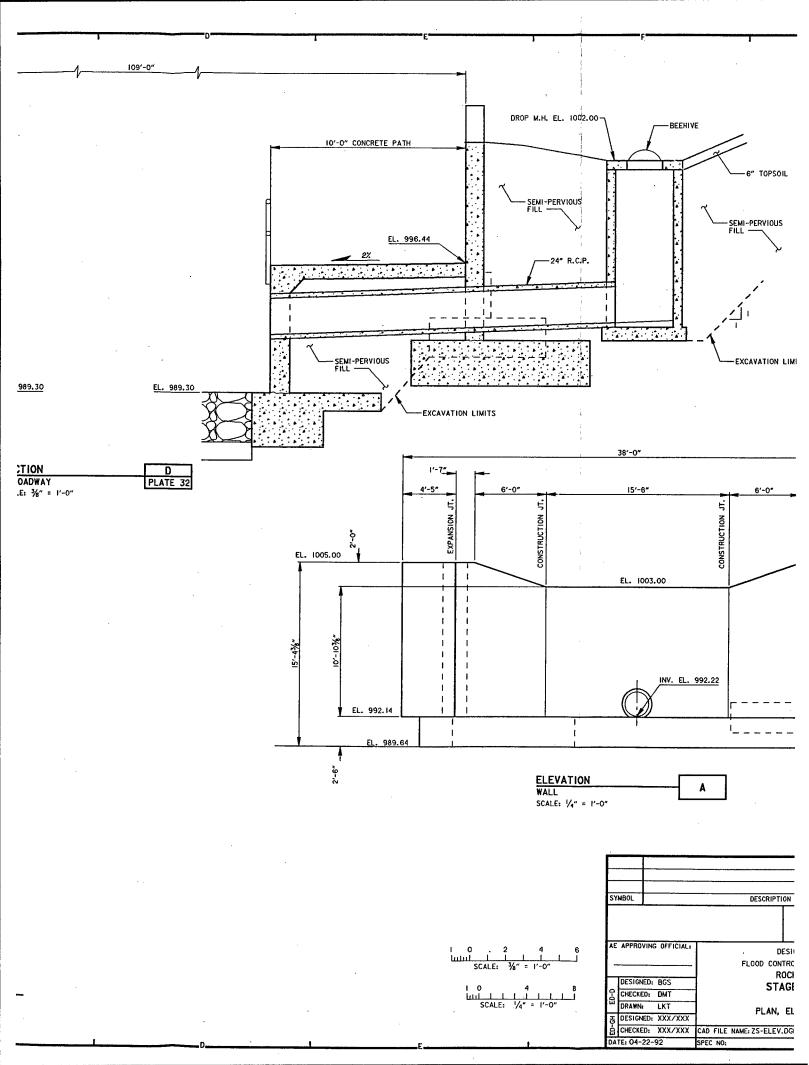


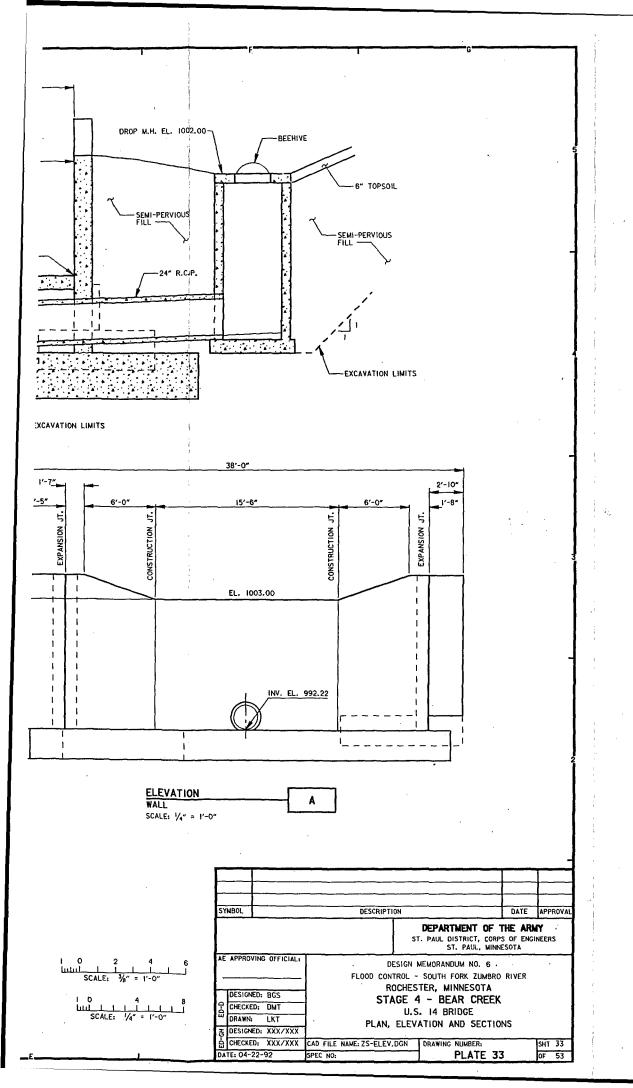




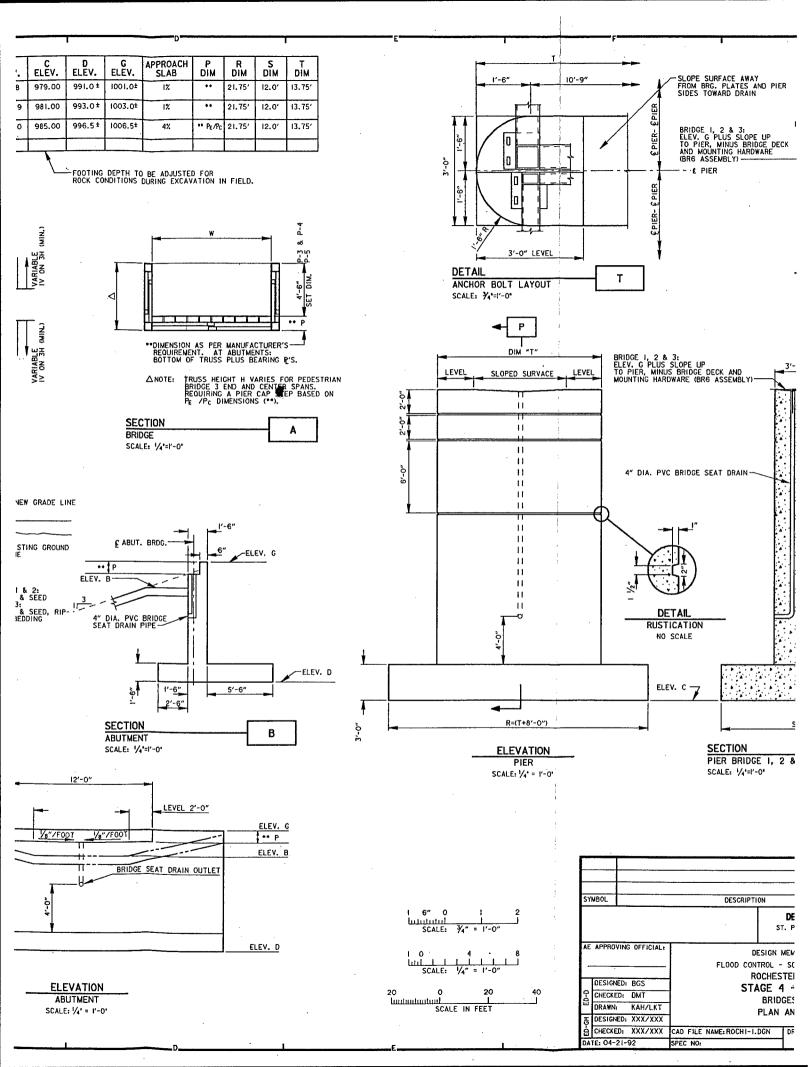


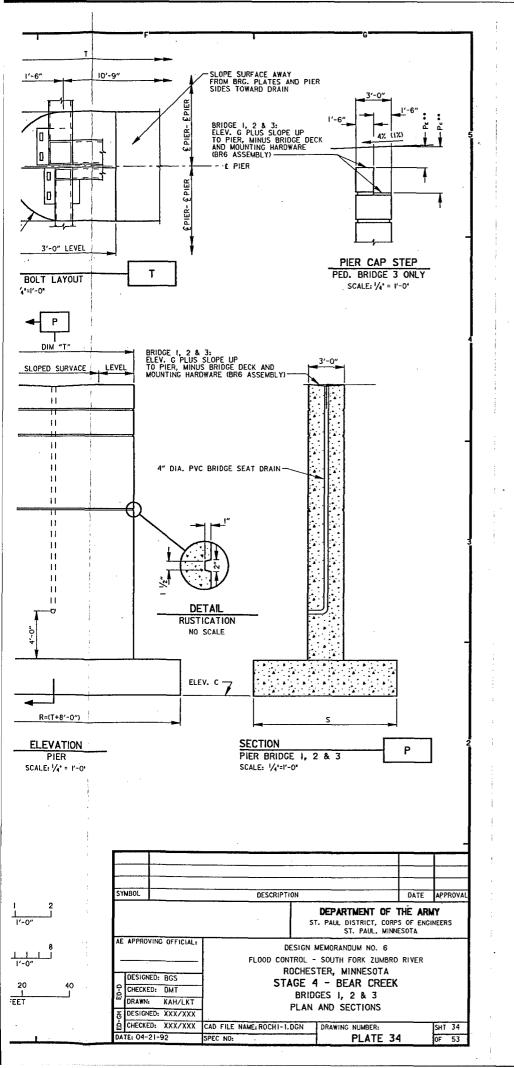


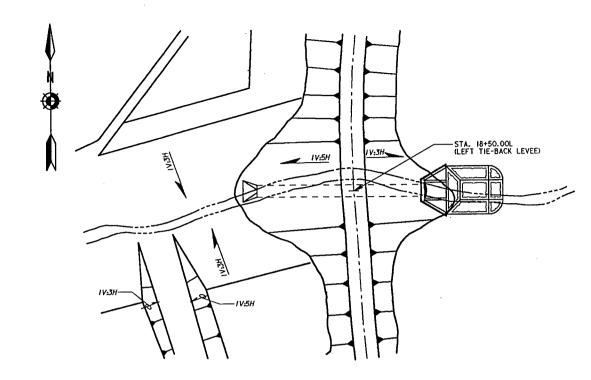




	A					В	<del></del>	r		-с			1		
BRIDGE NO.	STATION AT CHANNEL CONTROL	LINE OFF-SET	WIDTH	ANGLE	TOTAL LENGTH	END SPAN CABUT-CPIER	END SPAN CAMBER	CENTER SPAN	CENTER	A ELEV.	B ELEV.	C ELEV.	D ELEV.	G ELEV.	
1	40+15.00	ó	10'-0"	90*	195′-0″	52.125' SLOPE	•05′	90.75′ V.C=90′	0.3'	985.30	998.8	979.00	991.0±	1001.0±	
2	51+25.00	0	10'-0"	90°	195'-0"	52.125' SLOPE	.05′	90.75′ V.C=90′	0.3'	987.30	1000.9	981.00	993.0±	1003.0±	
3	70+00.00	0	10'-0"	90*	205′-0"	33.33' SLOPE	.05′	128.33' V.C=128'	1.30′	990.8	1005.0	985.00	996.5±	1006.5±	
BF	MENSION REFERENCE NIDGES TO BE FABRI DIMENSIONS AS PER MA DIGES TO BE CENTERED	CATED TO	PRODU			JNDER DL. FOI	R DRAINAGE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>		FOOTING ROCK CO	DEPTH T NDITIONS	
VARIABLE IV ON 3H (MIN.)					FLOW		NEL CONTROL GE STATION ABLE)		UT. BRG.		1 11	LE 3H (MIN.)		ELEV.  991.0 ± 1001.0 ±  993.0 ± 1003.0 ±  996.5 ± 1006.5 ±  FOOTING DEPTH TO ROCK CONDITIONS E  SECTION ABUTMEN' SCALE: 1/4*  12'-0"	
VARIAE IV ON	Ę AB	UT. BRG.	-	1	PIER	STAT	1	€ PIER				VARIABLE IV ON 3H			
AIN.)				<del>   </del> - 		~	L	<del> </del>			ПП	- (,		<u>y</u>	
VARIABLE		END SPAN		-	CENT	TER SPAN		END	SPAN	_		VARIABLE IV ON 3H (MIN.)			
>2					TOTAL LENGTH =	PLAN	Ç ABUT BRG'S	5)			•	<b>≯</b> ≥			
•					SCA	BRIDGE (LE: 1° = 20'-0°	_							BRI	
				<b></b>	PRIDGE 1 &	M.O. = .27 V.C. = 12	25 8'							SUA	
	V. G		- \			M.O. = 1.2	28'	DOWN 4.		-	-NEW	GRADE L	INE		
ELEV.	V. B 3	2%		3	LINE OFF-SET-	EL. W (DE	ES. H.W.)	2%			- / - wicz		<del>-</del> 	€ ABUT	
RIDGE   & 3 OPSOIL & SE AP & BEDDIN	ED, RIP-	ELEV.	ر ا			CHANNEL		BRIDGE	I & 2: DCKING SLOT	PE	LINE	NG GROUN		Р	
RIDGE 2: OPSOIL & SE HANNEL AT	1 1	,		BRID BRID	GE 1 & 2: ROCK GE 3: RIPRAP—	CONTROL		PROTEC BRIDGE	TION 3: RIPRAF		RIDGE I &	2: SEED		В	
HANNEL AT RIDGE NO. 1 RIDGE NO. 3	& 2 21.5' 23.75'	6.0'	21.		65.		21.0			3.75' B	RIDGE 3: OPSOIL & AP & BED	2: SEED SEED, RIP DING	ريم. سيار	DIA. PVC	
					BR	ATION IDGE ' = 20'-0'							SEA	T DRAIN	
					NOTE: CHANNEL VARY AT		s							1	
														آبِّ <u>-</u>	
														ABUTME	
				<b>←</b> [	В		<b></b>				-		12'-0"	, 	
	40 VI	1 3H (MIN.)				IV ON 3H (MIN	<u></u>	1		LEVEL 2'-	0",	<i>V</i> <sub>8</sub> "/F0	OT <u>'/8"</u>	/F00T	
	39-6				A		_			<u> </u>			11	BRIDG	
	,-e.							8/-6				ò	_\J_		
	, 5, -e, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	-0"		12'	4" DIA. BI PIPE	RIDGE SEAT DRA	in ]	ļ				4			
	-	. <b></b>		24'				"9-,I	<b>_</b>				<del> </del>		
			-	PL/ ABUTI				٠.				AB	VATION UTMENT		
				SCALE: 1/4								SCALE	: 1/4' = 1'-0	•	

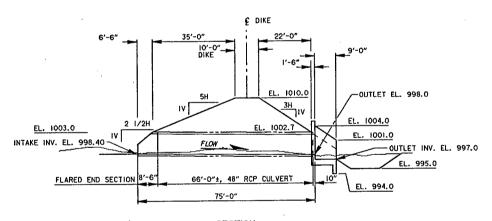






PLAN
48' DIA. RCP CULVERT WITH FLAP CATE
SCALE: I' = 20'-0'

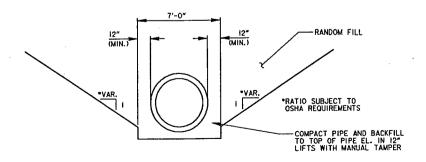
INTAKE INV. EL. 998.40



SECTION

PIPE &

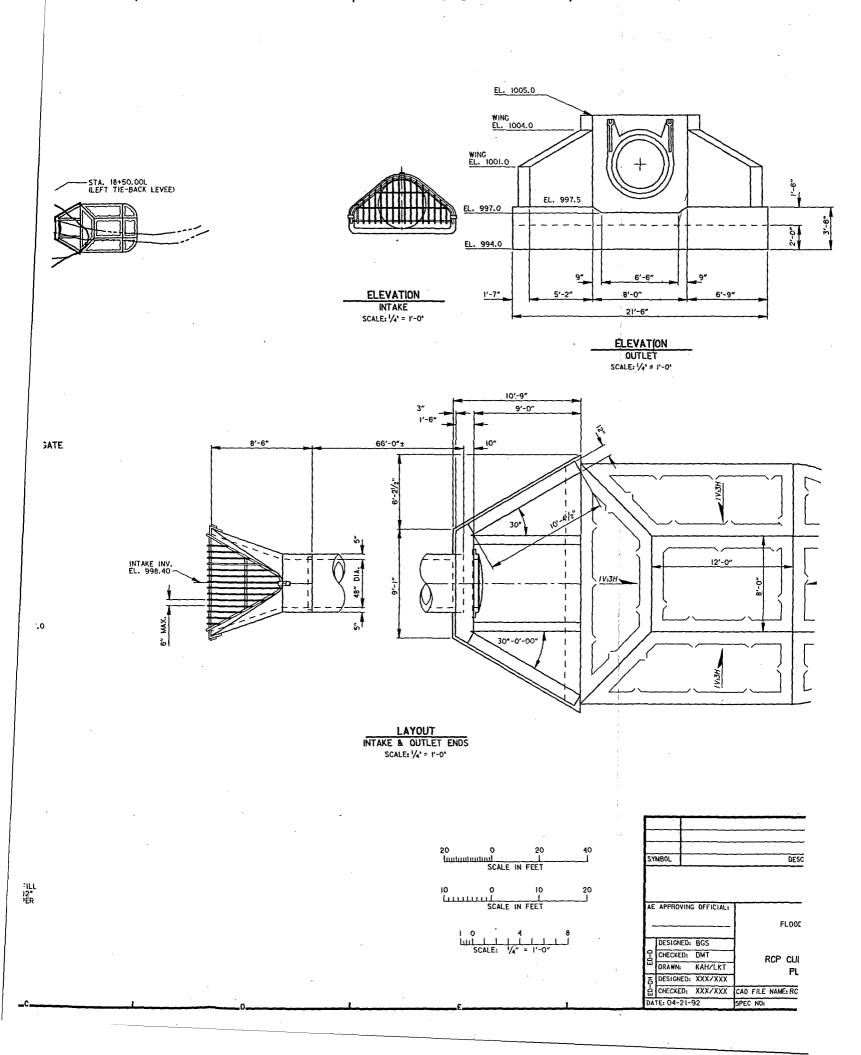
SCALE: VERTICAL: I'=10'-0'
HORIZONTAL: I'=20'-0'

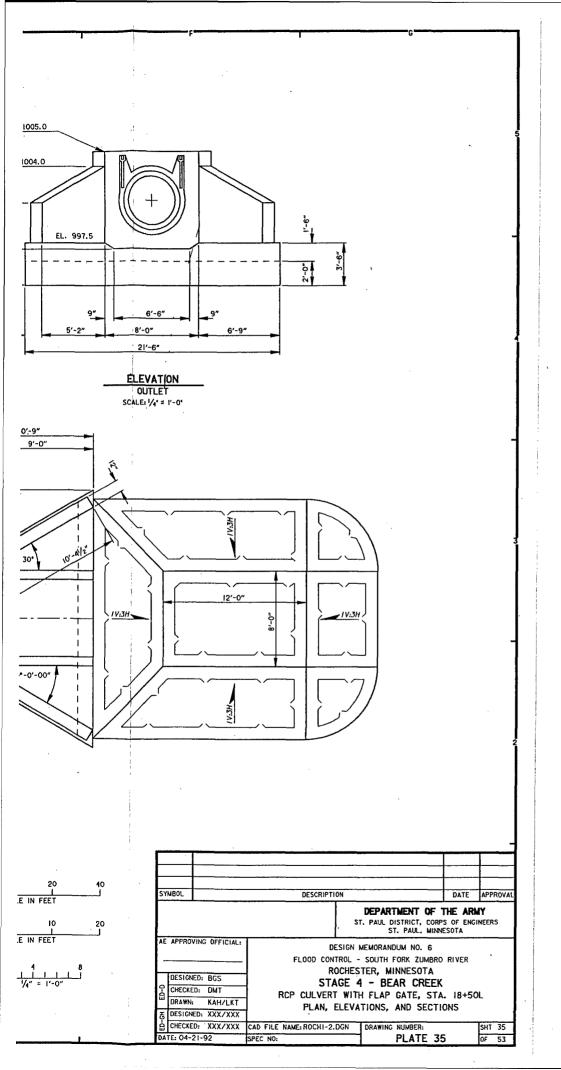


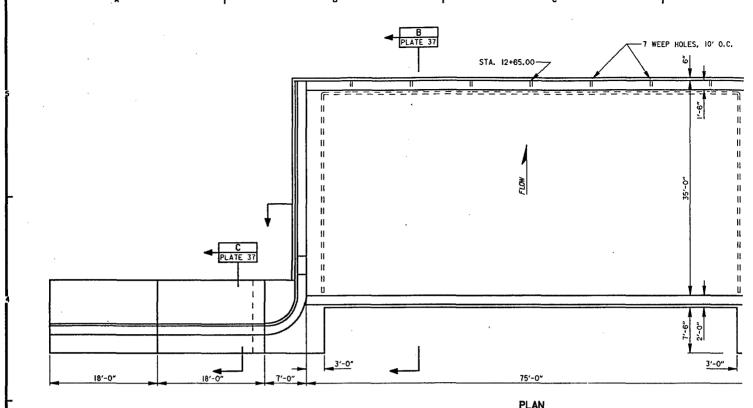
SECTION

PIPE AND BEDDING

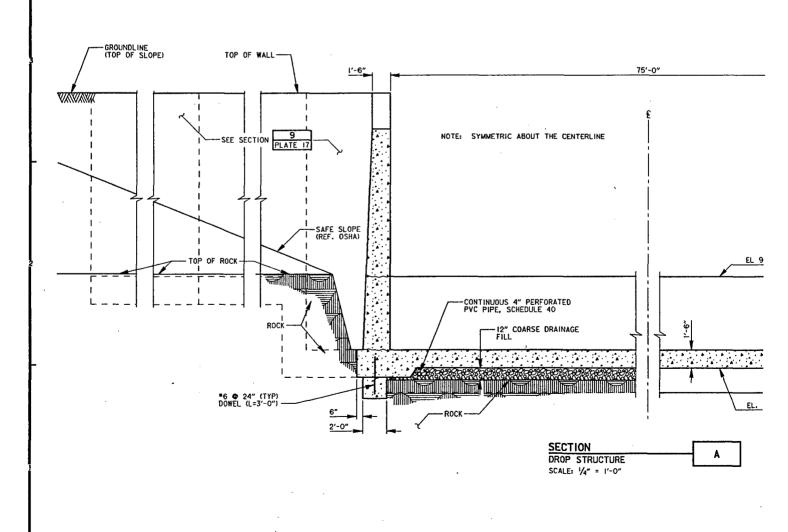
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

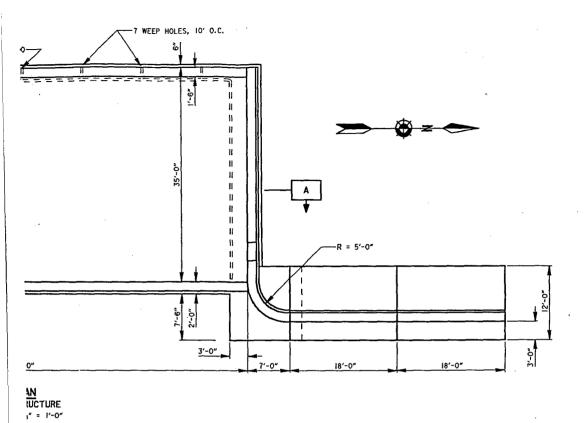


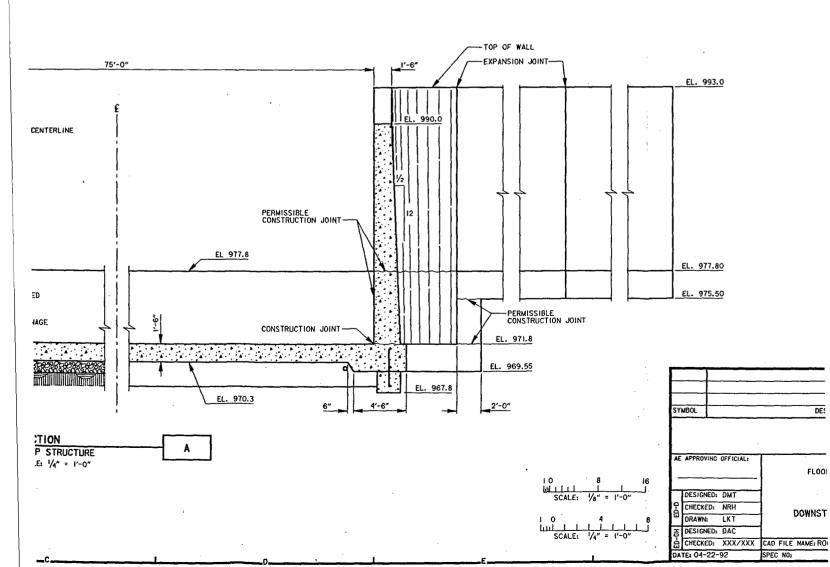


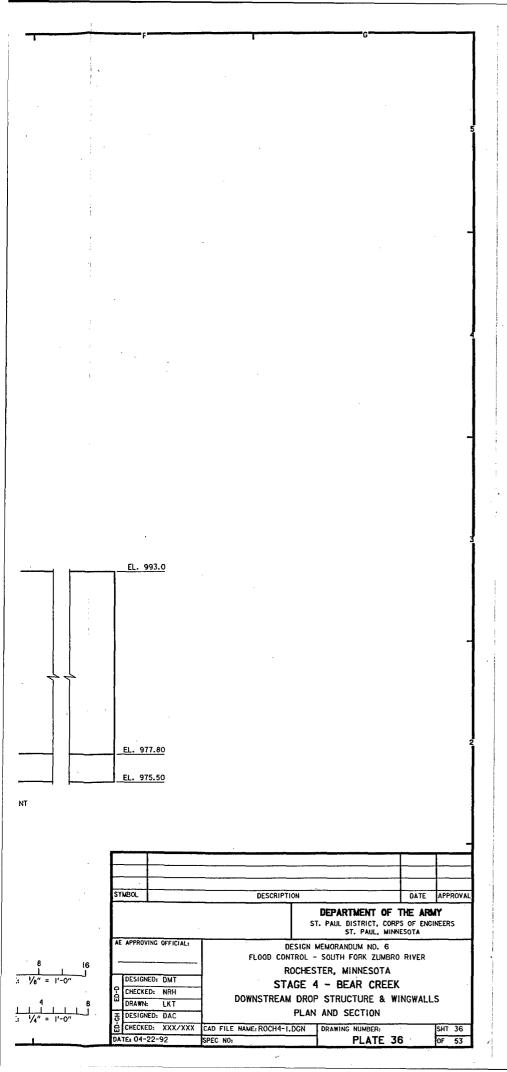


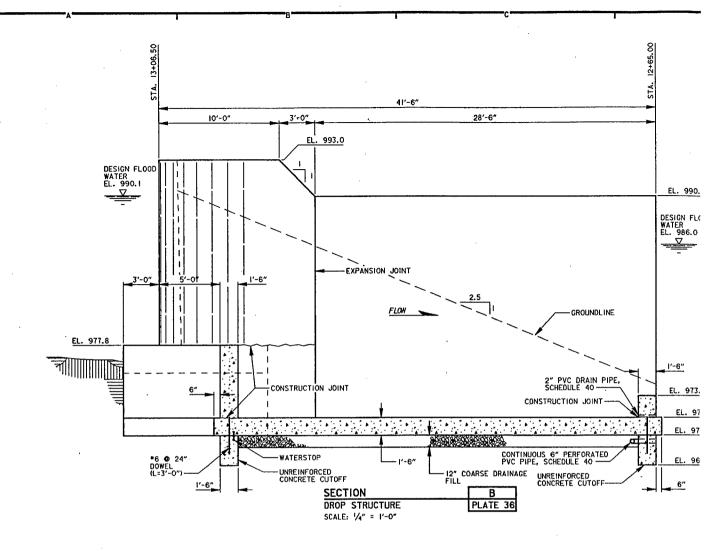


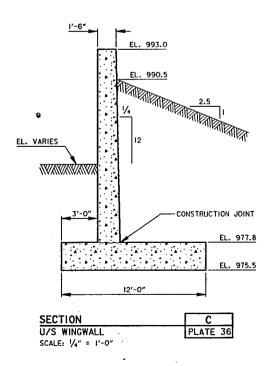


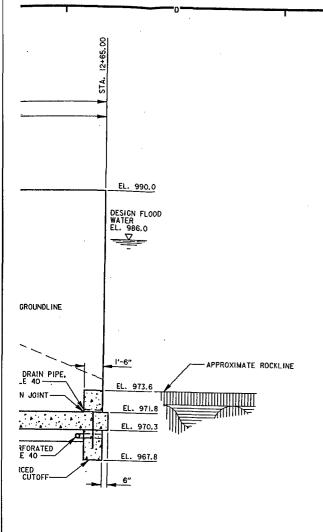








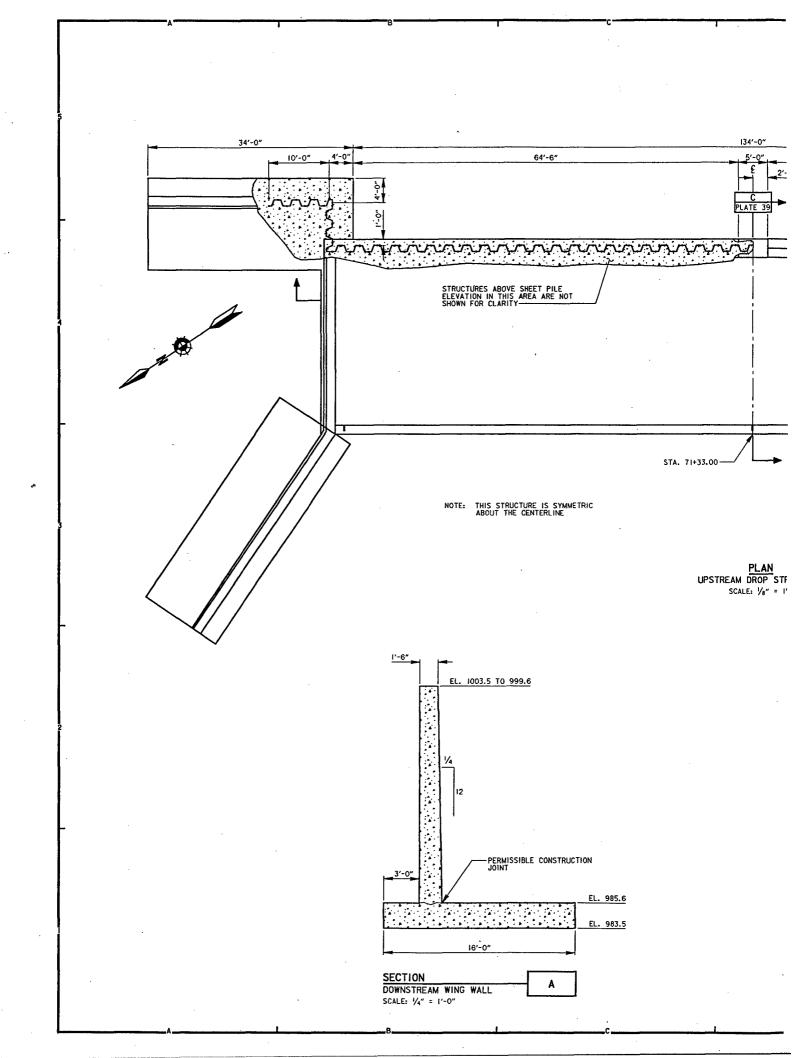


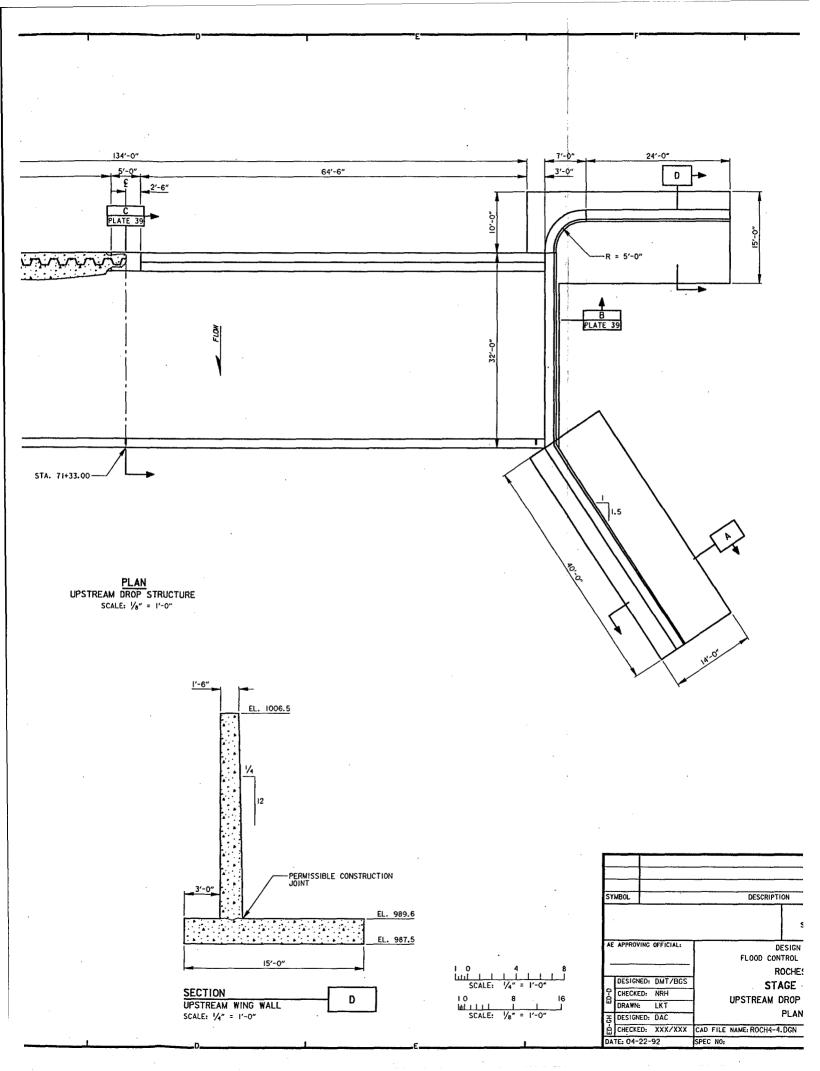


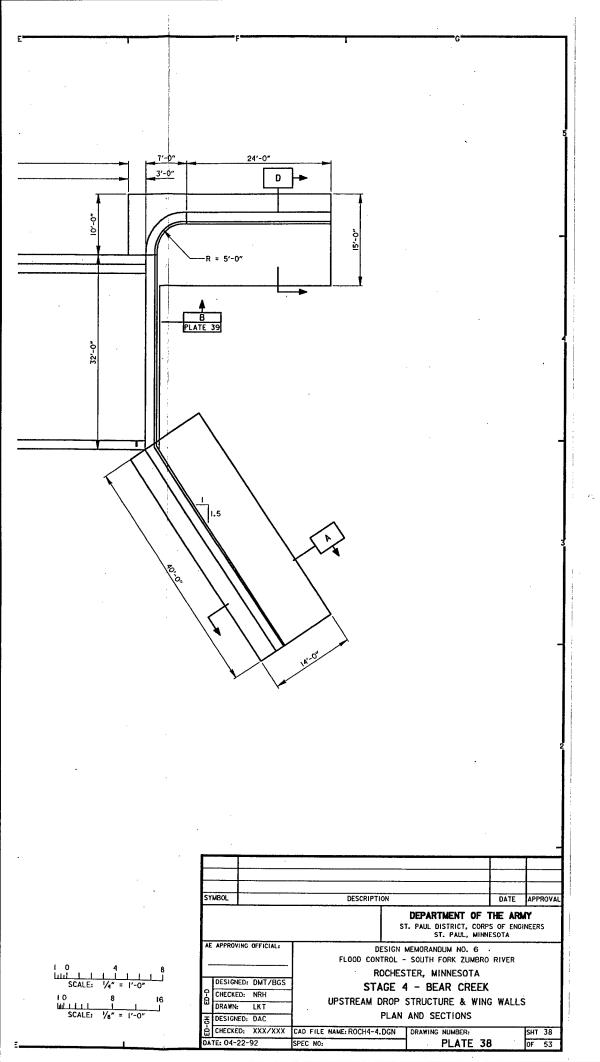
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DESCRIPTION						
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<u></u>						
DESIGN MEMOR						
FLOOD CONTROL - SOUT						
1	CHESTER,					
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DOWNSTREAM	DROP STR					
	SECTI					
CAD FILE NAME: ROCH4-2.D	GN DRAWI					
SPEC NO:						
	FLOOD CONTI ROI STAC DOWNSTREAM					

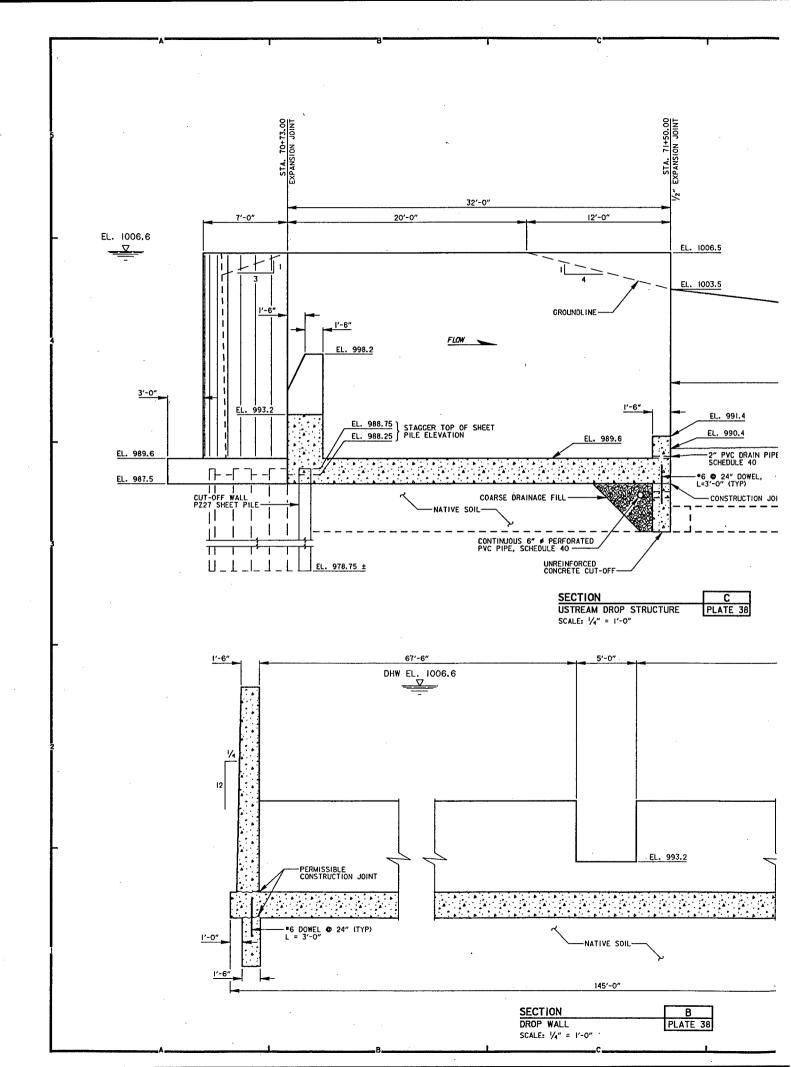
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AE	APPROVING	OFFICIAL:	DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6 FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER						
			R	OCHES	TER, MINNESOTA				
	DESIGNED:	DMT	1	K					
ED-0	CHECKED:	NRH	STAGE 4 - BEAR CREEK  DOWNSTREAM DROP STRUCTURE & WINGWALLS SECTIONS						
Э	DRAWN:	LKT							
둉	DESIGNED:	XXX/XXX							
ė	CHECKED:	XXX/XXX	CAD FILE NAME: ROCH4-2.	DGN	DRAWING NUMBER:		SHT 37		
DA.	TE: 04-20-	92	SPEC NO:		PLATE 3	7	0F 53		

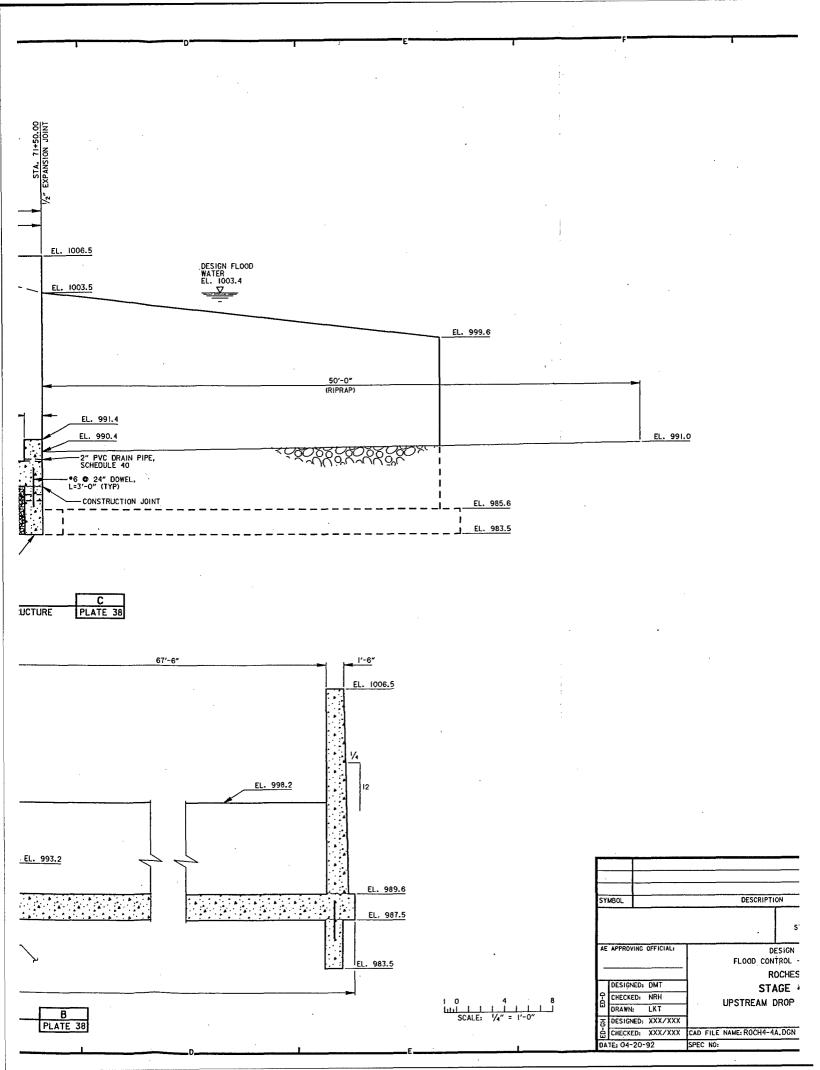
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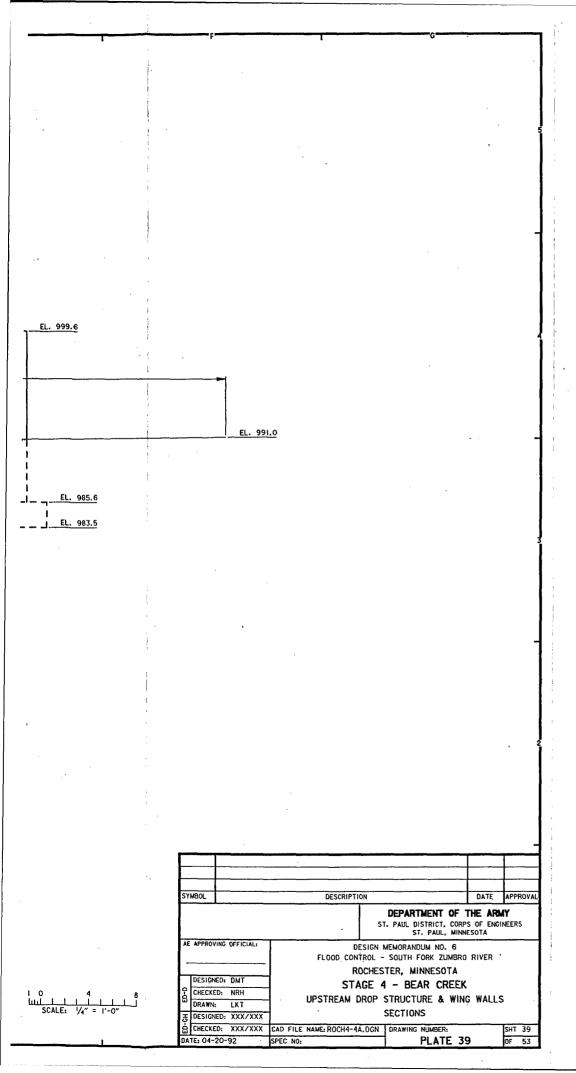


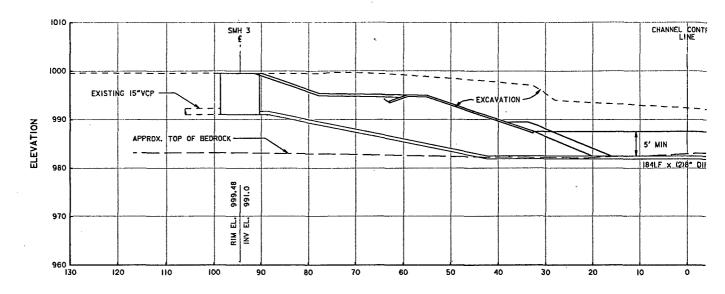




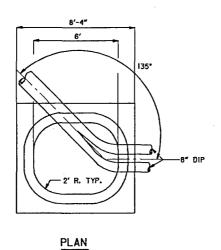








PROFILE
SANITARY SEWER !
SCALE: |"=|0'-0"



8" DIP

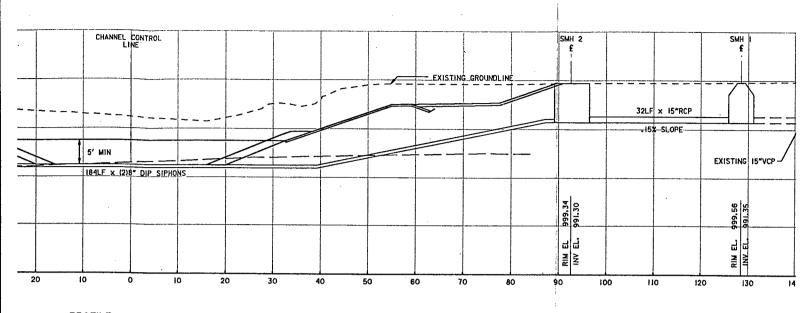
<u>PLAN</u>

EXISTING 15" VCP

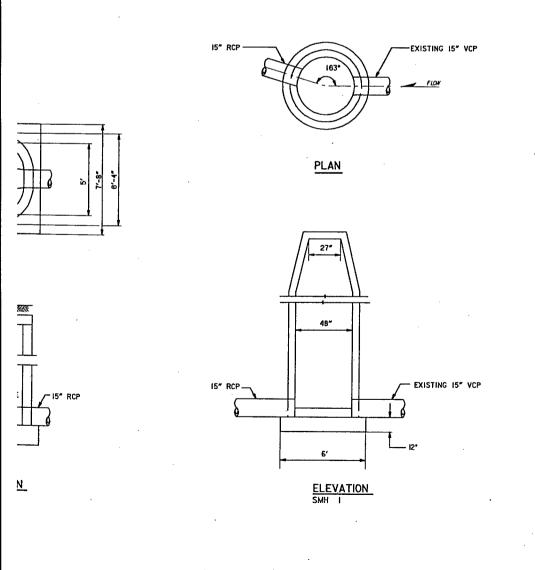
8" DIP PLATE IS" RCP

ELEVATION SMH 3

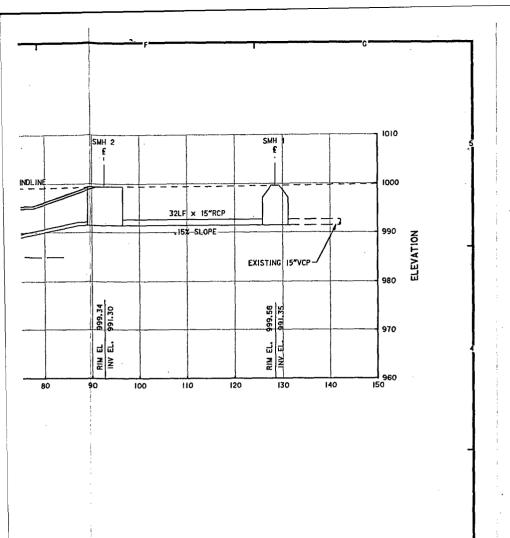
ELEVATION SMH 2



PROFILE
SANITARY SEWER SIPHON
SCALE: I'=10'-0'



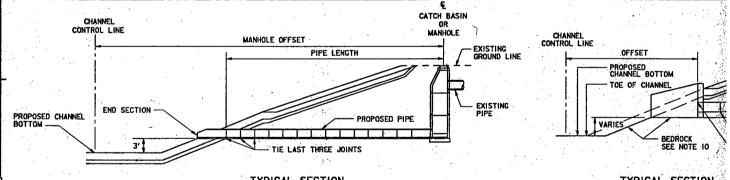
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				s	<b>DE</b> I		
AE	APPROVI	NG OFFICIAL:	FLOOD CONTE		SOU		
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	ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEER ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA									
AE -	APPRO	VING OFFICIAL:	DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO.6  FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER ROCHESTER. MINNESOTA							
_		EO: EPP	1	STAGE 4-BEAR CREEK						
9	CHECKE	D: GVF			Y SEWER SIPHON					
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둉	DESIGN CHECKE	ED:	1	ST	ATION 51+80					
۵	CHECKE	D:	CAD FILE NAME: r4sonsi.	dgn	DRAWING NUMBER:		SHT 40			
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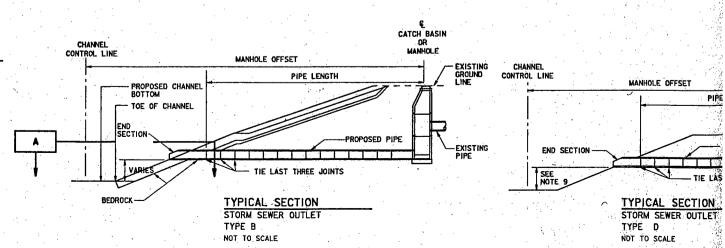
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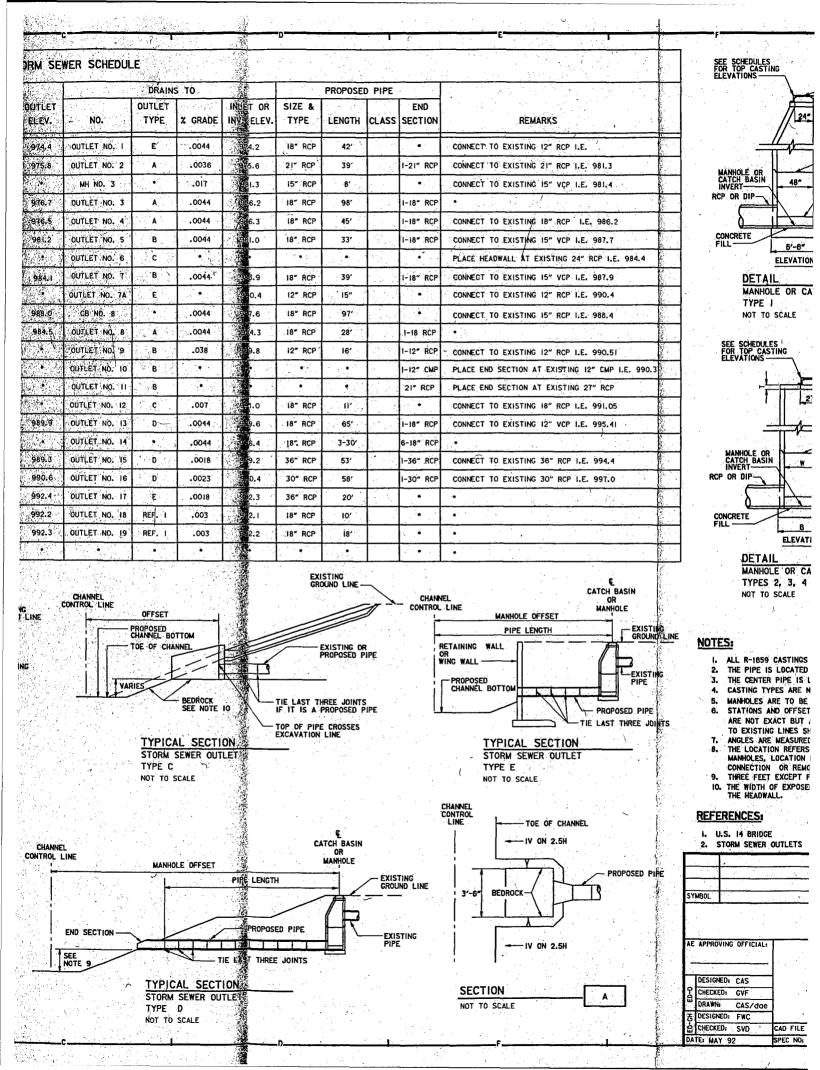
and the state of the				and the second	Annual Control			and the second	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1936	1. 19	- 1
		LOC	ATION (SE	NOTE 8)	MH/CB		CASTING			DRAIN:	S TO	
CATCH BASIN OR MANHOLE NO.	PROFILE SHEET NO.	STATION	OFFSET	ANGLE SEE NOTE 7	DEPTH & TYPE	TOP OF CASTING	TYPE (SEE NOTE 4)	OUTLET ELEV.	NO.	OUTLET TYPE	% GRADE	INL INV
MH NO. I	•	5+83R	93′	172*	14.1 - 1	989.5	R-1659	974.4	OUTLET NO. I	E	.0044	9
MH NO. 2	•	7+96L	100'	236.5*	13.2 - 3	990.0	R-1659	975.8	OUTLET NO. 2	A	.0036	9
• •	•	•	•	180*	•	•	•	•	MH NO. 3	•	.017	9
MH NO. 3	•	10+37R	151'	186.5	10-1 - 1	987.8	R-1659	976.7	DUTLET NO. 3	A	.0044	ģ
MH NO. 4	•	IO+88L	98′	183.5*	13.1 - 1	990.6	R-1659	976.5	OUTLET NO. 4	A	.0044	9
MH NO. 5	•	13+96R	76′	182.5*	10.0 - 1	992.2	R-1659	981.2	OUTLET NO. 5	В	.0044	ģ
•	•	14+17L	59′	•	•	•	•		OUTLET NO. 6	C	•	
MH NO.7		16+95R	88′	199.5*	11.7 - 1	996.8	R-1659	984.1	OUTLET NO. 7	В 💉	.0044	9
•	•	23+57L	51'	180*	÷	•		•	OUTLET NO. 7A	E		9
MH NO. 8	•	23+78R	87'	77*	7.4 - (	996.4	R-1659	988.0	CB NO. 8	•	.0044	ğ
CB NO. 8	•	24+80R	69′	282*	, io.9 - I	995.0	R-2560-D2	984.5	OUTLET NO. 8	A	.0044	99
	•	26+90L	69′	•	•	•	•	•	OUTLET NO. 9	В	.038	ĝ
•	•	27+74R	53'	•	•	•	•	•	OUTLET NO. 10	В	•	
•	•	30+93R	49′	•	•	•	•	•	OUTLET NO. 11	В	•	9
•	•	3 I+15R	73′	•	•	•	•	•	OUTLET NO. 12	c	.007	9
MH NO. 13	•	39+78R	1187	170.5*	6.5 - 1	997.4	R-1659	989.9	OUTLET NO. 13	D —	.0044	9
•	•	44+75R	1041	SEE NOTE 3	•	•	•	•	OUTLET NO. 14	•	.0044	9
MH NO. 15	•	45+84R	103′	164.5*	9.0 - 4	999.3	R-1659	989.3	OUTLET NO. 15	D	.0018	9
MH NO. 16	•	51+49R	106′	. 176*	10.1 - 3	1001.7	R-1659	990.6	OUTLET NO. 16	Ð	.0023	9
CB NO. 17	•	61+33R	70′	SEE NOTE 2	3.6 - 4	997.0	R-2560-E2	992.4	OUTLET NO. 17	Ε	.0018	9
CB NO. 18		62+22L	59'	SEE NOTE 2	8.8 - 1	1002.0	R-2560-02	992.2	OUTLET NO. 18	REF. I	.003	9
CB. NO. 19	• ,	62+22R	61'	SEE NOTE 2	8.7 - 1	1002.0	R-2560-D2	992.3	OUTLET NO. 19	REF. I	.003	9
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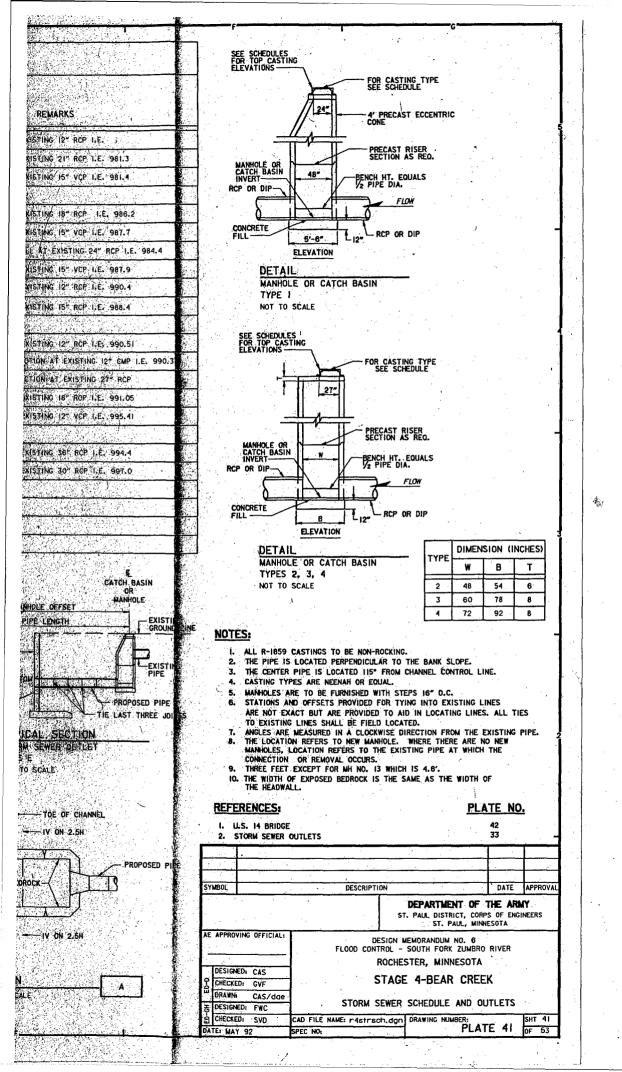


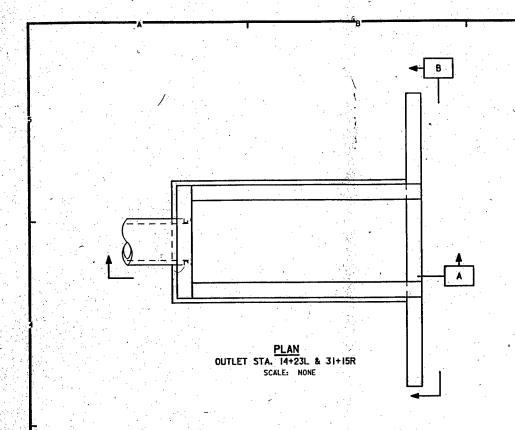
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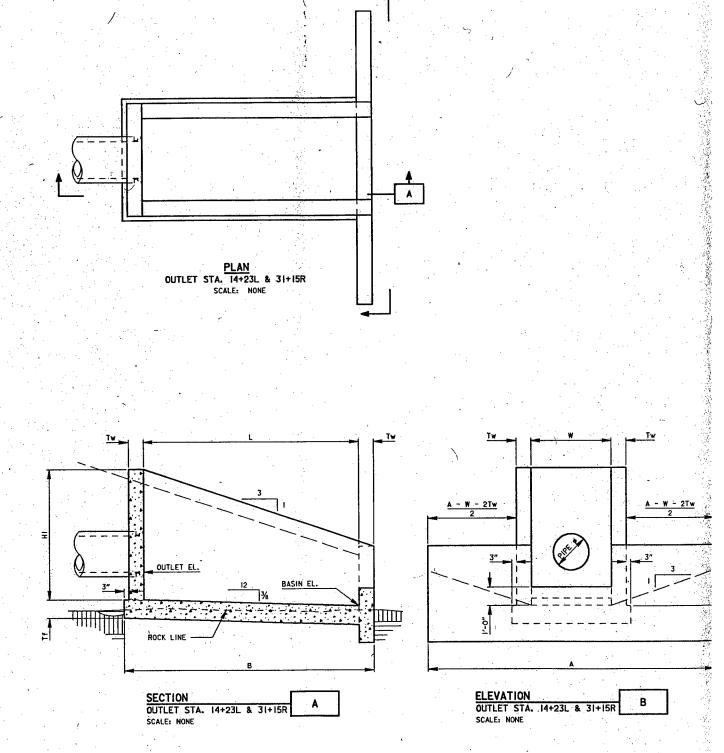
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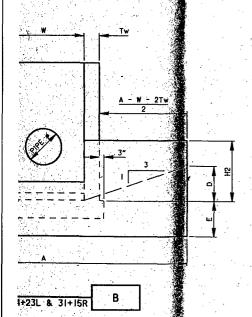




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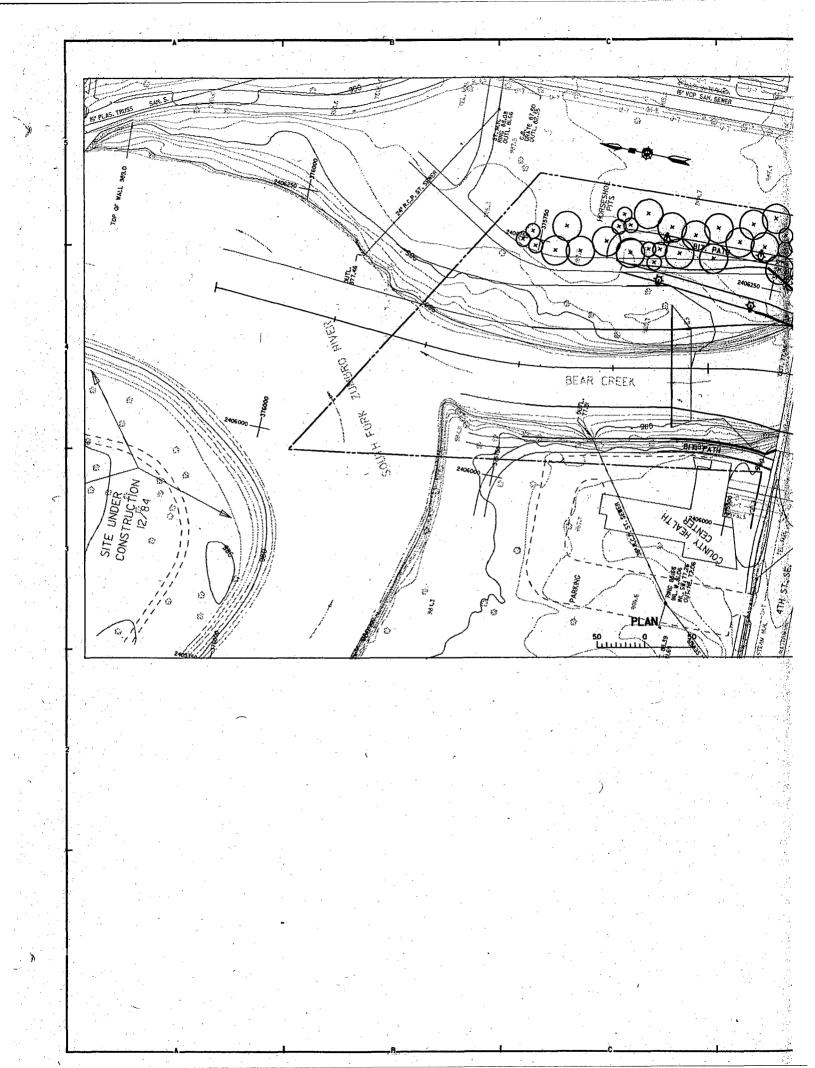
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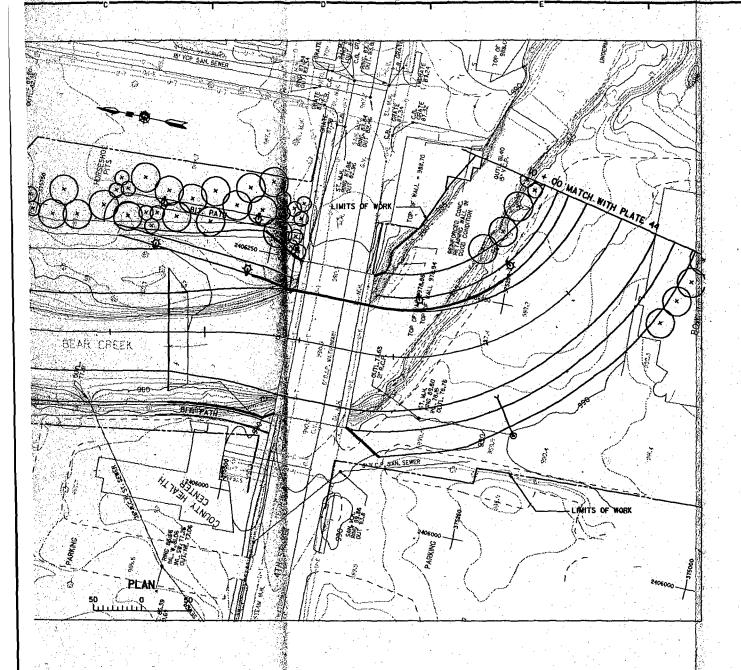
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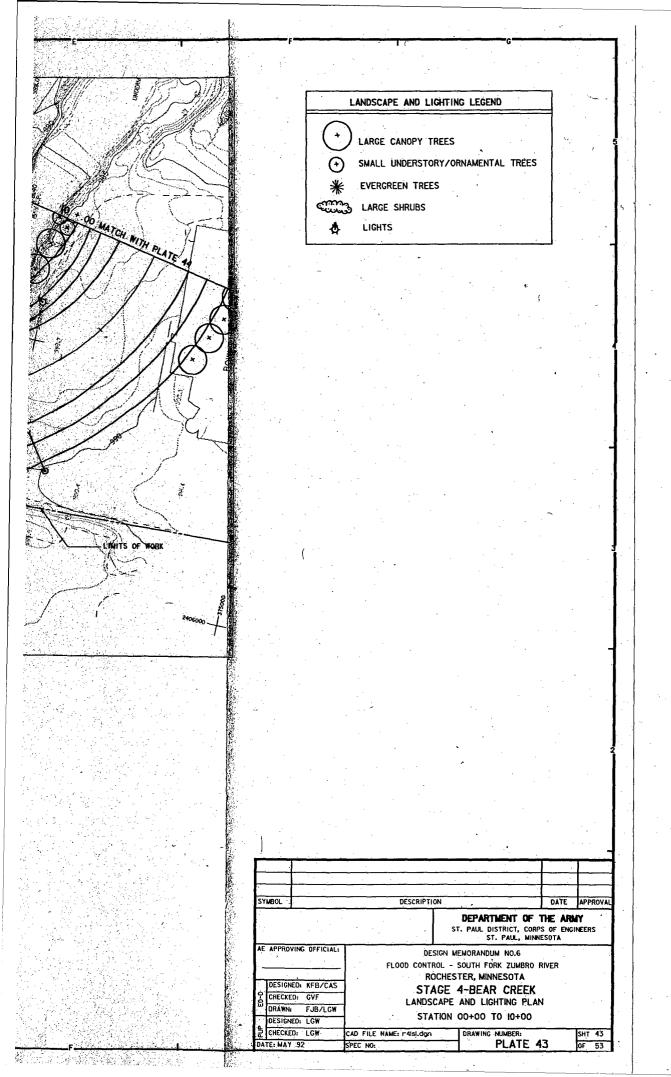


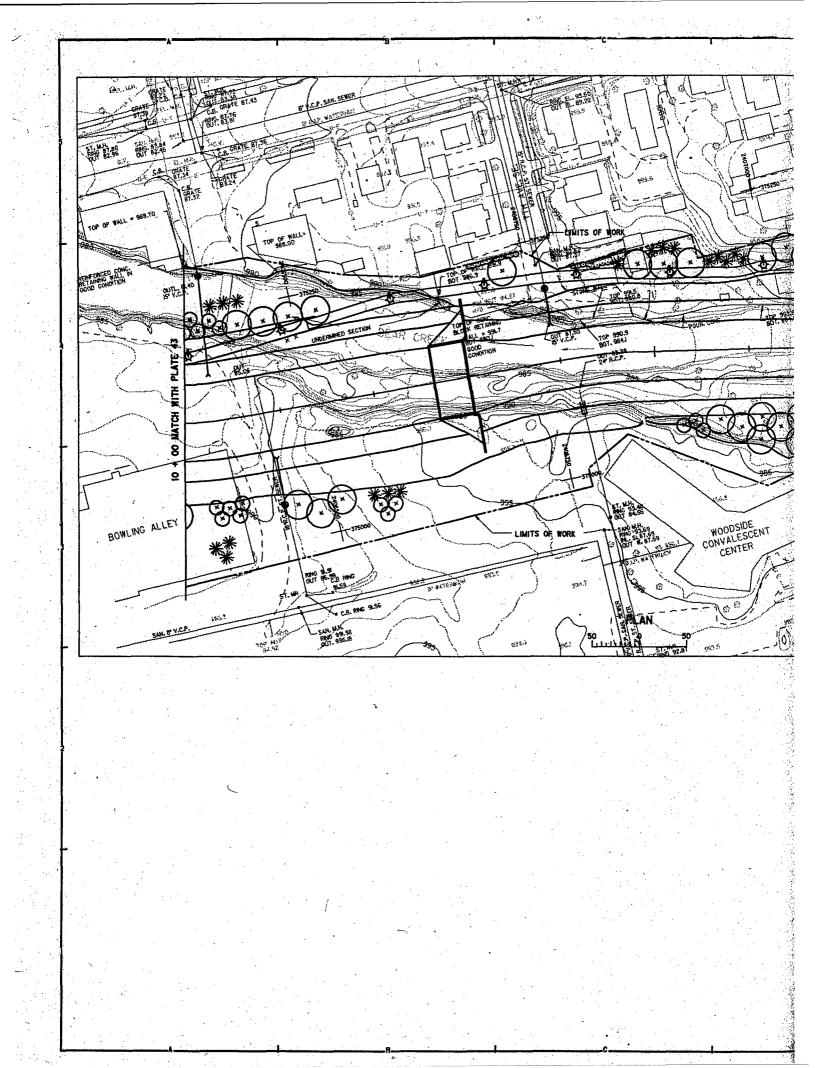
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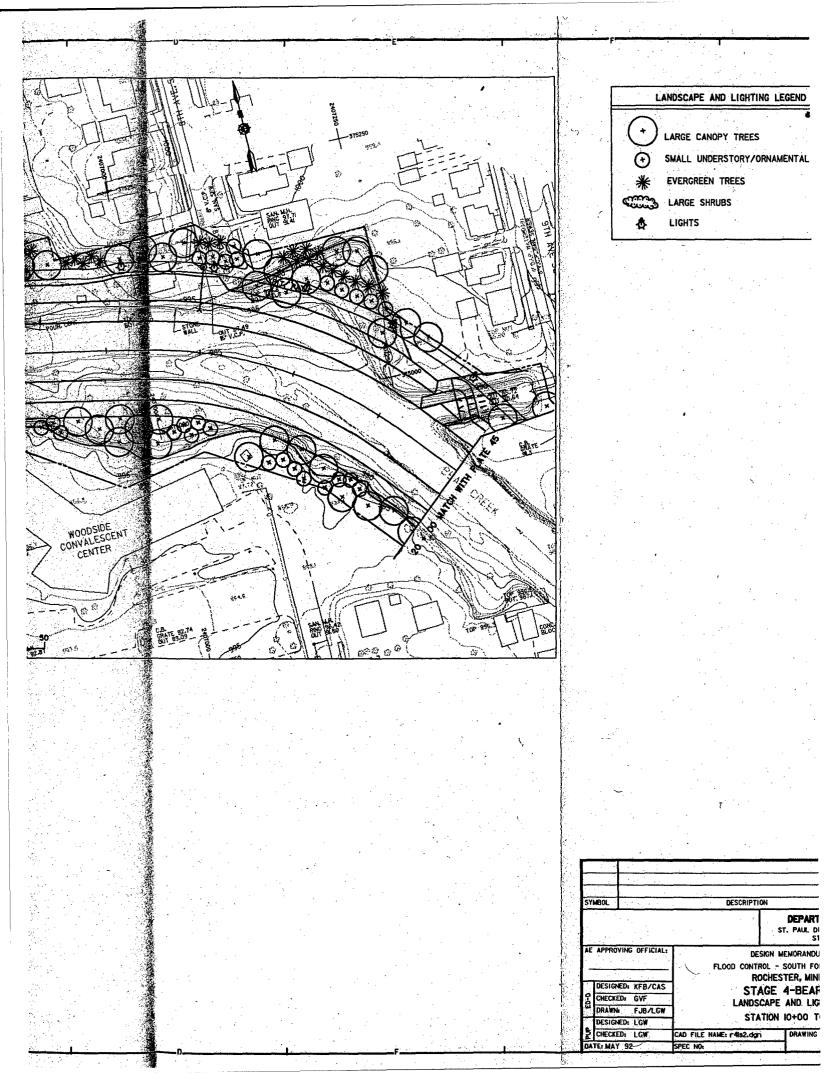
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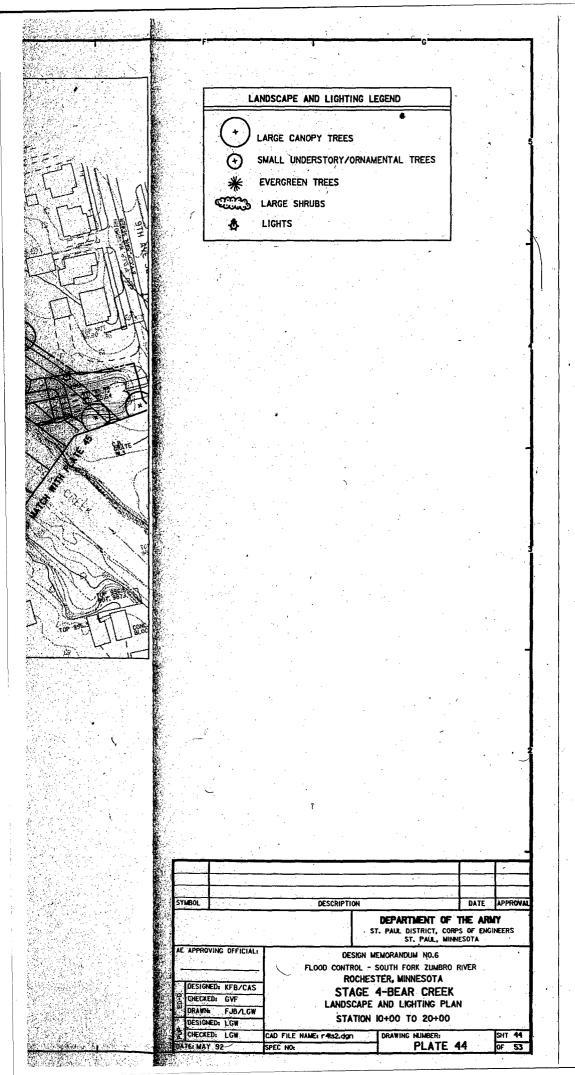
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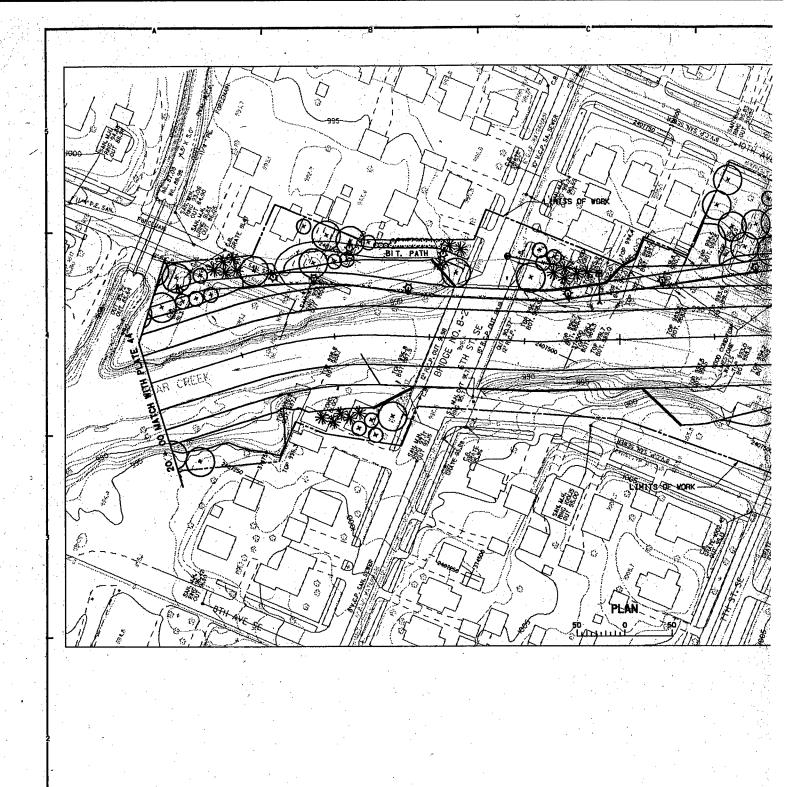
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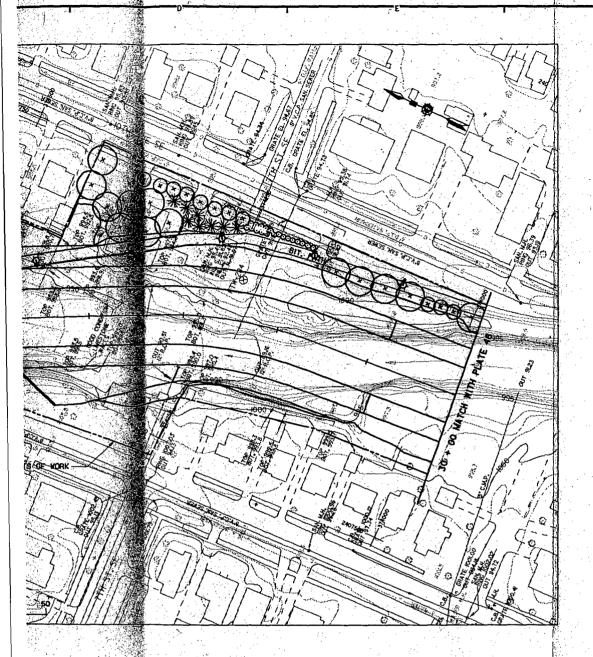












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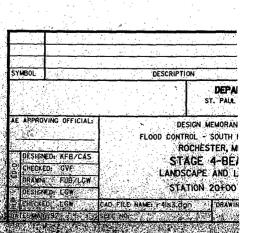
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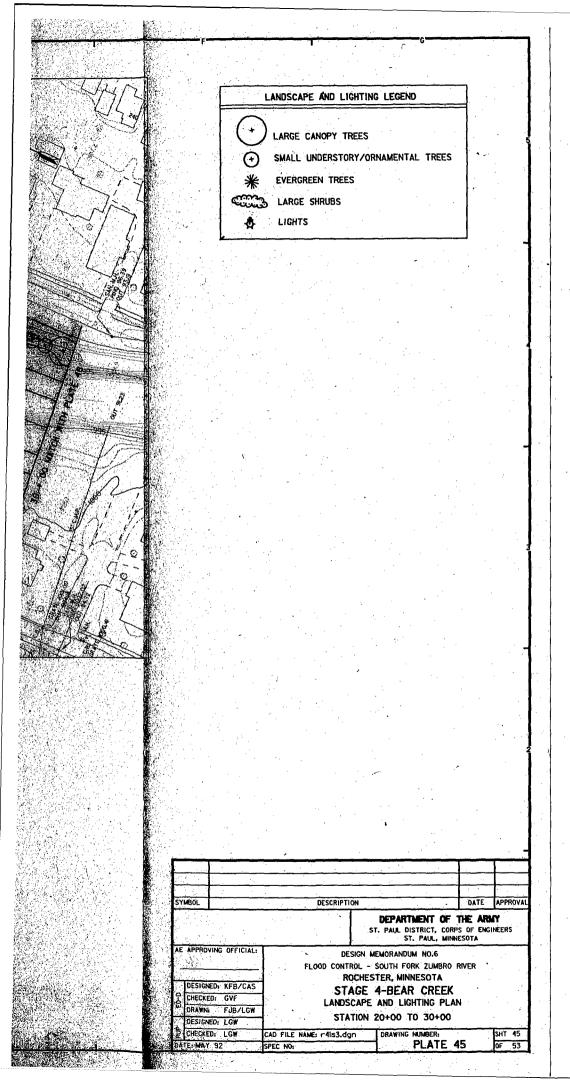
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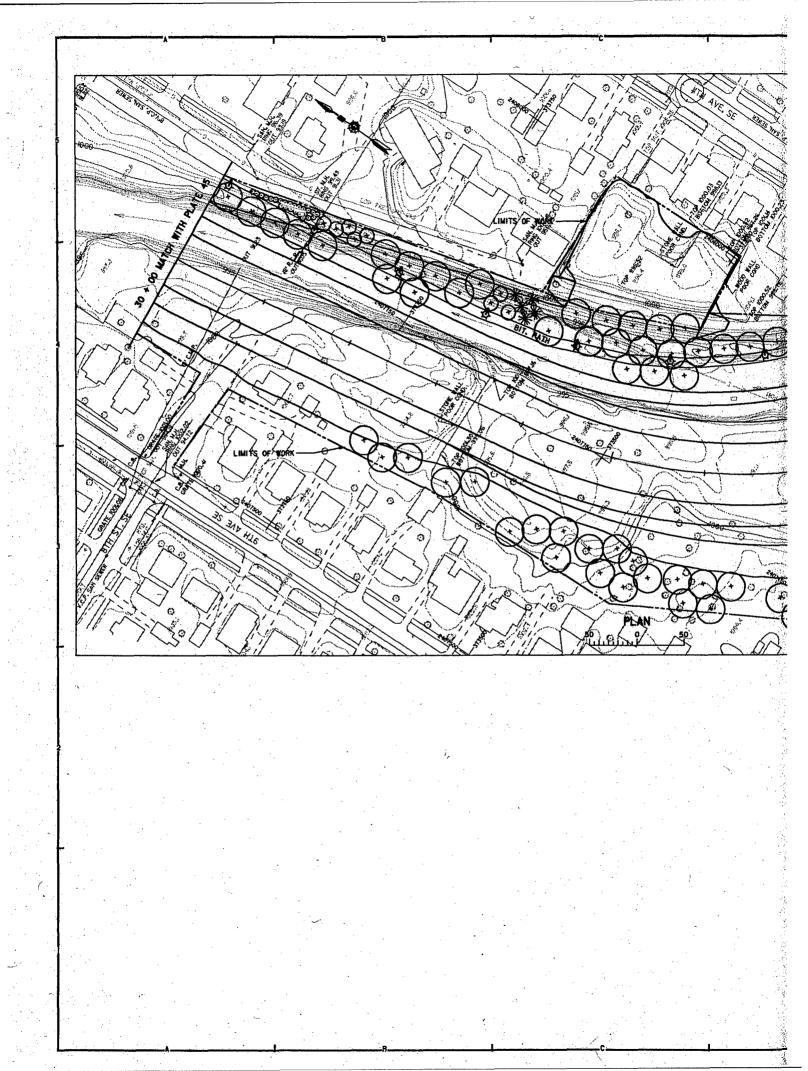
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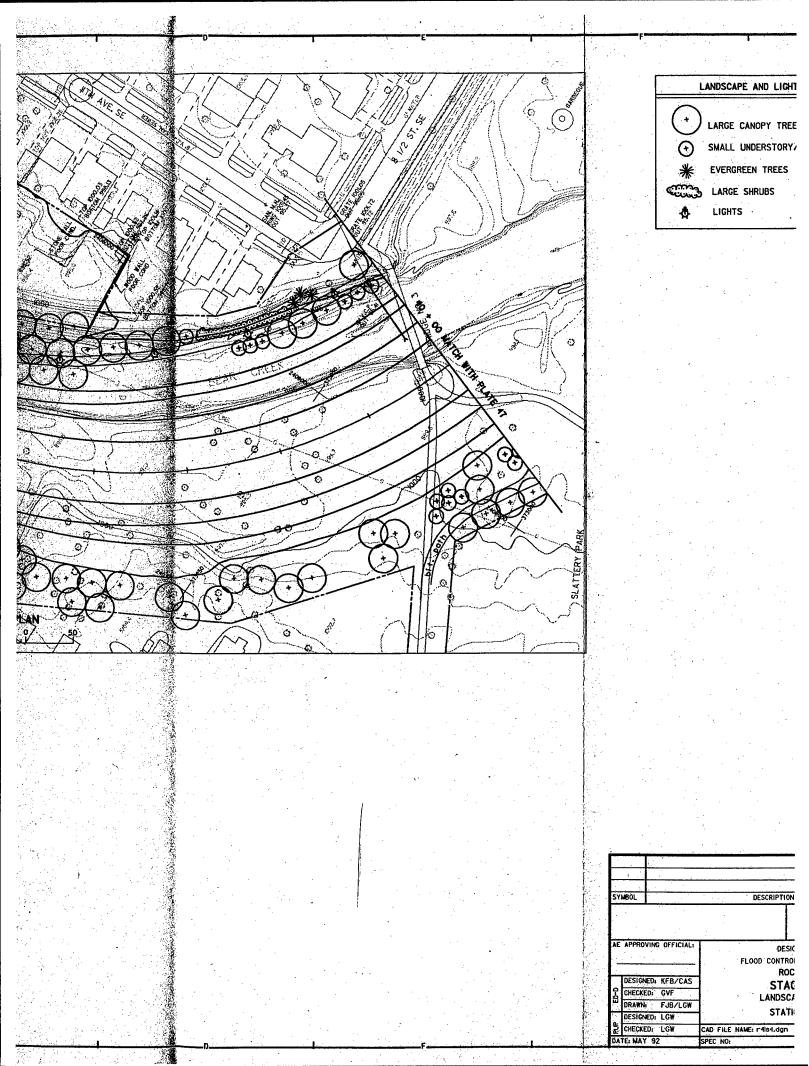
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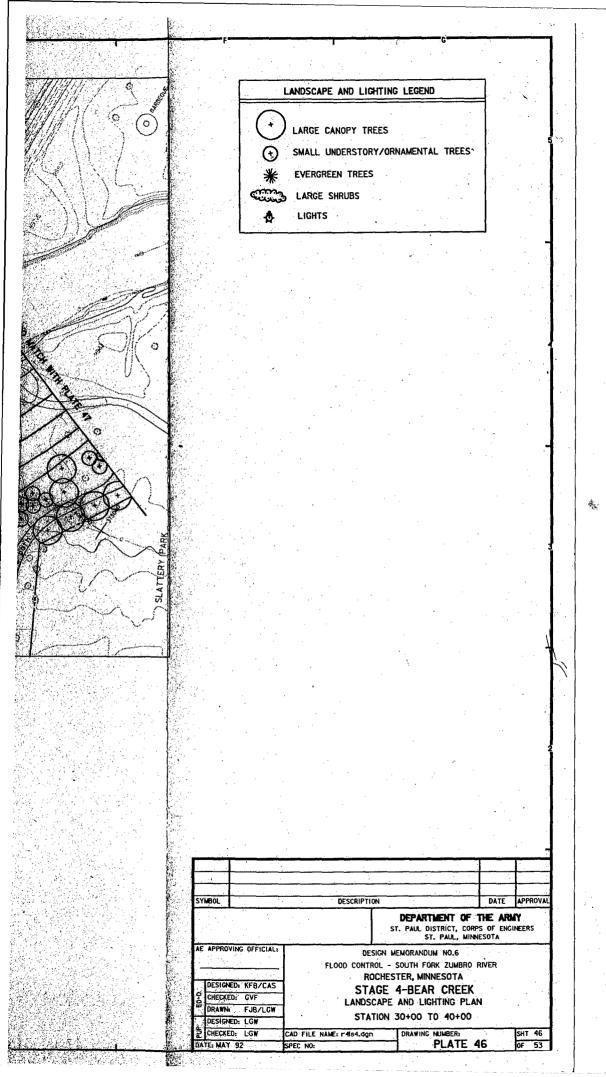
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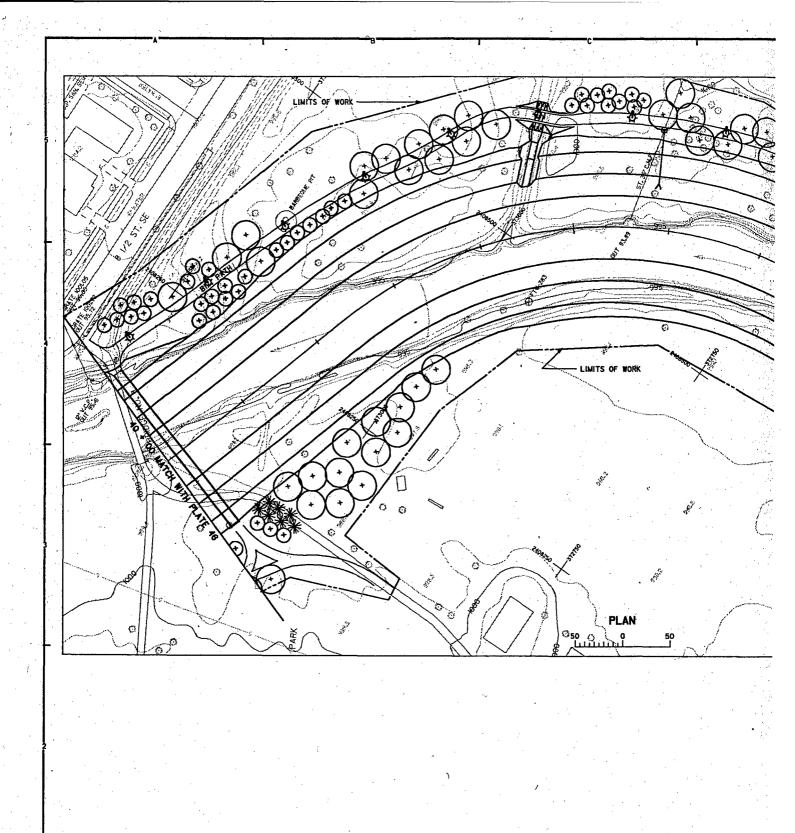


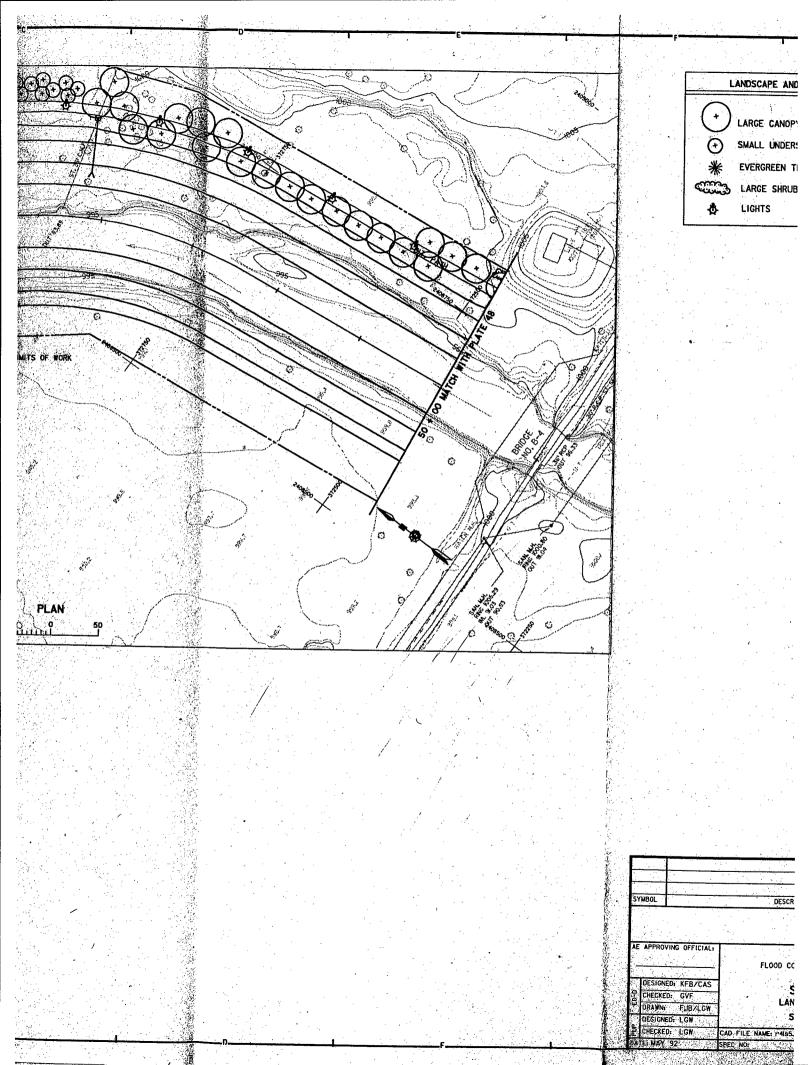


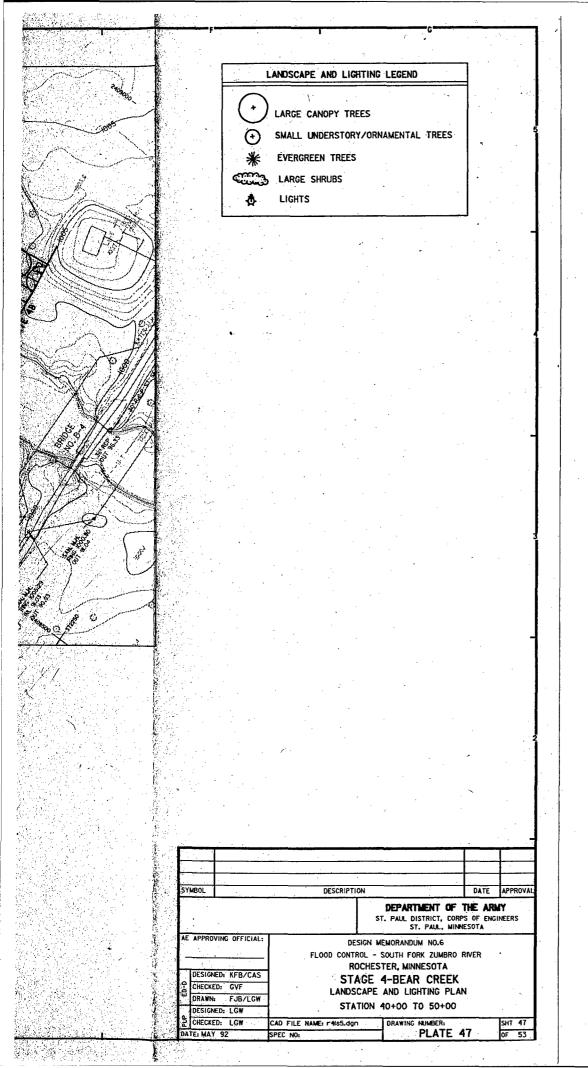


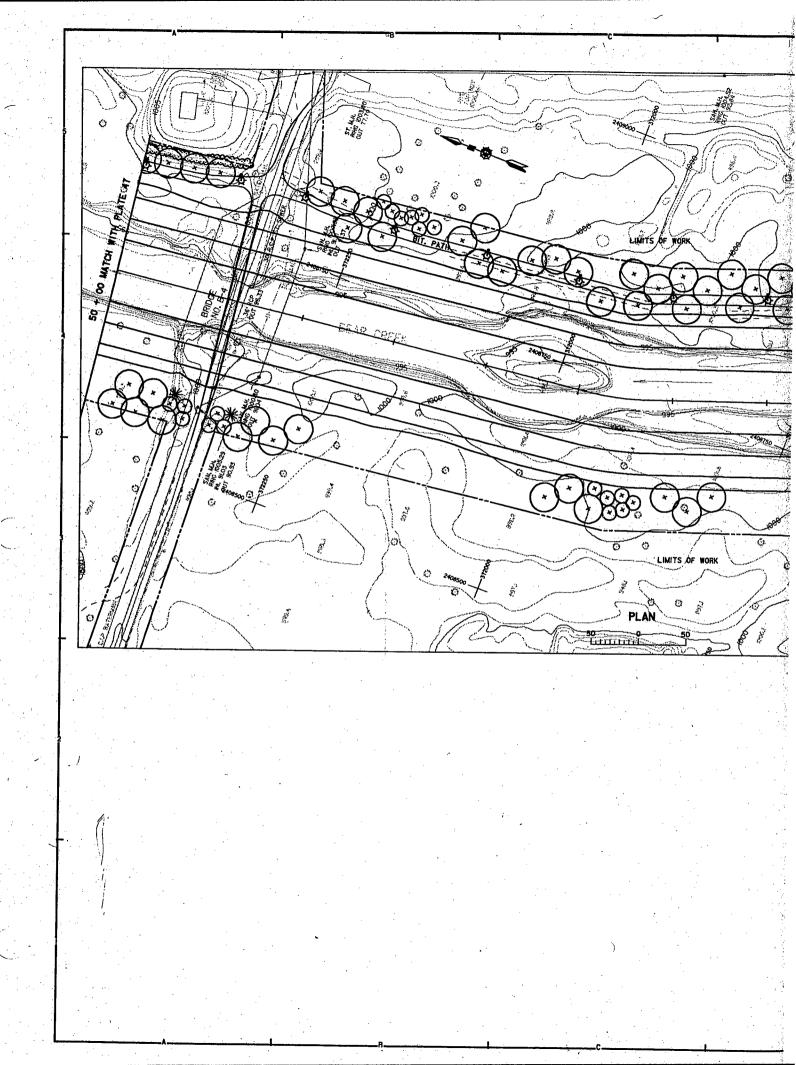


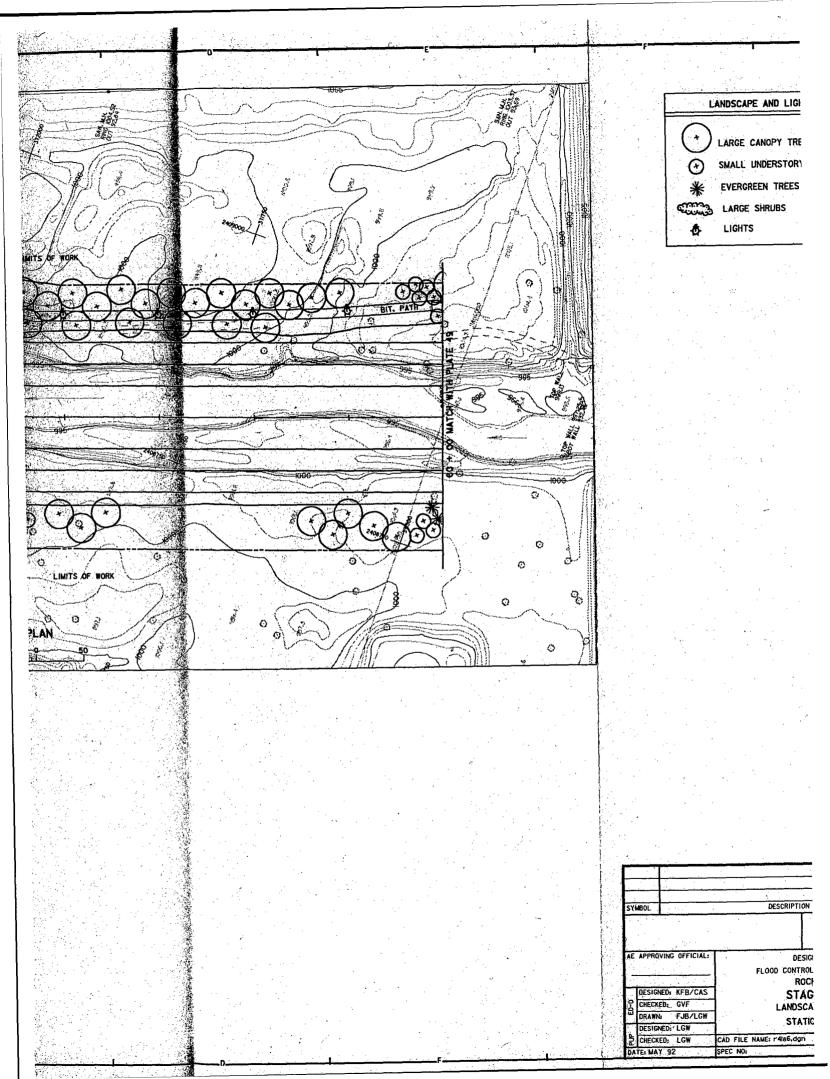


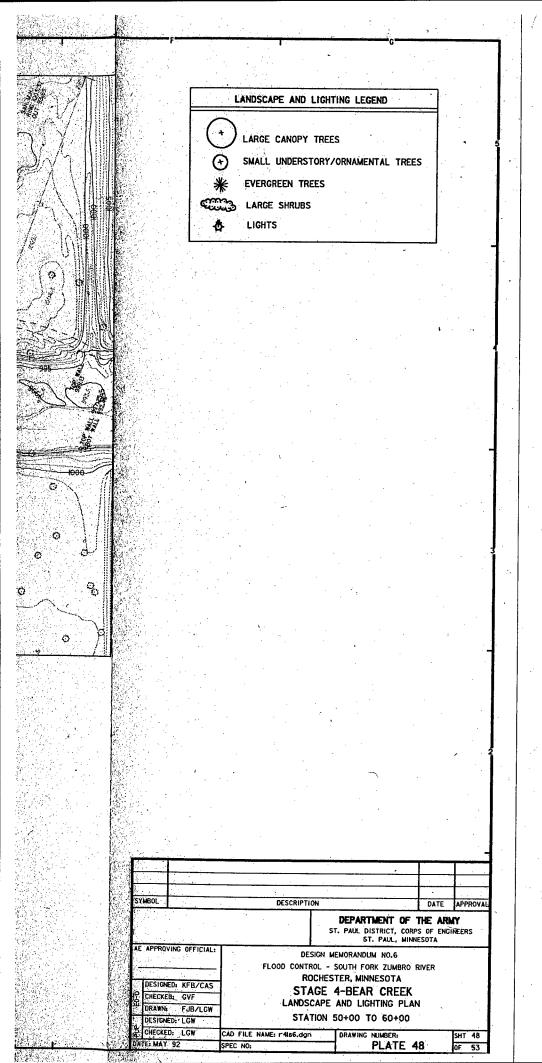


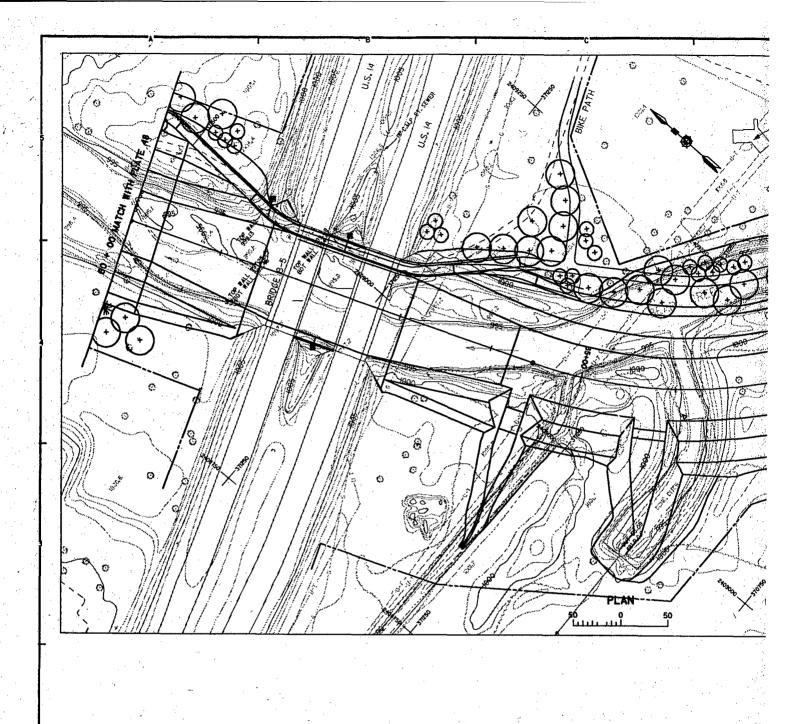


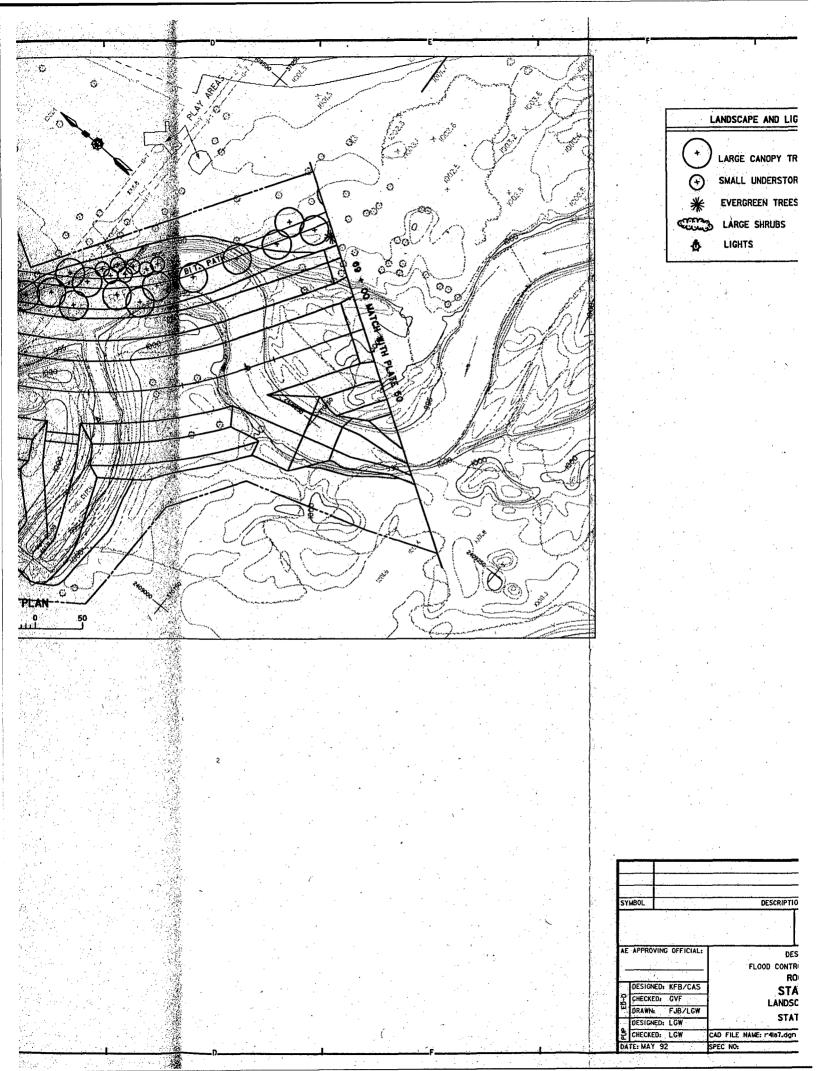


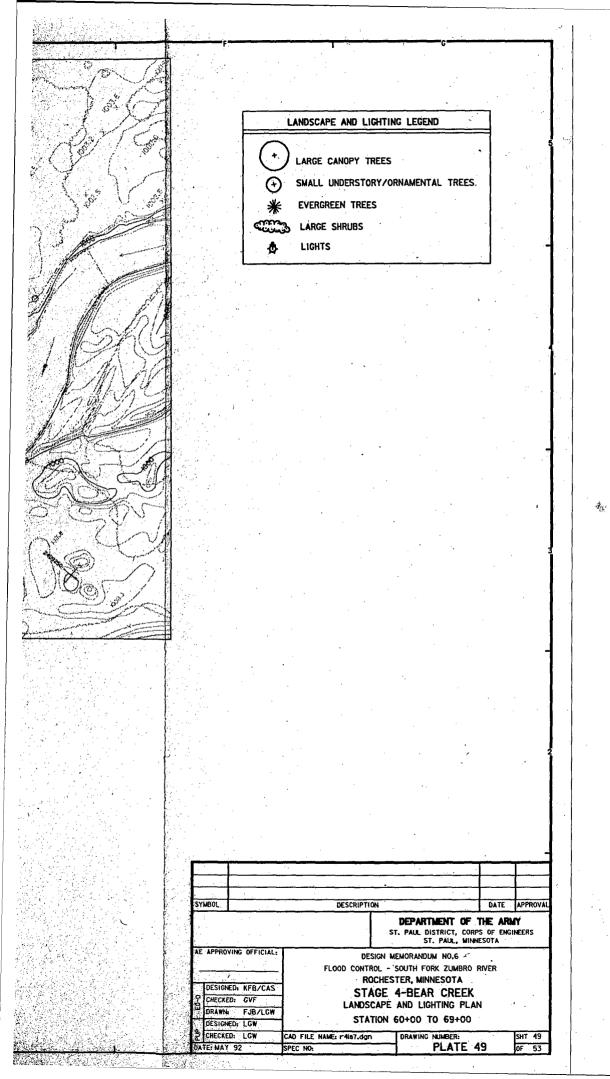


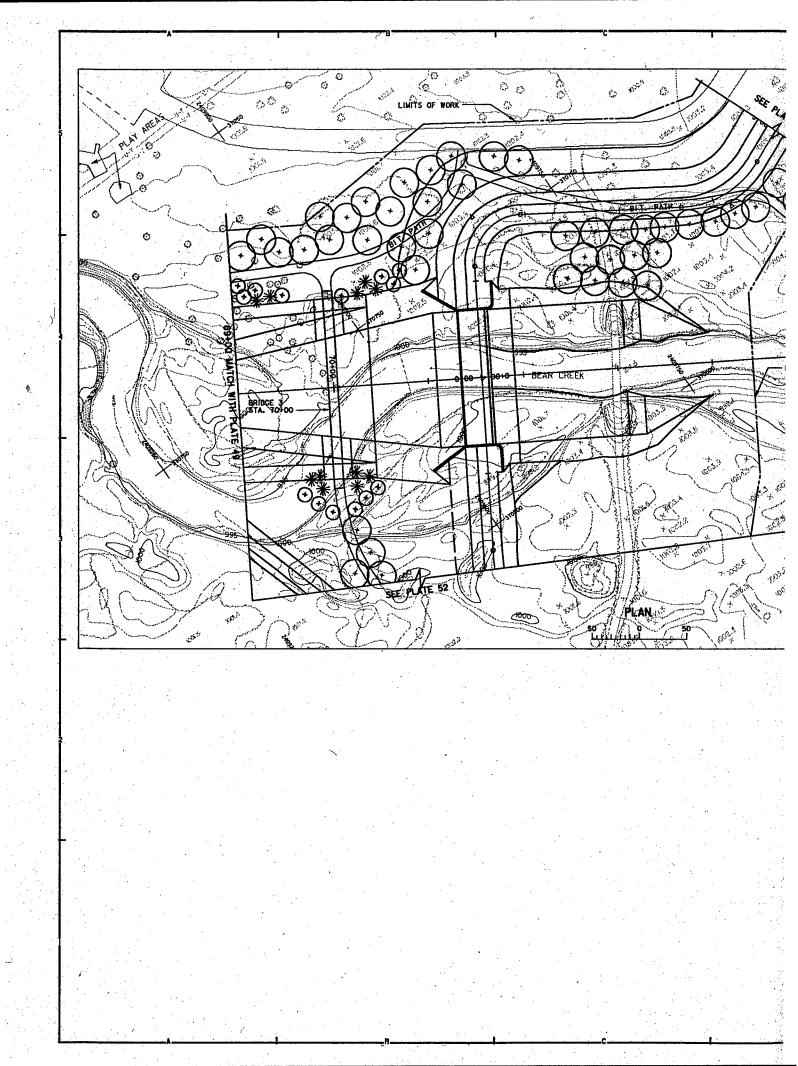


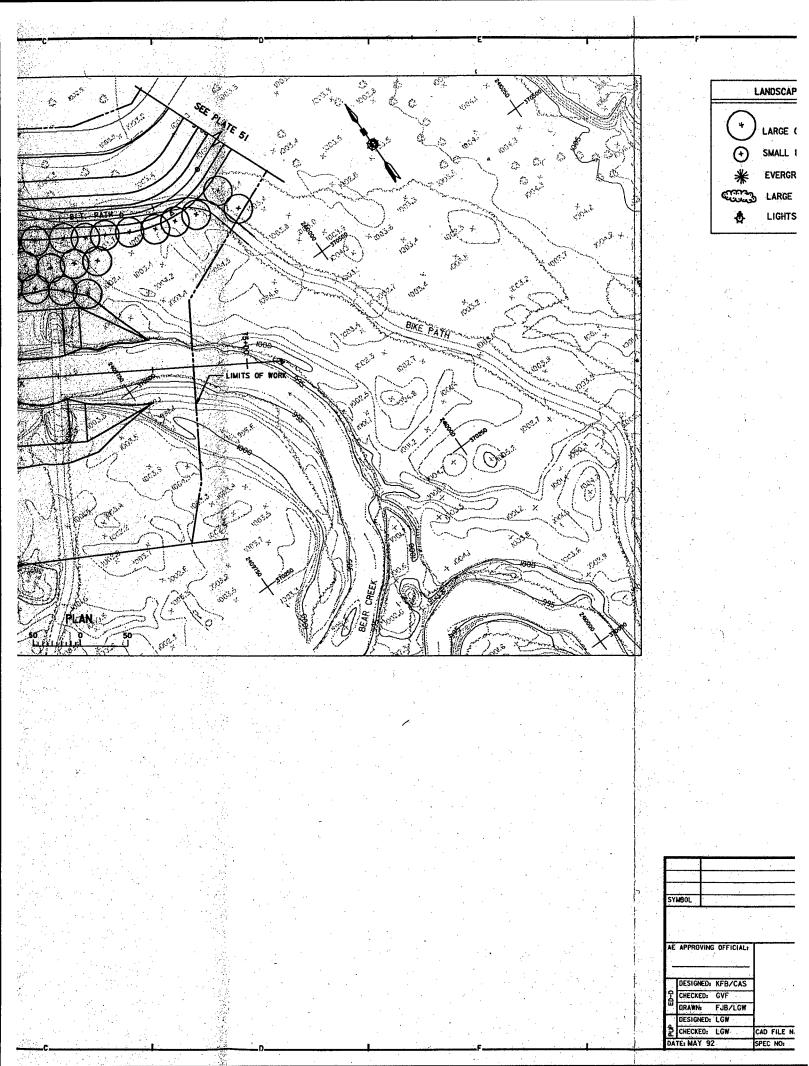


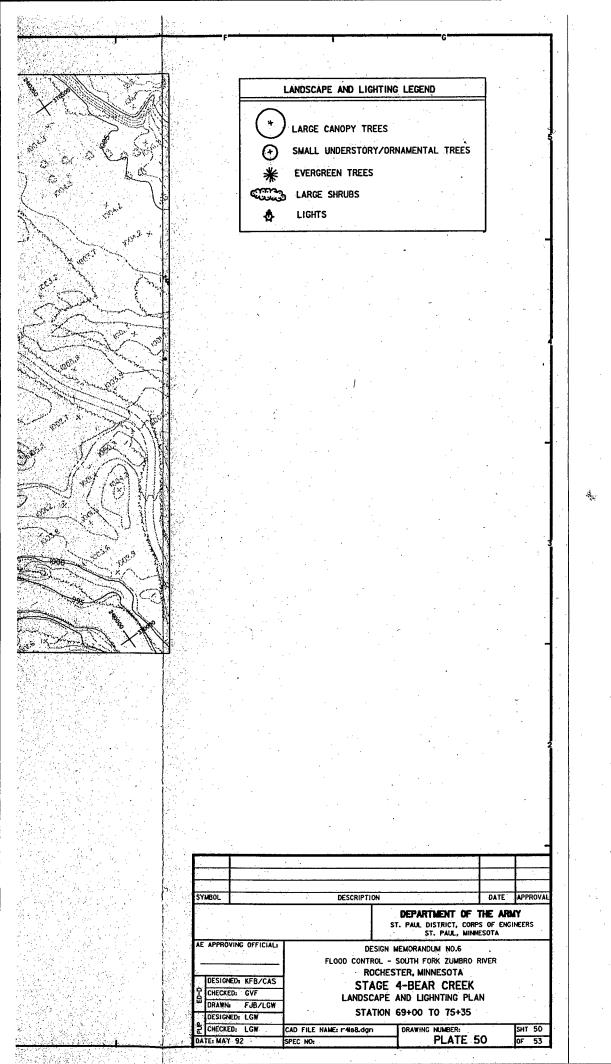


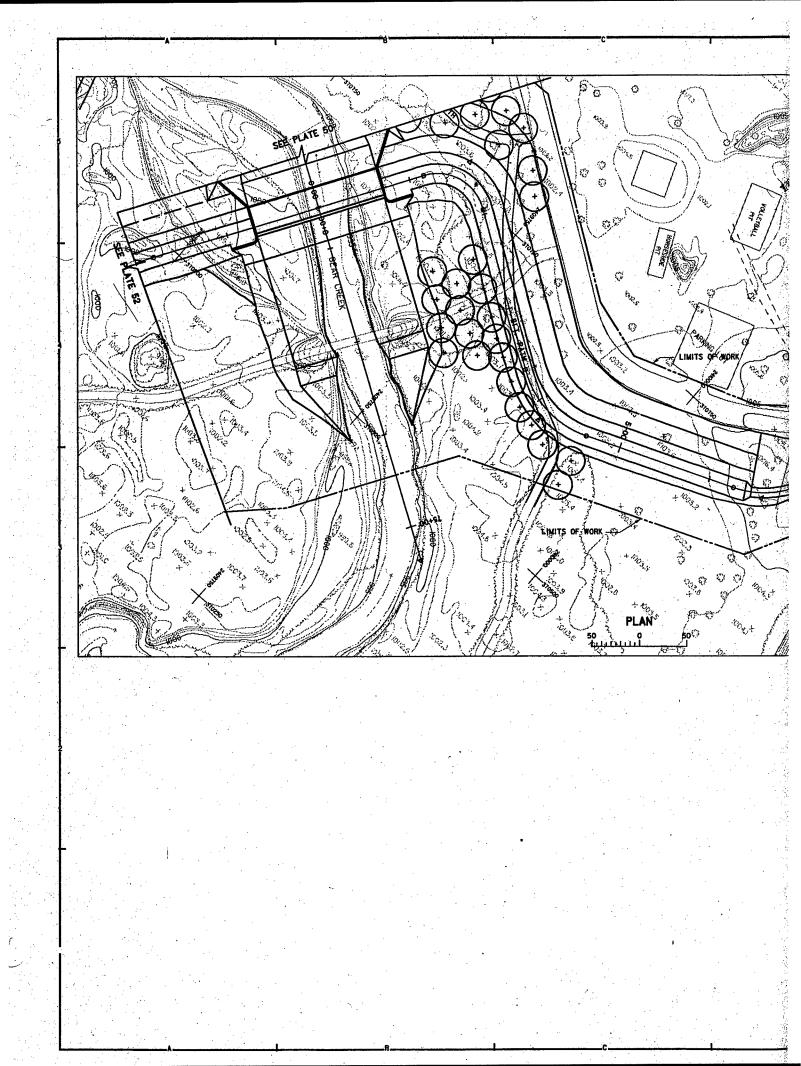


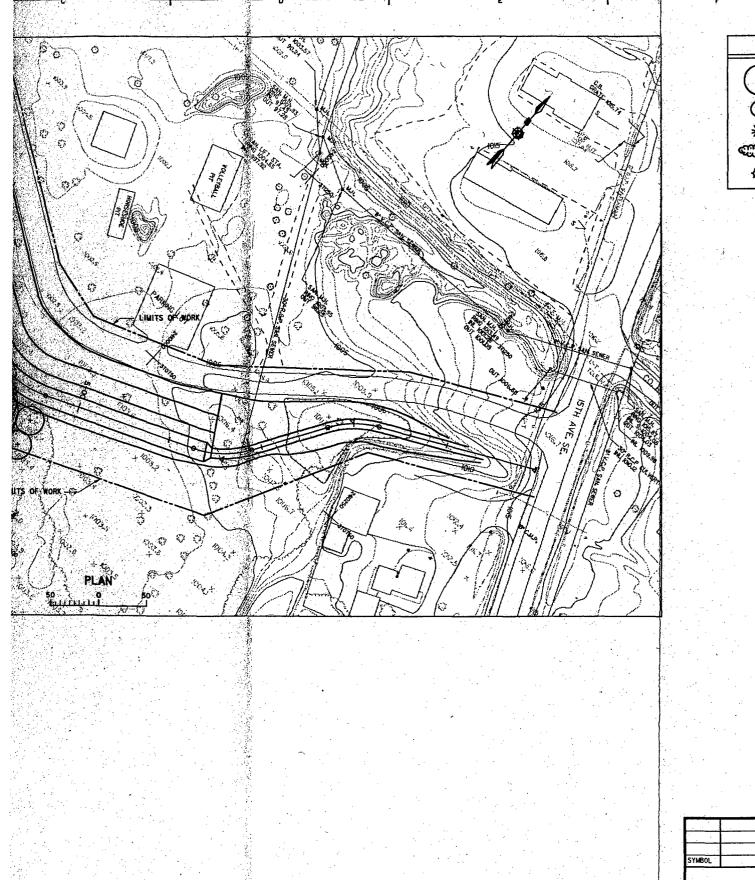












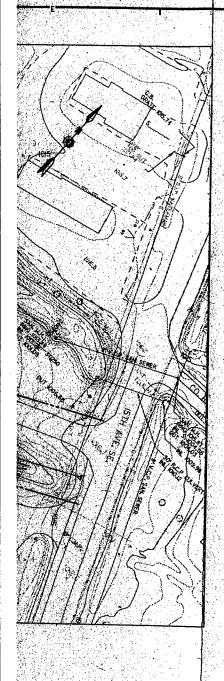
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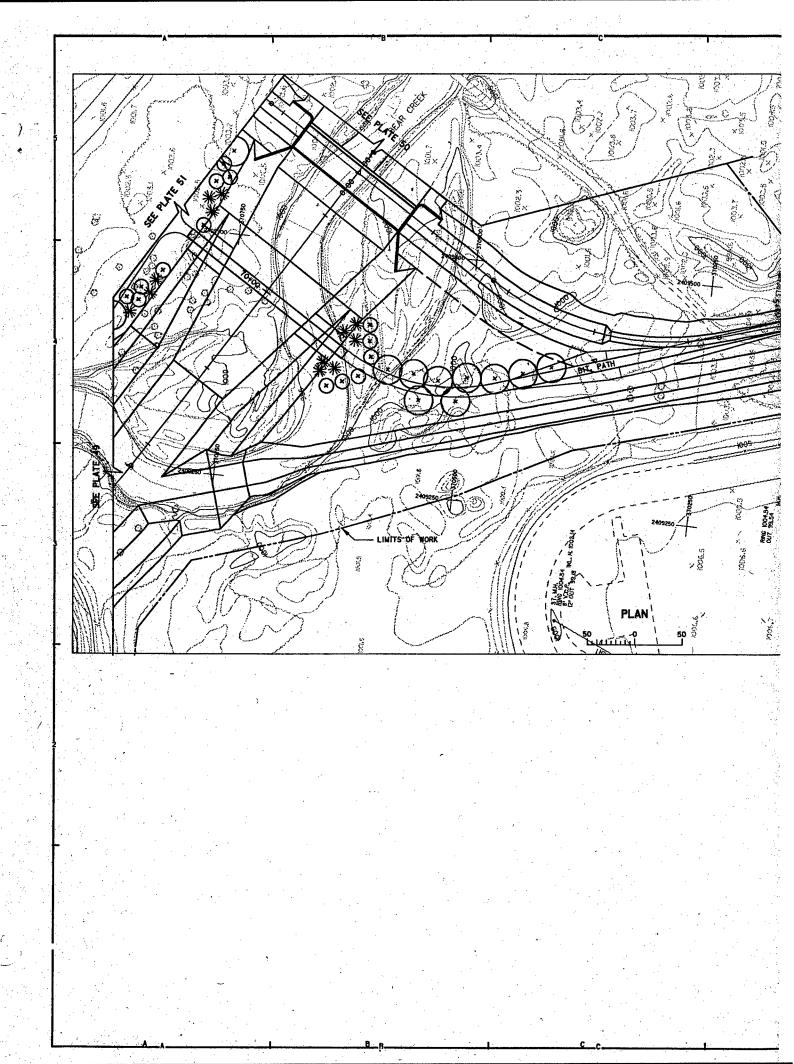
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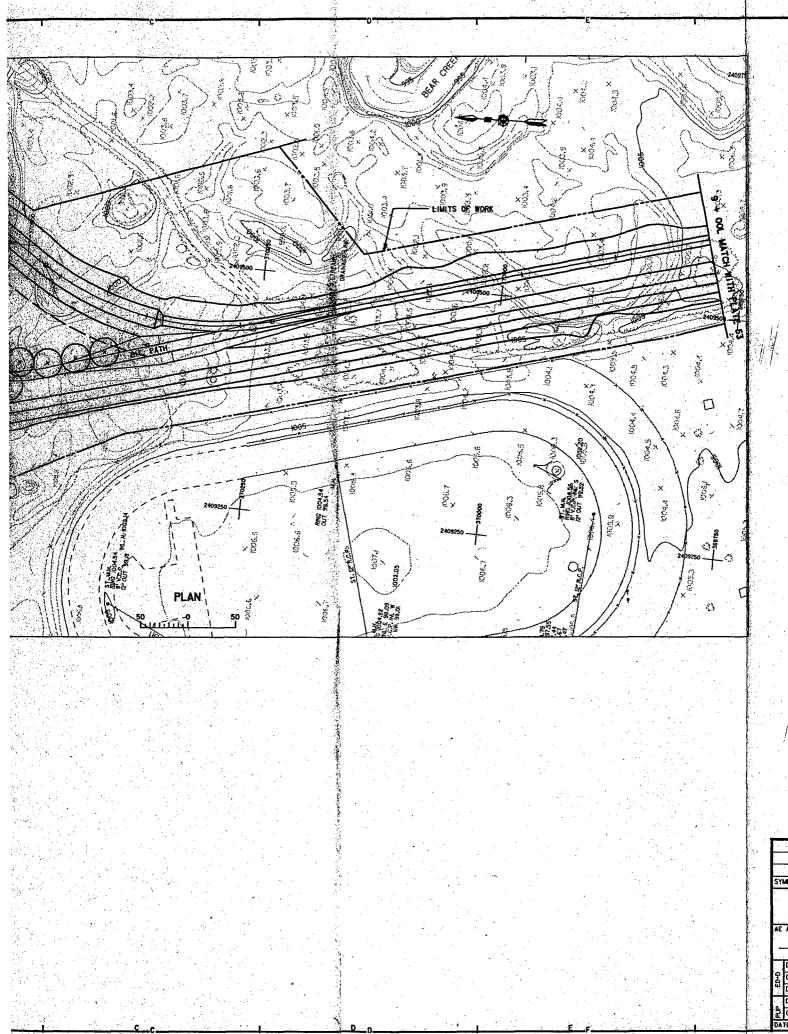
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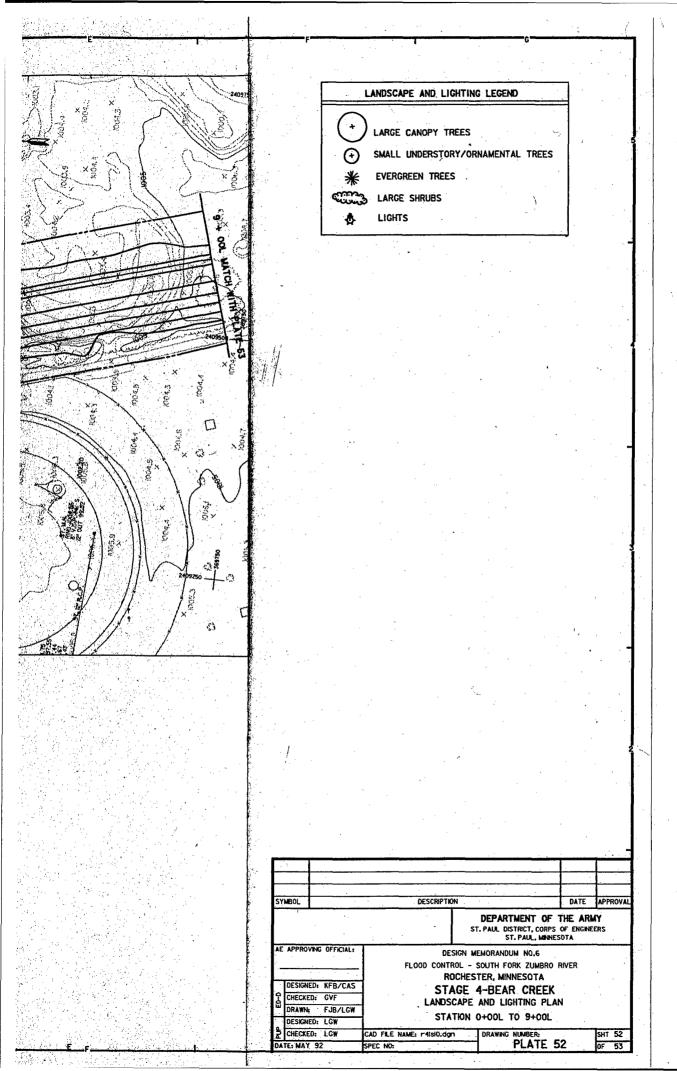
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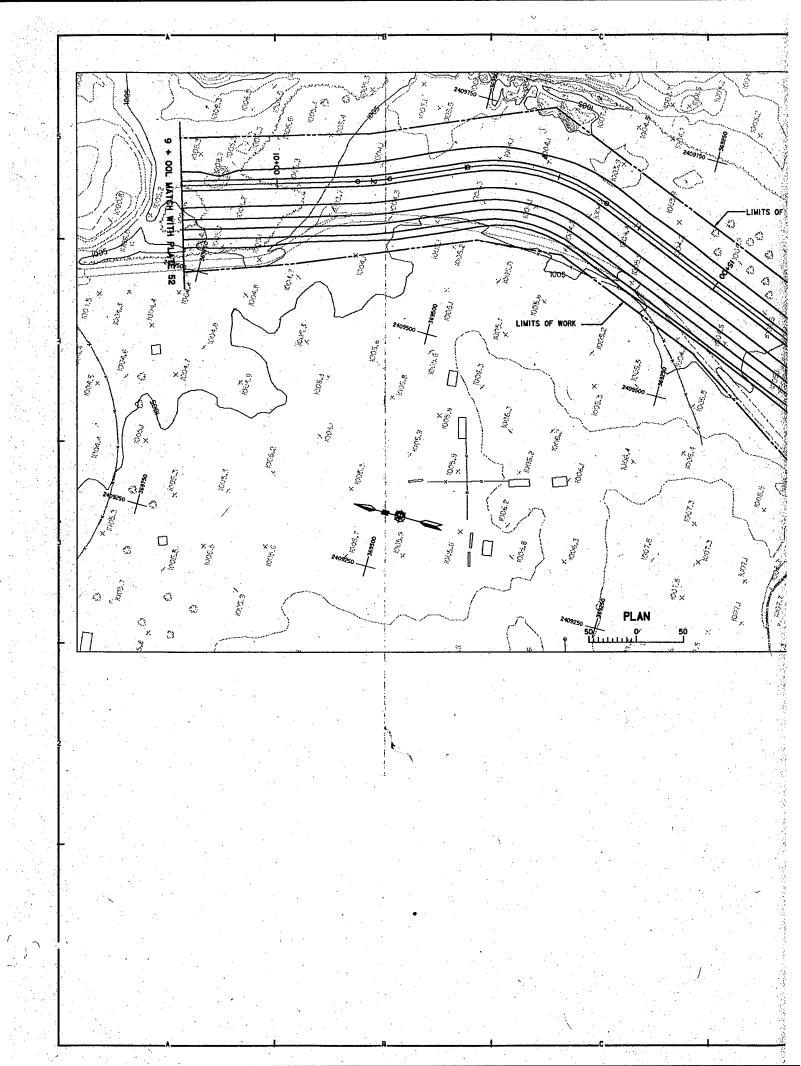
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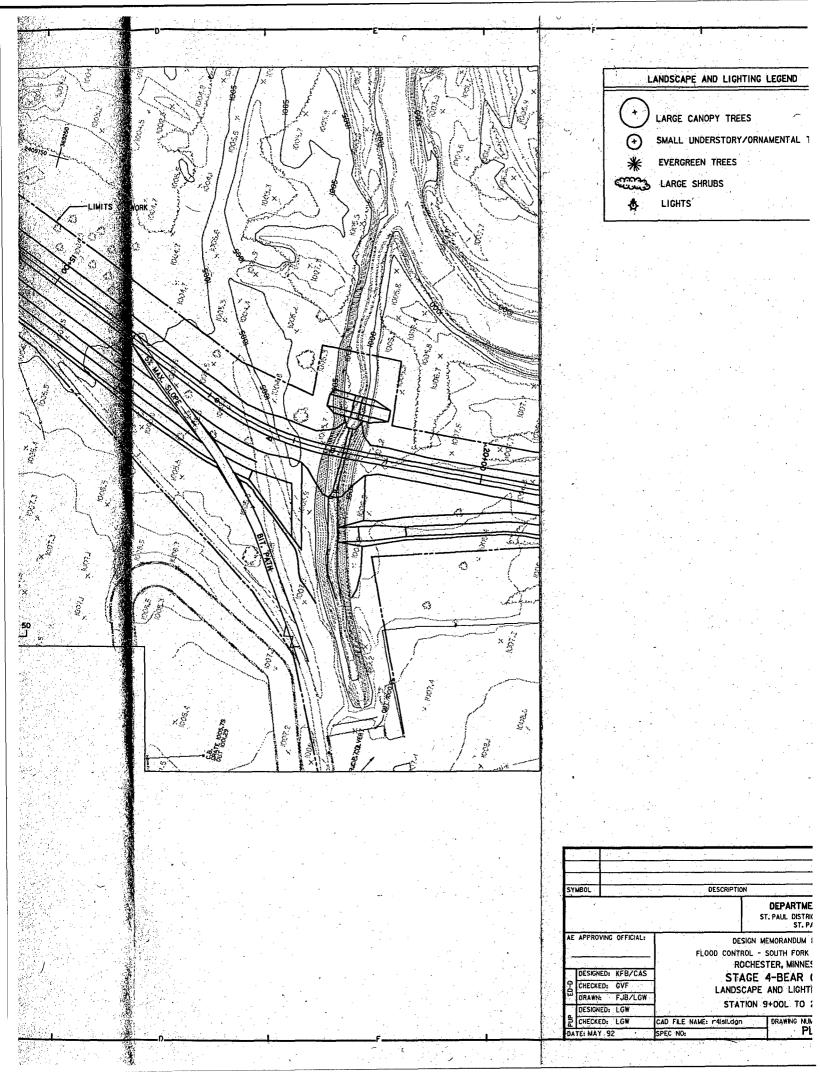
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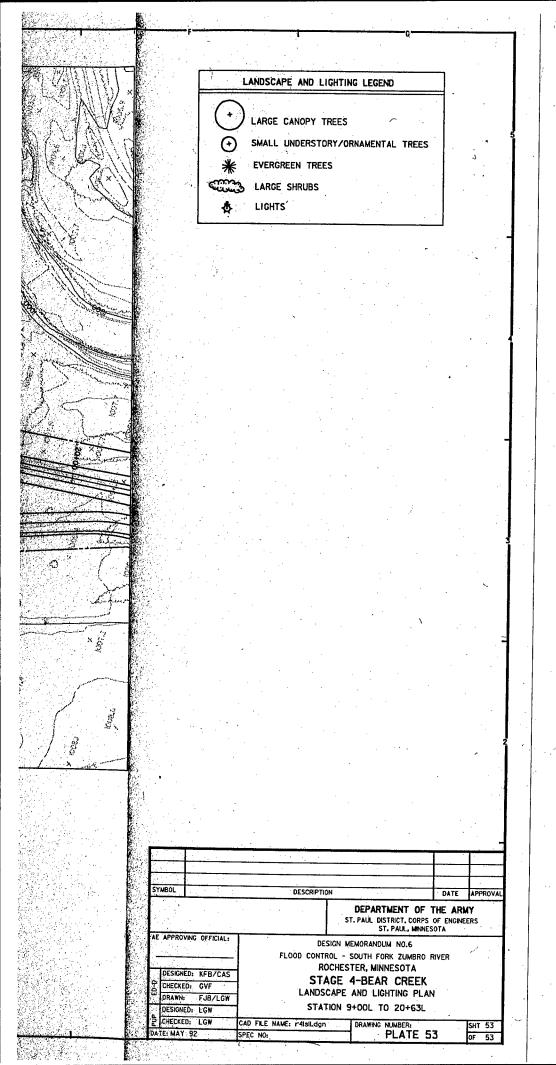












APPENDIX A

HYDRAULIC DESIGN

# APPENDIX A

# HYDRAULIC DESIGN

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#### APPENDIX A HYDRAULIC DESIGN

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1. This appendix presents the hydraulic design of the:
  - a. channel
  - b. downstream drop structure
  - c. upstream drop structure, overflow structure, and tie back levees
  - d. scour protection

All elevations presented in this appendix are referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, all discharges are in cubic feet per second (cfs), and all velocities are in feet per second (fps).

#### DESIGN LEVEL OF PROTECTION

- 2. Reducing the scope and level of flood protection from the 170-year level of protection presented in the GDM (reference a), to a 100-year level of protection, was investigated. HEC-2 computer modeling was done to determine if the modification of localized channel reaches and bridge underpasses would reduce the 100-year water surface profile sufficiently to remove the majority of Bear Creek residents from the floodplain.
- The design discharge for the GDM design is 9,700 cfs, whereas the discharge for the localized modification alternative is 8,500 cfs. These discharges correspond to a recurrence interval of 170 and 100 years respectively and both assume the construction of the three Soil Conservation Service (SCS) reservoirs in the upper reaches of the Bear Creek watershed.
- The limited modification alternative substantially reduces costs; however, it has several disadvantages compared with the GDM level of protection. The major disadvantages are summarized in the following:
  - a. Reduced net benefits.
  - b. Stage increases for the SPF flood range from 2 to 6 feet.
  - c. Only eliminates the acquisition of two residences.
  - d. More residences (about 9) subject to flooding by the 170 year event that are protected by the GDM level of design.
    e. Reduction of the bike trail and recreation facilities.

These disadvantages, coupled with the rapid rising flood stages (as high as 2 feet per hour) and the potentially life threatening situation (four deaths in the flood of 1978), along with local opposition to deviation from the authorized GDM level protection, substantially outweigh the advantages.

#### **GENERAL**

5. The Bear Creek channel is to be deepened and widened from its confluence with South Fork Zumbro River to a location 7,000 feet upstream, in the vicinity of Mayo High School. Bottom widths vary from 60 to 140 feet and transitions are provided at each change. Walls will parallel the channel near the 6th Street SE bridge to minimize the channel top width and avoid relocation or modification of the bridge and 9th Avenue SE. A low flow channel with high flow benches is constructed through Slatterly Park and upstream of US Highway 14. Scour protection, consisting of existing bedrock, concrete, riprap, riprap covered with topsoil and grass, and turf, is provided throughout the project with the exception of portions of the channel bottom along the low flow channel which is left unprotected to allow a meandering channel to form (per Fish and Wildlife Service mitigation).

6. Straight drop structures will be located at stations 12+65 and 71+35. The upstream drop structure will have overflow embankments that tie into high ground on both banks with tie-back levees. The design of interior flood control features, including side channel inlets and storm sewer outlets, are presented in Appendix B.

#### CHANGES TO THE GDM

- 7. The channel modifications, hydraulic structure design, and scour protection presented in this report is similar to the design presented in the GDM (reference a); however, some changes were made for various design considerations. Each of the changes are discussed in detail in paragraphs 5 through 13; however, the major changes from the GDM can be summarized by the following:
  - a. Changes to Channel Design:
    - 1. Wider channel bottom between 4th St SE and the downstream drop structure.
    - Side slopes of 1V:3H above the 20-year flow line between 4th St SE and Slatterly Park.
    - 3. Enlarged low flow channel through Slatterly Park.
    - 4. Incorporation of a low flow channel upstream of US Highway 14.
    - 5. Channel realignment through Slatterly Park.
    - 6. Redesign of the channel transitions to accommodate changes in bottom widths and structure sizes.
    - 7. Redesign of the scour protection and the addition of vegetated side slopes.
  - b. Changes to Hydraulic Structures:
    - 1. Change in location of both drop structures.
    - 2. Removal of the wing walls from the downstream drop structure.
    - 3. Curved abutments substituted for flared abutments on the downstream drop structure.
    - 4. Redesign of the upstream drop structure and overflow embankments.
    - 5. Lower and longer overflow embankments.
    - 6. Lower tie-back levees significantly reduced in length.
- 8. The channel bottom width between 4th St. SE and the downstream drop structure was increased by 20 feet (from 60 to 80-feet) to reduce velocities in the channel bend approaching 4th St SE and to eliminate the channel contraction downstream of the drop structure.
- 9. Between 4th St SE and the downstream end of Slatterly Park there is a break in the 1V:2.5H side slope at an elevation 8.5 feet above the channel invert to provide a mow-able 1V:3H slope on which seeded topsoil over riprap is used. The 8.5 foot depth corresponds to approximately the 5-percent chance of exceedence (20-year recurrence) flow line (reference c).
- 10. The low flow channel through Slatterly Park was enlarged to a capacity capable of conveying the 5-year flood event (20-percent chance of exceedence). This was done by increasing the bottom width by 15 feet (from 50 to 65-feet) and raising the high flow bench elevation by 2 feet (from a depth of 5 to 7-feet). The high flow bench width was reduced from 30 feet to 22.5 feet. The purpose of increasing the low flow capacity is to reduce velocities in the high flow area to allow establishment of grass stand on the high flow bench and side slopes above the high flow bench. A low flow channel was also incorporated into the channel upstream of US Highway 14 to reduce the possibility of sedimentation occurring in the channel downstream of the drop structure and as a mitigation measure with the Fish and Wildlife Services.

- 11. The channel alignment was changed through Slatterly Park to avoid removal of existing structures. The channel slopes remain unchanged from the GDM; however, the realignment of the channel and the relocation of the drop structures caused minor changes to the channel inverts and the channel stationing.
- 12. Changes to the channel configuration and the redesign of the upstream drop structure resulted in changes to the transitions at the drop structures and the 4th St SE and US Highway 14 bridges. These changes are presented in detail in the TRANSITION DESIGN portion of the CHANNEL DESIGN section.
- 13. Scour protection throughout the project was re-analyzed due to changes in channel configuration, redesign of the upstream drop structure and overflow structure, concern for vandalism, and the addition of vegetated side slopes. The right bank side slope downstream of 4th Street SE will be protected by interlocking concrete slope protection to match the adjoining section of the completed channel modifications. Side slopes downstream of Slatterly Park will be grass covered above the 5-percent chance of exceedence flow line (reference c). High flow benches and side slopes, as well as the overflow embankments, are also grass covered. A detailed discussion of the changes to the scour protection are presented in the SCOUR PROTECTION portion of this Appendix.
- 14. The downstream drop structure was moved about 200 feet downstream (from station 15+00 to 13+00). This was to avoid construction difficulties associated with the structure's close proximity to a convalescent home and to reduce the amount of rock excavation required. The wing walls were removed (reference e) for economic reasons and curved abutments replaced the flared abutments to be in accordance with model test recommendations (reference f).
- 15. The upstream drop structure, located upstream of US Highway 14, was moved about 400 feet upstream to eliminate the following two problems associated with the GDM location:
  - a. The right bank levee extended through Bear Creek Park and tied into private land.
  - b. The redesign of the drop structure required longer overflow embankments which would encroach on the Mayo High School grounds located on the left bank.

Flared wing walls were added (reference g) to the drop structure to retain the overflow embankments near the structure. The weir was increased in length and reduced in height to match upstream existing condition stages for events up to the design event.

16. The overflow embankment was increased in length and reduced in height to produce a reduced upstream water surface profile for flows exceeding the design event. This allowed the tie-back levees to be reduced in height and thereby, significantly reduced the length. The overflow embankment gabions were replaced with top soil over riprap (reference h) to decrease cost. The redesign of these structures is presented in detail in the HYDRAULIC STRUCTURE DESIGN portion of this Appendix.

# DESIGN DISCHARGE AND FREQUENCY

17. The Rochester flood control project consists of channel modifications within the city, proposed by the Corps of Engineers, and seven small reservoirs that are being constructed by the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). The combination of the channel work and reservoirs is intended to provide protection for the same flood discharge used in the Phase 1 and Phase 2 General Design Memorandums. At the time of the Phase 1 report, these discharges were estimated to be the 1-percent chance of exceedence (100-year recurrence interval). Re-analysis of the frequency curves for the Phase 2 report resulted in the design discharge of 9,700 cfs having a 0.59 percent exceedence probability (about 170-year recurrence interval).

#### CARE OF WATER

- 18. Care of water is concerned with how flow in the river is handled during the construction period. There are two areas of concern that the care of water plan has to address:
  - a. Protection of the construction activity from flood flows.
  - b. Assurance that the temporary measures used to protect the construction activity do not increase the potential for significant flood damages to areas outside the construction zone.
- 19. The care of water plan for the channel work will not require any major cofferdams or diversions. Formulation of the cofferdam and diversion requirements for the drop structures will be accomplished during the development of Plans and Specifications.

#### CHANNEL DESIGN

20. The channel design is basically the same as that presented in the GDM with the exception of the changes discussed in the INTRODUCTION section. The HEC-2 model parameters, for example Manning's "n" values, expansion and contraction coefficients, did not change.

#### STARTING WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

21. The starting water surface elevations do not assume concurrent peak discharges on the South Fork of the Zumbro River and Bear Creek. For each event, flow lines using elevations representing the peak Zumbro discharge and the coincident Bear Creek discharge were compared with coincident stages on the Zumbro with peak discharges on Bear Creek. The higher of the two profiles was assumed to the point of intersection, where Bear Creek peak discharges were then used to determine the flow lines upstream of that point. Table A-1 shows the coincident discharges and resulting starting water surface elevations. The HEC-2 input and output files, showing stages for a wide range of storm events, are included at the end of this Appendix following the REFERENCES section.

TABLE A-1
Coincident Discharges with South Fork Zumbro River and Resulting Starting Water Surface Elevations

Event	Time (hrs)	Bear Ck <u>Discharge</u>	S. Fork <u>Discharge</u>	Combined <u>Discharge</u>	Water <u>Elevation</u>
5-yr 10-yr	18 18	3,400 4,300	1,630 2,000	5,030 6,300	977.9 978.8
25-yr	18	5,900	2,540	8,440	980.2
50-yr	17.5	7,200	2,850	10,050	981.0
100-yr	18	8,500	3,450	11,950	982.0
Design	18	9,700	4,000	13,700	983.0
SPF	19	22,000	26,030	48,030	994.5
5-yr	30	500	5,800	6,300	978.9
10-yr	28	830	7,400	8,230	980.0
25-yr	28	1,140	9,800	10,940	981.5
50-yr	27	1,700	12,000	13,700	983.0
100-yr	27	2,100	14,200	16,300	984.1
Design	26	3,000	16,800	19,800	985.6
SPF	25	12,000	48,000	60,000	997.5

#### CHANNEL

22. The points of low freeboard control channel design. Freeboard, for this report, is defined as the vertical distance between the design flood profile and elevation where damages begin. A Manning's "n" value of 0.035 was used to determine the water surface profile. In accordance with EM 1110-2-1601 (reference c), freeboard of about 2.5 feet is maintained where the design discharge is contained in the channel. Overflow is allowed in the park areas but the design water surface profile is 2 feet or more below the damage elevation. Table A-2 shows the damage elevation, based on structure elevations, and the design water surface elevations.

TABLE A-2 Design Condition Channel Freeboard

Section	<u>Station</u>	Damage Elevation	Invert Elevation	Design Water Surface Elev.
1	3+25	989.0	971.7	985.6
2	5+60	987.8	972.2	985.6
3	10+00	988.2	973.1	985.7
4 5 6	12+40	992.2	973.5	985.7
5	15+10	993.8	978.4	990.7
6	19+10	994.0	979.6	991.3
7	22+25	994.3	980.6	992.1
8	24+20	997.0	981.2	992.6
9	28+20	998.2	982.4	993.8
10	32+00	998.1	983.5	995.2
11	35+65	1000.5	984.4	996.0
12	38+90	1003.2	985.0	996.6
13	40+40	1002.8	985.3	996.9
14	43+05	1001.2	985.8	997.4
15	47+80	1002.5	986.7	998.3
16	50+85	1003.5	987.3	998.9
17	51+90	1003.5	987.4	999.1
18	55+30	1005.0	988.1	999.8
19	60+35	1005.0	989.0	1000.7
20	64+15	1003.9	989.6	1001.4
21	69+10	1005.0	990.5	1002.4

23. As discussed in the introduction, realignment of the channel and relocation of the drop structures caused minor changes to the channel inverts and the channel stationing. Table A-3 shows the channel slopes and corresponding channel inverts.

TABLE A-3 Bear Creek - Design Channel Slopes

Location	Station	Slope <u>ft/ft</u>	Elevation
South Fork Zumbro River to	2+50	.002	971.5
D/S End of D/S Drop Structure U/S End of D/S Drop Structure	12+65 13+00		973.6 977.8
to D/S Area of Slatterly Park	33+35	.003	983.9
to D/S End of U/S Drop Structure	71+60	.002	991.2

24. The channel curve radii are 2.5 times the channel width or greater with the exception of the curved approach to 4th St SE. Because of the nature of the channel alignment through the urban area, a radius of 250 feet was determined to be the most appropriate. Although this radius is about 1.6 times the channel width, it greatly improves the approach to 4th St SE over existing conditions. Super-elevation caused by the transverse water-surface elevation around the curve was determined to be 2.0 feet using,

$$\Delta y = C \frac{V^2 W}{gr}$$

where.

 $\Delta y = rise in water surface$ 

C = super elevation coefficient (0.5)

V = mean channel velocity

W = channel width

g = acceleration of gravity

r = radius of channel

This 2 foot rise in the water surface produces an elevation of 985.7 feet NGVD which is 4 feet below the top of bank on the outside bend.

25. The channel is designed for subcritical flow except at the drop structures. The stability of channel flow was investigated using the following established criteria (reference c).

Froude Numbers along the channel length vary from 0.3 to 0.5 for the design condition, thus avoiding unstable flow and excessive wave action.

## BRIDGE MODIFICATIONS

- 26. The channel design was made to provide as much bridge clearance as economically possible. No bridge replacements are needed. The Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT) does however, plan to replace the US Highway 14 west bound bridge in 1994-1995. The proposed Mn/DOT design was incorporated into the HEC-2 computer model.
- 27. Bridge clearance for the bridges is defined as the vertical distance between the design water surface elevation and the low chord elevation of the bridge. The three pedestrian bridges will have 3 feet of clearance at the channel centerline and a minimum of 2.5 feet at top of bank. Clearance for the three street and highway bridges varies from 1 foot, at 4th St SE, to 3 feet at US Highway 14. Because of the bridges and drop structures located upstream of 4th St SE, plugging of the bridge by ice or debris is unlikely. The street approaches to the 4th St SE bridge are lower than the bridge deck and are overtopped before the bridge. Table A-4 shows the bridge low chord, design water surface, and channel invert elevations.

TABLE A-4 Bridge Elevations

Bridge	Design Water <u>Surface</u>	Low Chord	Design Invert	Existing <u>Invert</u>
4th St SE	985.6	986.7	972.3 - 972.4	975.7
6th St SE	992.3	994.2	980.8 - 981.0	983.6
US Highway 14	1001.1	1004.1	989.2 - 989.4	988.5

#### TRANSITIONS

28. Channel transitions are located upstream and downstream of the 4th St SE and US Highway 14 bridges. Transitions are also located at the drop structures and the change to compound channel at Slatterly Park. The transitions are designed in accordance with EM 1110-2-1601 (reference c) to accomplish the necessary change in channel bottom width with as little flow disturbance as is consistent with economy. Water surface profiles were determined by step computations with less than 20 percent change in velocity between steps. All transitions flare at a rate of 1-horizontal to 6-longitudinal or greater. This allowed the maximum change in flow line to be less than 6-degrees. Table A-5 shows the transition locations and lengths. Lengths are measured along the channel center line.

TABLE A-5 Channel Transitions

<u>Station</u>	Bottom Width (ft)	Transition <u>Length (ft)</u>
4+60	80	120
		130 215
		215
8+80	80	
12+15	80	
12+65	75	50
13+00	<i>7</i> 5	50
13+50	60	
33+35	60/102*	0.00
37+05	65/152*	370
60+35	65/152*	
61+70	110	135
62+80	110	135
64+15	65/152*	
	4- /4	
	•	
		135
· - · -		90
71+35	140	25
	4+60 5+90 6+65 8+80 12+15 12+65 13+00 13+50 33+35 37+05 60+35 61+70 62+80	Station         Width (ft)           4+60         80           5+90         110           6+65         110           8+80         80           12+15         80           12+65         75           13+00         75           13+50         60           33+35         60/102*           37+05         65/152*           60+35         65/152*           61+70         110           62+80         110           64+15         65/152*           68+85         65/152*           70+20         110           71+10         140

<sup>\*</sup> Width of channel at high flow bench.

#### HYDRAULIC STRUCTURE DESIGN

29. The locations for the two proposed drop structures on Bear Creek were moved from the locations shown in the GDM. The reasons for this and other changes are discussed in the CHANGES TO THE GDM portion of the INTRODUCTION section, paragraphs 14,15, and 16.

#### DROP STRUCTURES

30. The drop structures are CIT (California Institute of Technology) type design. Design criteria was taken from HDC Chart 623 and EM 1110-2-1601 (references i and c respectively). As a safety feature, fencing near the structures is provided. Concern for the reverse roller produced by the drop structures is minimal because of the fast rising and falling flood hydrographs; however, alternative designs incorporating a stepped weir are being investigated for plans and specifications.

Alternative Designs

31. Alternative drop structure designs incorporating a stepped weir are being investigated. Although a stepped weir design may be more costly, it would provide advantages over the CIT type design and therefore, merits further investigation. These advantages include the following:

The stepped structure would,

- a. reduce the drop height and thus provide a physical safety feature.
- b. reduce the reverse roller affects.
- c. serve as a mitigation measure for the Fish and Wildlife Services who have expressed concern for fish migration.
- d. be more acceptable to the local concerns.
- 32. Preliminary designs, following drop structure design guidance provided by Waterways Experiment Station (WES) model studies of the Santa Anna River (reference k), are shown on Plate A-1. Conversations with WES indicate that a model study will not be required should this alternative be employed.

### Downstream Drop Structure

- 33. The purpose of the downstream drop structure is to control channel velocities (not to exceed 12-fps upstream) by conveying flows from a higher elevation to lower elevation and dissipate energy in the process. The structure is capable of passing flows up to the design event with 3 feet of freeboard. It is located midway between the bowling alley and convalescent home between Stations 12+65 and 13+00.
- 34. The weir elevation of the downstream drop structure is the same as the upstream channel invert. A weir length of 75 feet was determined to adequately meet upstream velocity and stage requirements. Table A-6 shows the resulting drop structure rating curves compared with existing conditions.

TABLE A-6
Downstream Drop Structure
Rating Curves

<u>Event</u>	Discharge	Head on Weir (ft)	Tail- Water <u>Elev.</u>	Head- Water Elev.	Existing Condition <u>Elevation</u>
5-yr	3,400	6.1	979.6	983.9	985.5
10-yr	4,300	7.1	980.5	984.9	986.9
25-yr	5,900	8.8	981.9	986.6	988.0
50-yr	7,200	10.1	982.9	987.9	988.8
100-yr	8,500	11.3	983.8	989.1	989.6
Design	9,700	12.3	984.7	990.1	990.4
SPF	22,000	17.2	994.9	995.0	995.0

#### Upstream Drop Structure

35. The upstream drop structure is located at the upstream end of the channel modification (station 71+35). Its purpose is to prevent degradation of the upstream channel. This was accomplished by sizing the weir such that upstream channel velocities do not exceed existing conditions for the 2-year through the design event. Using existing condition stages and velocities, the two design variables, length and elevation, were determined by trial and error for the 2-year and design events. A 5 foot by 5 foot low flow notch is located at the center of the weir to prevent ponding of water behind the weir for low flow conditions. Because of the comparatively small amount of flow through the low flow notch and because of the possibility of plugging, the low flow notch was not considered in the weir computations. The results are presented in Table A-7.

TABLE A-7 Upstream Drop Structure Weir Elevation and Length

		MCTT	ETENUTION OF	id Length		
Trial	<u>Event</u>	Discharge	Weir <u>Elevation</u>	Headwater Elevation	Head on Weir (ft)	Required Weir Length _(ft)
#1	2-yr	2400	999.0	1001.4	2.4	215
	Design	9700	999.0	1006.3	7.3	164
#2	2-yr	2400	998.0	1001.4	3.4	127
	Design	9700	998.0	1006.3	8.3	135
#3	2-yr	2400	998.2	1001.4	3.2	140
	Design	9700	998.2	1006.3	8.1	140

36. The with project headwater stages between the design and SPF events are lower than existing condition stages. The flow lines do however, merge with existing conditions at the upstream end of the left bank tie-back levee. Table A-8 shows the headwater and tailwater rating curves compared with existing conditions. For the SPF event, there is little difference between existing condition stages and with project stages. This is because the tie-back levees are over topped and the high tailwater conditions reduce the weir coefficients. This is discussed further in the OVERFLOW EMBANKMENTS AND TIE BACK LEVEES portion of this section.

#### TABLE A-8 Upstream Drop Structure Rating Curves

<u>Event</u>	<u>Discharge</u>	Existing Condition Elevation	Head on Weir (ft)	Head- Water Elev.	Tail- Water Elev.
2-yr	2400	1001.4	3.2	1001.4	997.2
5-yr	3400	1002.3	4.0	1002.2	998.4
10-yr	4300	1003.0	4.7	1002.9	999.5
25-yr	5900	1004.0	5.8	1004.0	1000.7
50-yr	7200	1004.8	6.7	1004.9	1001.6
100-yr	8500	1005.6	7.4	1005.6	1002.4
Design	9700	1006.3	8.1	1006.3	1003.2
500-yr	12000	1008.2	8.8	1007.0	1004.2
2500-yr	17500	1009.4	10.3	1008.5	1007.5
SPF	22000	1010.3	11.9	1010.1	1009.1

#### Drop Structure Design Elements

37. Tables A-9 and A-10 show the design parameters used to determined the drop structure design elements.

TABLE A-9
Drop Structures
Design Parameters

Drop Structure Location	Design <u>Discharge</u>	Downstream <u>Invert</u>	Weir <u>Elevation</u>	Weir Length (ft)	Weir Coeff.	Weir Head (ft)	Critical Depth (ft)
D/S	9700	973.6	977.8	75	3.0	12.3	8.0
U/S	9700	991.4	998.2	140	3.0	8.1	5.3

# TABLE A-10 Drop Structures Stilling Basin and Abutment Designs

Drop Structure Location	Drop Height <u>feet</u>	<u>h/đ</u> ,	<u>h'/d</u> ,	End Sill Height <u>feet</u>	$\frac{L_{\rm B}}{({\rm hd}_{\rm o})^{.5}}$	Basin Length <u>feet</u>	Abutment Radius of <u>Curvature</u>
D/S	4.2	0.52	0.22	1.8	6.0	35	4.8'
U/S	6.8	1.30	0.33		4.8	29	3.2'

- 38. The radius of curvature for the drop structure abutment, listed in Table A-10 is a minimum requirement. The radius may be greater than this.
- 39. The elevation of the abutment walls are based on the minimum requirement that they be 1.5 d $_{\circ}$  above the weir crest. For the downstream structure this would be elevation 990.9 feet NGVD; however, elevation 993.0 feet NGVD was selected for the abutment wall and breast wall to provide additional freeboard and to match the top of bank elevation. This is about 3 feet above the design headwater stage. The upstream structure has overflow embankments on each side with a crest elevation of 1006.5 feet NGVD. Because of this, an abutment elevation was selected such that it projects 1 foot above the overflow embankments to guide flow towards the drop structure and prevent scour at the juncture of the drop structure and overflow embankment.

40. The downstream training wall heights are based on tail water elevations plus freeboard. Table A-11 shows the computed tailwater elevations, freeboard, and resulting elevation for the downstream training walls.

# TABLE A-11 Drop Structures Downstream Training Wall Design Elevations

Drop Structure <u>Location</u>	Design <u>Discharqe</u>	Tail- <u>Water</u>	Channel Invert	Free- board <u>feet</u>	Training <u>Wall</u>	Elevation @ 1.67d, & 1.25d,
D/S	9700	984.7	973.6	3.3	988.0	986.7/983.6
U/S	9700	1003.0	991.4	2.0	1005.0	1000.3/998.0

41. There are no wing walls on the downstream drop structure (reference f); however, flared wing walls are provided on the upstream drop structure to retain earth near the overflow embankments. The walls flare at a rate of 1-horizontal to 1.5-longitudinal (reference e).

# OVERFLOW EMBANKMENTS AND TIE BACK LEVEES

- 42. Overflow embankments are located on each side of the upstream drop structure. Flows in excess of the design event pass over these embankments. They are constructed with a crest elevation of 1006.5 feet NGVD, thus maintaining design flows through the drop structure.
- 43. Levees are constructed to an elevation of 1008.5 feet NGVD at the ends of the embankment and tie the overflow embankments into high ground on the left and right banks. The right bank levee has a constant elevation of 1008.5 feet NGVD, where as the left bank levee progressively increases to an elevation of 1010.1 feet NGVD where it ties into high ground about 2400 feet upstream of the drop structure. The tie-back levees provide over 2-ft of freeboard for the design event and the levee system has a capacity of 17,500 cfs which corresponds to the 0.04-percent chance storm (2500-year recurrence). Freeboard analysis of the tie-back levees is presented later in this section.
- 44. The overflow embankments and tie back levees span the creek's floodplain and have the appearance of a dam. Therefore, the hazards that would be associated with overtopping were evaluated and compared to the latest dam safety criteria. This structure does not present any significant hazard to downstream areas. The first overflow will take place at the overflow embankments that will have riprap protection designed to protect against failure. By the time the unprotected tie back levees are overtopped, the tailwater will have risen to within 1.3 feet of the head water. This small head differential poses no additional threat to downstream areas that would already have significant flooding.
- 45. The overflow embankments were designed using WES Technical Report No. 2-650 (reference h) for nonaccess type embankments. For the capacity discharge of 17,500 cfs, 11,600 cfs passes through the drop structure and 5,900 cfs passes over the overflow embankments. Design information is shown in Tables A-12 and A-13.

### TABLE A-12 Overflow Embankment Design Data

			En	bankment Dimen	sions
Discharge <u>cfs</u>	Tailwater Elevation	Headwater <u>Elevation</u>	Crest <u>Elev.</u>	Height (ft) Low/High	Crest Width (ft)
5900	1007.2	1008.5	1006.5	3/5	20

#### TABLE A-13 Overflow Embankment at Design Capacity

Depth TW above Crest (ft)	Gross Head on Crest (ft)	Flow Condition (Plate 40)	Weir Coefficient (Plate 42)	Overflow <u>Discharge</u>	Overflow Length feet
0.7	2.0	Free	2.98	5900	700

- 46. The effective embankment length of 700 feet is divided disproportionately to the left and right of the drop structure. Because of the embankments close proximity to the Mayo High School, 225 feet of the embankment is to the left of the drop structure and the remaining 475 feet is to the right.
- 47. The embankment has side slopes of IV:3H upstream and IV:4H downstream with a crest width of 20 feet. It will be constructed of riprap covered with seeded top soil. The crest will be covered with topsoil to the design elevation of 1006.5 ft NGVD.
- 48. From the stability charts shown on Plate 49 of the WES report (reference h), stone with the following gradation is suitable:

#### Stable Stone Gradation

<u>d</u> 100	<u>W</u> 100	<u>W</u> 50	$\underline{\mathbf{W}}_{15}$
16"	200	20	5

Therefore, the overflow embankment will be constructed of 18-inch Type B riprap with 9-inches of bedding material. The bedding gradation is given Appendix C.

### Type B Riprap Gradation

		Percent	Lighter	by Weight	(lbs)	
	10	00	5	0	:	15
<u>d</u> 100	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>
18"	292	119	86	58	43	18

In the event the top soil is stripped off, the discharge over the embankment will increase accordingly due to the change in available head.

- 49. Freeboard analysis of the left bank tie-back levee was performed under the following assumptions:
  - a. Mannings's "n" values: doubled from 0.033 to 0.066 for the channel and from 0.09 to 0.18 for the overbanks
  - b. Weir coefficient: decreased from 3.0 to 2.5
  - c. Design discharge: increased by 15%, from 9,700 cfs to 11,155 cfs (this increase is greater than the upper confidence limit)

The water surface profile produced by these assumptions is referred to as the "nCQ" flow line. It is highly unlikely that all of the worst case factors would apply at the same time and thereby assures a conservative design. Table A-14 shows the design flow line and the left bank tie-back levee elevations.

TABLE A-14
Left Bank Tie-back Levee Elevations

Left Bank Location	Levee Station	Design Water <u>Surface</u>	"nCQ" Flow line	Tie-Back Levee <u>Levee</u>
At Overflow Structure	4+00	1006.3	1007.4	1008.5
Upstream of Track Field	9+00	1006.8	1008.3	1008.9
Inlet from Church Area	18+50	1007.4	1009.4	1009.5
Tie Back Point	28+70	1008.0	1010.1	1010.1

50. Overtopping would first occur at the upstream end in an area with a parking lot and open land and would cause no flooding of buildings or residences. Based on this sensitivity analysis and the fact that overtopping causes no threat to human life, two feet of freeboard for the tie-back levee is adequate.

#### SCOUR PROTECTION DESIGN

#### DESIGN CRITERIA

51. The scour protection design for this project is broken into three categories; channel, bridges and drop structures. The design criteria for each is presented in Table A-15.

TABLE A-15 Scour Protection Design Criteria

Protection Provided For	Design Criteria					
Channel High Flow	EM 1110-2-1601, ETL 1110-2- 120,	July 91 Appendix C May 91 Enclosure 1				
Main Channel	EM 1110-2-1601, ETL 1110-2- 120,	July 91 Plates B 33-40 May 71 Enclosure 1				
Bridges	EM 1110-2-1601, ETL 1110-2- 120,	July 70 Plate 29 May 71 Enclosure 3				
Drop Structures Downstream Upstream	HDC 712-1 HDC 712-1	High Turbulence Low Turbulence				

#### VELOCITIES AND RIPRAP SIZE

52. A velocity profile of the channel was produced using a Manning's "n" value of 0.031 which was reduced from the 0.035 value that was used to determine the water surface profile. This lower valve was determined using Strickler's equation:

$$n = k [D_{90} (min)]^{1/6}$$

53. Velocities for the high flow bench area were determined using the alpha method. Adjustments were made to account for the increased velocities in the outside channel bends using methods outlined in EM 1110-2-1601. Cross sections were added to determine velocities through the transitions and the riprap  $d_{30}$  valves are increased by 25-percent to account for turbulence. Froude numbers were determined for each bridge to identify the curve to be used on Plate 29 of reference c. Table A-16 shows the resulting channel velocity profile given by reach and structure.

TABLE A-16 Channel Velocities and Riprap Design Parameters

Station	Reach or Location	HEC-2 or Alpha <u>Velocity</u>	Adjusted outside <u>Bend Vel.</u>	Ripr <u>Design Par</u> <u>D<sub>%</sub>(ft) W</u>	
2+20	Confluence			0.00	
5+90	to D/S 4th St. SE	8.5		0.28	
6+65	to U/S 4th St. SE	9.2			200
-	to	9.2	14.4	1.10	
10+00	End Channel Bend to	9.2		0.33	
12+15	50 ft D/S Drop Structure to	11.5			450
12+65	D/S Drop Structure				
13+00	U/S Drop Structure to	16.2			450
13+25	25 ft U/S Drop Structure to	8.5		0.28	
13+50	50 ft U/S Drop Structure				
16+50	to Start Channel Bend	7.7		0.20	
19+00	to End Channel Band	9.4	10.3	0.47	
	to	9.5		0.36	
23+00	D/S 6th St. SE to	9.7			350
23+65	U/S 6th St. SE to	10.0		0.40	
33+35	Transition & Start Bend				
41+00	to End Channel Bend	8.5/5.4	10.6/6.8	0.60/0.25	
42+00	to	8.5/5.4		0.28/0.01	
	Start Channel Bend to	8.5/5.4	10.6/6.8	0.48/0.20	
47+50	End Channel Bend				

TABLE A-16 (cont.) Channel Velocities and Riprap Design Parameters

		HEC-2 or Alpha	Adjusted outside	Ripr <u>Design Par</u>	-
<u>Station</u>	Reach or Location	<u>Velocity</u>	Bend Vel.	$\underline{D}_{30}(ft)$ W	<sub>50</sub> (1bs)
47+50	End Channel Bend				
	to	8.5/5.4		0.29/0.01	
60+35	Transition to Hwy 14				
	to	7.8		0.25	
61+70	D/S US Highway 14				
	to	8.1			100
62+80	U/S US Highway 14				
	to	7.7		0.25	
64+15	End of Bridge Transition				
	to	8.5/5.5	10.6/6.8		
68+85	Transition to Drop Struct				
	to	5.7		0.20	
71+10	25 ft D/S Drop Structure	3.,		0.20	
•	to	6.5			14
71+35	D/S Drop Structure	0.5			4.4
71+67	U/S Drop Structure				
• •	to	13.1			120
71+92	25 ft U/S Drop Structure	13.1			140
1272	23 20 0/3 Drop Structure				

# RIPRAP GRADATIONS AND BEDDING THICKNESS

54. Table A-17 shows the riprap gradations and bedding thicknesses to be used throughout the project. Bedding gradations are shown in Appendix C. Gradations Type A through H are:

TABLE A-17 Riprap Gradations and Bedding Requirements

		Percen	t lighter	by weigh	ght (lbs)			
	10	00	50	ס ֿ	15	5	Bedding	Bedding
Type	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	Thickness	Type
A	86	35	26	17	13	5	6"	4
В	292	117	86	58	43	18	9"	1
D	691	276	205	138	102	43	12"	2
F	984	394	292	197	146	62	12"	2
G	2331	933	691	467	346	146	12"-A & 6"	4
H	1098	439	463	220	232	69	12"-A & 6"	4

Notes: 1. Types A through G is taken from ETL 1110-2-120, enclosure 1. 2. Type H is taken from ETL 1110-2-120, enclosure 3.

- 55. Using the design parameters for  $d_{30}$  and  $W_{30}$ , presented in Table A-16, the riprap design layout was made. Because of the possibility of vandalism, no exposed riprap is smaller than 18-inch Type B. Some portions of the side slopes through the project area are exposed bedrock; however, the exposed rock extends less than 6 feet above the proposed channel invert. Because of this, an erosion control system would be required at the top of rock elevation where the rock would meet the riprap or interlocking concrete slope protection. The erosion control system would consist of a bench or key to avoid undercutting of the slope protection. A bench would require additional excavation and a key would be highly susceptible to erosion or breakout. Therefore, these potential problems were eliminated by extending the riprap or interlocking concrete slope protection to the channel invert.
- 56. The low flow channel bottom through Slatterly Park and upstream of US Highway 14 will not be armored with riprap. Because of this, the side slope protection extends downward at a IV:2.5H slope to a depth 5 feet below the channel invert. Based on the WES sedimentation study (reference b), this depth is in excess of the anticipated scour. In areas where bedrock is encountered before the 5 foot depth, the riprap will extend down to the bedrock and then key into the bedrock a depth of 18-inches.
- 57. The low flow channel side slopes through Slatterly Park are protected with interlocking concrete slope protection down to the channel invert. From a point 2 feet above the invert to an elevation 5 feet below the invert, or to the existing rock elevation, Type B riprap is used. This protects the interlocking concrete slope protection from ice damage and provides toe protection for the slope.
- 58. The low flow channel side slopes upstream of US Highway 14 are protected by Type B riprap with 5 feet depth of toe protection.
- 59. High flow benches and side slopes, excluding transitions and outside bends, have velocities that can be suitably protected by turf (eg. bluegrass varieties). The high flow portion of transitions and outside bends will be protected by riprap or existing rock with topsoil and turf.
- 60. The termination of riprap protection upstream and downstream of the US Highway 14 transitions will require riprap end protection. Riprap end protection will also be used downstream of the upstream drop structure and at the termination of riprap protection upstream of the drop structure.
- 61. Bridge protection is extended upstream and downstream of the bridge due to the turbulent flow conditions near the bridge. The existing concrete abutments of 4th St. SE will be extended to the new channel invert. Concrete slope protection is proposed for 6th St. SE because of difficulties with placing large stone ( $W_{50} = 300$  lbs). Vertical concrete walls are extended between the East bound and West bound bridges at US Highway 14.
- 62. Riprap layer thicknesses downstream of the drop structure stilling basins and through the bridges, are based on enclosure 3 of ETL 110-2-120 (reference d) because of high turbulence. Because water depths at the time of riprap placement are assumed to be low, riprap layer thicknesses for the remainder of the channel are based on placement in dry conditions.
- 63. The extent of scour protection, as well as riprap types and layer thicknesses, is presented in Table A-18.

TABLE A-18 Riprap Size and Location

<u>Statio</u>	n and Location	Left <u>Bank</u>		Left <u>Bank</u>	Channel Bottom		Right Berm	
	Confluence							
2.25	to			exist	12"-A	ICSP		
3+35 4+90	260 ft D/S 4th St SE to 100 ft D/S 4th St SE		*	18"-B	12"-A	ICSP		
4770	to			27"-F	27"-F	ICSP		
5+70	20 ft D/S 4th St SE to			42"-H	42"-H	42"-H		
5+90	D/S face 4th St SE to			conc.	42"-H	conc.		
6+65	U/S face 4th St SE to			42"-H		42"-H		
6+85	20 ft U/S 4th St SE					+04# 5		
10+40	to Existing Rock at Invert			27"-F	27"-F	*24"-D		
11+65	to 100 D/S Drop Structure		*	18"-B	rock	*18"-B		
11+90	to 75 ft D/S Drop Structure	e		30"-D	rock	30"-D		
	to			42"-H	rock	42"-H		
12+15	50 ft D/S Drop Structure to	e		54"-G	rock	54"-G		
12+65 13+00	D/S End Drop Structure U/S End Drop Structure							
	to			36"-G	rock	36"-G		
13+25	25 ft U/S Drop Structure to	е		24"-D	rock	24"-D		
13+50	50 ft U/S Drop Structure	е		18"-B	rock	*18"-B		
22+90	10 ft D/S 6th St SE			-				
23+75	to 10 ft U/S 6th St SE			conc.	rock	conc.		
22.25	to		*	18"-B	rock	*18"-B		
33+35	Transition to High Flow to	12"-A	rock	18"-B	rock	18"-B	rock	grass
34+00	Start Low Flow Rock Slop	pe			1-			~~~~
37+05	to End of Transition	12"-A	rock	rock	rock	rock	rock	grass
38+00	to End of Rock Berm	12"-A	rock	rock	rock	rock	rock	grass
	to	12"-A	12"-A	18"-	B rock	ICSP	grass	grass
41+00	Begin Right Bank Riprap to	12"-A	12"-A	ICSP	rock	ICSP	12"-A	12"-A
42+00	End Left Bank Riprap to	grass	grass	ICSP	rock	ICSP	12"-A	12"-A
47+00	End of Rock Bottom	_	_					
48+00	to End Right Bank Riprap	grass	_			ICSP	12"-A	12"-A
60+27	to Riprap End Protection	grass	grass	ICSP		ICSP	grass	grass
60+35	to Transition to Hwy 14	grass	grass	ICSP	36"-B	ICSP	grass	grass
00733	(135 ft D/S Hwy 14)	12"-1	12"-A	18"-1	18"-B	18"-B	12"-A	12"-A
61+45	25 ft D/S face Hwy 14			D	. 10 0	-0 -0		

# TABLE A-18 (cont.) Riprap Size and Location

Station	and Location	Left <u>Bank</u>	Left <u>Berm</u>		Channel Bottom			
61+45	25 ft D/S face Hwy 14							
<i>-</i>	to			33"-1	D 33"-D	33"-D		
61+70	D/S face US Hwy 14 to			conc	33""	conc.		
62+80	U/S face US Hwy 14			COIIC	. 33 -0	conc.		
	to			33"-I	33"-D	33"-D		
63+05	25 ft U/S Hwy 14							70" B
64+15	to Transition to Hwy 14	12"-A	12"-A	18"-E	18"-B	18"-B	12"-A	12"-A
01713	(135 ft U/S Hwy 14)							
	to	12"-A	12"-A	18"-B	36"-B	18"-B	grass	grass
64+23	End/Riprap End Protecti	on					_	_
	to		12"-A	18"-B	exist	18"-B	grass	grass
68+80	End/Riprap End Protecti	on	40" >		04" 7	10" D	101 7	10" 2
68+85	Transition to Drop Str.		12"-A	18"-B	24"-A	18B	12"-A	12"-A
00+05	Transition to Drop Stru (250 ft D/S Drop Struct	ure)						
	to	12"-A	12"-A	18"-B	12"-A	18"-B	12"-A	12"-A
70+20	End of Bench							
	to			18"-E	3 18"-A	18"-B		
71+10	25 ft D/S Drop Structure	е						
71+35	to D/S End Drop Structure			21"-E	3 21"-B	21"-B		
71+67	U/S End Drop Structure							
	to	24"-D	24"-D	24"-D	24"-D	24"-D	24"-D	24"-D
71+92	Riprap End Protection							
	to	48"-D	48"-D	48"-D	48"-D	48"-D	48"-D	48"-D
72+02	End of Protection							
Notes .	1 All 12" Time A used	on side	. elones	. 15 00	wared wi	th ton	goil	

Notes: 1. All 12" Type A used on side slopes is covered with top soil.

2. \* 12" Type A with top soil on the 1V:3H portion of side slopes.

3. ICSP represents interlocking concrete slope protection.

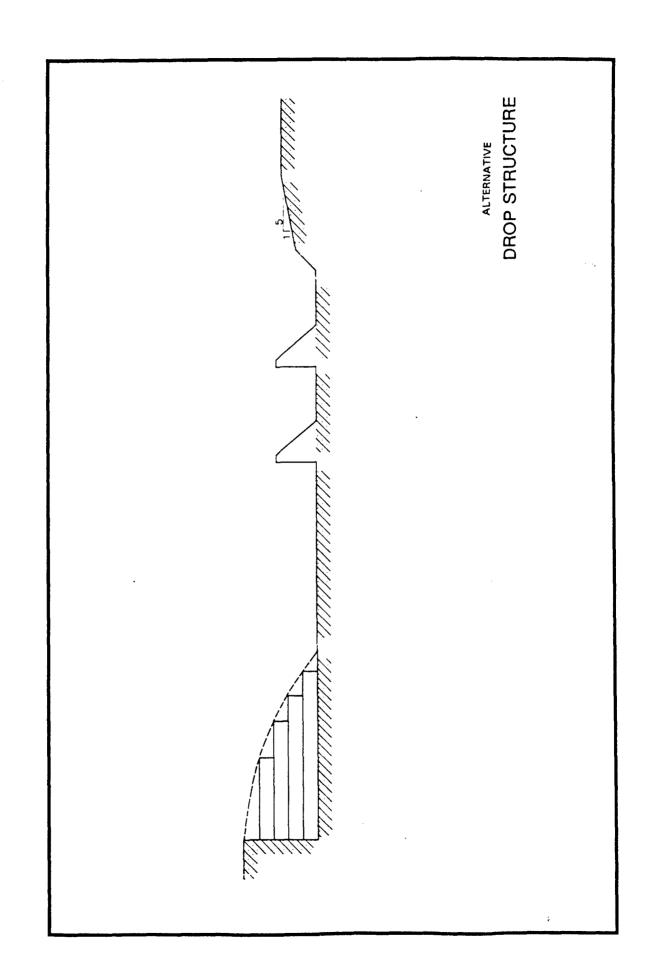
#### CHANNEL MAINTENANCE

- 64. The widening and deepening of channels often encourages bed aggradation resulting in the need to periodically dredge the channel. This is done so that the channel will convey the design discharge such that the design water-surface elevations are not exceeded. Intermittent local deposition could occur and vegetation could prevent this deposition from being removed under scouring flow conditions. Therefore, local interests should prevent the establishment of extensive vegetation below the 20-year flow line.
- 65. The WES sedimentation study (reference b) indicated that no significant deposition would occur on Bear Creek for project conditions. However, this was based on a design channel being completely protected with riprap. Model simulations with only rock outcrops, bridges, drop structures, and weirs modified to prevent scour, revealed extensive sediment activity on Bear Creek. This activity was mostly scour. Therefore, some scour of the unprotected portion of the low flow channel is possible. The study indicated the maximum depth of scour was 5 feet. These scour holes are expected to fill during low flow events. Any sedimentation occurring downstream of the low flow channel is expected to fill in the voids of the riprap and form a meandering channel within the bottom width. This sedimentation is expected to scour away during a flood event and therefore, should not present a maintenance concern.

#### REFERENCES

The hydraulic design was performed using the following references:

- a. Design Memorandum No. 1, Phase 2, General Project Design, Flood Control, South Fork Zumbro River, Rochester, Minnesota, September 1982.
- b. Miscellaneous Paper HL-83-7, "Sedimentation Study for the Rochester, Minnesota, Flood Control Project", Waterways Experiment Station, October 1983.
- C. EM 1110-2-1601, "Hydraulic Design of Flood Control Channels", 1 July 1991 and 1 July 1970.
- d. ETL 1110-2-120, "Engineering and Design, Additional Guidance for Riprap Channel Protection", 14 May 1971.
- e. Technical Report HL-82-22, "South Fork Tillatoba Creek Drop Structures, Mississippi; Hydraulic Model Investigation", Waterways Experiment Station, September 1982.
- f. Technical Report No. 2-760, "Drop Structure for Gering Valley Project, Scottsbluff County, Nebraska; Hydraulic Model Investigation", Waterways Experiment Station, February 1967.
- g. Technical Report No. 2-730, "Drop Structures for Walnut Creek Project, Walnut Creek, California; Hydraulic Model Investigation", Waterways Experiment Station, June 1966.
- h. Technical Report No. 2-650, "Stability of Riprap and Discharge Characteristics, Overflow Embankments, Arkansas River, Arkansas; Hydraulic Model Investigation", Waterways Experiment Station, June 1964.
- i. Hydraulic Design Criteria, Volumes 1 and 2, Waterways Experiment Station, June 1988.
- j. EM 1110-2-1102, "Design Criteria for Systems of Small Dams", 19 February 1968.
- k. Technical Report HL-92-1, "Brush Creek, Kansas City, Missouri; Hydraulic Model Investigation", Waterways Experiment Station, February 1992.



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15000 .03500 .10000 N 12+35 D/S of drop structure 18 10395.7 10576.1 -1 0.0 2.5 982 0.0 3 9560.0 996.00 9632.5 0433.4 974.33 10447.9 0544.9 992.24 10576.1	.30000 .5000 drop structure BW=75 9825 3 3 10225 992.(	drop structure BW=75 3 9825 9550 990.1 10225	.30000 0 2.5 3 986.1	of drop structure of Transition 0 0 0 0.0 2.5 0.0	0 .10000 .03500 .10000 STATION 15+20 Near convalescent home 0 16 9992.7 10137.0	3 9505.0 10022.0 10117.0	.10000
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STATION 19+10	0 +	0110	10124 0	10222.0	10910.0	STATION 22+25 80 ft D/S 6th St		20	989.1	9610.0	9930.0	10097.0	10415.0	.20000	STATION 23+05 (	_	19			9770.0	10075.0	10179.0	10900.0	1.56		_	6	0.00		9770.0	10075.0	10179.0	0.0/011	97.70.0	10075.0	107/101	10900.0	.20000	STATION 24+20	7	080 7	9830.0	10033.0	10137.0	10640.0	11600.0
STA1	9.00	1002.0	986.4	987.2	1004.6	STAI		7.000	<del>-</del>	1006.0	998.0	980.6	0.4%	.2000	STAI		7.400		6	1006.0	991.0	987.0	1000.0	006.	STA		7.500	o ;	10.		-	<b>5</b> (	2 (	0.000	2.1.6	7.786	1000.0	.2000	STA	000	-	1007.0	998.5	981.2	998.0	1008.0
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.03500	10099.0	1006.00	990.90 1008.50		10439.0	0.0	997.00	1002.00	Start High/Low Flow	0	moved upstream	-	10472.0		986	1002.80	1002.70		.03500	High Flow	10217.0	0.0	8760	1002.00	1004.00		tow Flow	10255.0	0.0	1006.00	770.70
37	17	8970.0	10208.0 11390.0	STATION 32+00	71	991.9	10430.0	10612.0	Station 33+35	0	Section 11 was STATION 35+65		16	×84.4	1004.0	9730.0	10700.0	12580.0	10 .20000 STATION 38+90	; ;	16 6 790	992.0	1004	8730	10439.0	12515.0	STATION 40+40	18	985.3	9800.0	2000
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1003.50		1000.90 985.80 1006.00	1000.00 986.70 999.20 1010.00	1004.00 992.20 998.60 1010.00	1000.00 987.40 1004.20	1006.00 988.10
10550.0		9800.0 10284.0 10635.0	9915.0 10430.0 10562.0 11280.0	9665.0 10280.0 10420.0 10910.0	9915.0 10339.0 10600.0	9360.0 10114.0
09.666	265	1002.00 985.80 1004.00	475 1002.00 991.60 999.00	305 1006.00 992.20 992.20	105 1002.00 987.40 1001.70	340 1008.00 993.20
10450.0 12095.0	SS=1:3 SS=1:3 265 -65	9525.0 10269.0 10404.0	SS=1:3 SS=1:3 -65 -65 152 9825.0 10400.0 10540.0	SS=1:3 SS=1:3 305 -65 152 9640.0 10261.0 10390.0	SS=1:3 105 105 -65 152 9690.0 10324.0 11460.0	SS=1:3 SS=1:3 340 -65 -65 152 9260.0 10084.0
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996.60 1006.00	Low Flow High Flow 10218.0	1008.70 990.70 990.70 1011.00	LOW FLOW 10378.0 0.0 0.0 1006.00 999.00 991.60	Low Flow High flow 10261.0 0.0 0.0 1010.00 1000.00 987.30 1003.90	LOW FLOW High Flow 10274.0 0.0 0.0 1008.00 992.40 992.40	Low Flow High Flow 10062.0 0.0 1012.00 1000.60
10420.0 10780.0	ATION 43+05 17 985.8	8560.0 10218.0 10349.0 11980.0	21 286.7 993.7 9390.0 10000.0 10495.0 12030.0	ATION 50+85 21 987.3 994.3 9280.0 9830.0 10325.0 10475.0	ATION 51+90 20 987.4 994.4 9320.0 10274.0 10404.0	ATION 55+30 21 988.1 995.1 9010.0 9815.0
990.3	STA' 14.000 -1	1002.0 997.7 990.7 1010.0		16.000 -1 -1 -1011.0 1002.0 987.3 1000.1	17.000 -1 -1 1013.5 999.2 992.4	18.000 -1 -1 1012.5
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		10800				0.0006	10033.0	10820.0				700	10020.0	10480.0	10800	0.000		0.000	9950.0	10430.0	10850.0	10800	1006.0		10800		0.000	10270.0 10890.0	
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		A BU≡65		e m	m	1010.00	1004.20	1003.60	2000	IDGE - MNDOT	135		1004.30	1004.10	.50000	110.00	35	1006.00	9500.0	10380.0	10780.0	07	1005.40	1010.00	110.00	1DGE - NO MC	1006.00	9500.0 10645.0	
		Beain Bridge Transition	10,20	. K	m	8520.0	10282.0	10400.0	20002	. 30000 S HWY 14 BR	10380.0		9500.0	10379.9	30000	0.00	0	1004.10	0.00	0.00	0.0	10380	9500.0	10890.0	0.00	JS HWY 14 BR	1005.40	0.00	0.00
ļ.		Begin Brid	102500	0.0	0.0	1012.00	1006.00 990.50	990.50	00020	D/S face US h	10270.0		1006.00	989.20	.03000	3.00	0	÷	1012.00	1007.10	1007.20 1010.00	10270	1006.00	1008.00		s/n	· 🚅	1012.00	1010.00
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	1011.4	ST	10 000	-	-	1013.0	1001.0	990.5	0500	STA STA	19.100	Ç	1012.0	989.2 1010.0	.0500	1.250	19.200	0	÷	0	00	19.300	1012.0	1005.4	1.250	ST,	o 5	<u>-</u> 0	>
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2.1		1004.00	1002.70	1000.80 999.50	995.10 1000.60 104.51	1002.30 1003.10	1009.20
2.1		8930.0 9900.0	10175.0	10500.0	10/85.0 10813.0 10883.0	11434.0 11675.0 11800.0	11925.0 12475.0
2.1	135	1013.90 1006.00	1003.00	1001.00	993.27 998.80 1003.60	1002.70	1008.90 1016.00
2.1 SS=1:3	135 135 -65 152	8820.0 9800.0 10029.0	10275.0	10475.0	10813.0 10868.0 11350.0	11650.0	11900.0 12170.0
.50000 2.1 ion BW=65	135	1013.80	1003.10	1001.00	992.60 994.80 1002.30	1004.10 1002.90 1004.60	1008.30 1014.00
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00 .05000 9000 STATION 64+15	989.6 999.6 996.6	8440.0 9480.0 10000.0	10225.0	10425.0	10800.0 10825.0 11300.0	11400.0 11600.0 11725.0	<u></u>
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DM 6 - Design

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PAGE 15

THIS RUN EXECUTED 04/22/92 17:39:54

Version 4.6.0; February 1991

NOTE- ASTERISK (\*) AT LEFT OF CROSS-SECTION NUMBER INDICATES MESSAGE IN SUMMARY OF ERRORS LIST

DM 6 DESIGN - FWC Jan 92

SUMMARY PRINTOUT TABLE 150

.01k	777 5g	982.00	1355.03	1594.30	1920.52	7277 07	10766.11	;	07.00	972.75	1342.58	1591.61	1910.88	2253.72	12174.21		1006.69	1240.27	1635 11	1889 13	2201.99	2523, 12	8491.01	883 80	111/ 18	1522 60	170/ 90	2046 66	2405.79	10416.90
AREA	7,117	719.65	897.15	1003.83	1142.55	1287, 25	6331.23		06.700	715.07	891.62	1002.89	1138.88	1278.30	9514.38		649.55	740.51	881.92	966.83	1066.43	1164.02	7419.14					_	_	7786.85
VCH	5, 5,6	5.98	6.58	7.17	7.44	7.54	6.26		۷0°C	6.01	6.62	7.18	7.46	7.59	5.21		5.23	5.81	69.9	7.45	76.7	8.33	6.67	5, 78	20. 4	2.5	7 80	8 10	8.43	6.23
10*KS	19,37	19.17	18.96	20.40	19.59	18.13	4.18	3	5.73	19.54	19.31	20.46	19.79	18.52	3.27		11.41	12.02	13.02	14.53	14.90	14.78	6.71	14.80	14.80	15.01	5	17.25	16.26	4.46
EG	978.38	979.35	980.87	981.80	982.86	983.88	995.03	70 020	7.0.00	979.83	981.34	982.30	983.34	984.33	995.14		978.91	979.88	981.39	982.37	983.44	984.46	995.27	979.03	080 00	981.51	982 51	983.56	984.56	75.27
CRIWS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	6	9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.0	0.00	00.0	0.00	0.00	0.00
CWSEL	977.90	978.80	980.20	981.00	982.00	983.00	994.50	77 820	10.00	77.676	980.66	981.50	982.47	983.44	994.81		978.49	979.35	69.086	981.51	982.46	983.39	994.71	978.51	979.38	980.73	981.56	982.52	983.46	94.76
a	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	2000.00	00 00%	00.00	4200.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	2000.00	;	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	2000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900,00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	2000.00
ELMIN		971.70												972.20						972.30			-						972.30	
ELLC	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	9		0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	,	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	986.70	986.70	986.70	986.70	986.70	986.70	986.70
ELTRD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	00		9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	ć	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	990.70	990.70	990.70	990.70	990.70	990.70	990.70
XLCH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	243.00	2/4	247.00	245.00	243.00	243.00	243.00	243.00	6	22.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
SECNO	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	2.000	000	900	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	,	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500

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AREA	703.95	825.48	1025.96	1162.46	1315.54	1407.51	8414.67		565.58	663.71	829.76	944.50	1072.98	1201.33	7662.46		582.68	682.92	848.63	969.54	1098.12	1223.36	3330.96		439.04	501.17	597.51	661.14	25, 922	788 45	1832.33		298.86	349,19	432.20	02 267	550 18	0.000	5000.65	2292.85	70	420.74	244.17	26.700	714.62	822.68	77.766	1400.80
VCH	4.83	5.21	5.73	6.19	6.46	0.1	5.54	,	0.03	6.48	7.11	7.62	7.92	8.07	6.22	i	5.84	6.30	6.95	7.43	7.74	7.93	7.47		7.74	8.58	9.87	10.89	11.70	12.30	14.55		11.38	12.31	13.65	14.61	57 51	74.45	10.0	74.7	7 57	4.0	0.70	9.90	0.08	, , , ,	 	10.02
10*KS	10.17	10.09	9.97	10.28	800	, v	۲.83 ۲	27 //	44.67	22.96	22.34	22.91	22.23	21.04	4.86		21.18	21.10	20.91	21.61	21.03	20.10	8.60		9.03	9.52	10.37	11.29	11.78	11.96	8.64		30.67	29.84	28.56	28.17	27.81	27.57	45 05	65.63	28 27	77.77	27.45	27.13	43.30 28 08	20.00	36.39 7/ 9/	ŧ.
EG	979.13	980.11	781.67	707.00	705.74 08/. 75	25.50	783.36	070 40	00.676	980.59	982.15	983.18	984.24	985.23	995.45								995.71		980.38	981.42	983.08	984.25	985.41	986.46	996.94		983.79	984.81	986.46	987.69	988.84	080	22 800	66.04	987 78	085 87	087.72	088 18	080 63	82 000	905.00	175.74
CRIWS	0.00	9.0	8.6	8.6			5	2		9.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6	9.0	9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	,	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	987.43		981.78	982.46	983.56	984.37	985.14	985 A1	003 51	17:74	00.0		86	8.0	86		901.55	*****
CWSEL	778.77	777.09	982.14	082.00	984.07	00 700	24.4	70 026	70 020	77.74	701.33	72.28	983.26	784.21	994.95	070 41	080	200.00	901.90	987.86	983.83	984.75	994.85	!	979.45	980.28	981.56	982.41	983.28	984.11	293.67		981.78	982.46	983.56	984.37	985.14	985.81	903 51		983.90	06. 786	986 10	986	987.90	080 10	91.19	
σ	3400.00	5000.00	7200.00	8500 00	9700.00	22000 00		3400.00	7300 00	2000	7700.00	00.0027	0200.00	9700.00	22000.00	26.00	00.0057	00.000	2300.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	52000.00		3400.00	4300.00	2900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00		3400.00	4500.00	2900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00		3400,00	4300,00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	
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ELTRD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	00.00	00.00					9	0.00	0.00	00	6	8 6	8 6	9.6	0.00	0	8 6	86	9 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6	9 6	8.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
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SECNO	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600	;	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000		4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	7 000	000.7		*	002 7	300	7.300	2002	2002	4.300	4.300	4.300	7 600	7.600	600.	000.	000.	4.000	7.600	4.600		4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	4.800	
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PAGE 1	AREA	449.69 542.39 661.14 716.52 853.63 991.39	537.88 646.20 799.87 891.74 1036.04 1176.47	471.74 556.43 686.79 773.19 885.56 996.28	487.93 573.56 710.41 809.89 919.25 1024.12 2738.61	488.86 574.01 711.00 809.99 916.43 1017.81 2395.13	480.34 566.97 706.84 808.79 916.86 1018.84 2260.50
	VCH	7.56 7.93 8.92 10.05 9.96 9.78	6.32 6.65 7.38 8.07 8.20 8.24	7.21 7.73 8.59 9.31 9.60 9.74	6.97 7.50 8.31 8.89 9.25 9.47	6.95 7.49 8.30 8.89 9.28 9.53	7.08 7.58 8.35 8.90 9.27 9.52 13.00
	10*KS	38.68 35.79 38.02 45.01 38.33 32.86	26.46 24.45 24.51 23.92 21.58 24.54	33.94 33.45 34.17 36.19 34.22 32.08 36.21	31.14 30.98 31.31 32.41 31.56 30.32 29.00	30.87 30.83 31.17 31.26 30.19 29.63	32.52 31.96 31.70 32.04 31.20 30.10
	EG	984.88 985.96 987.43 988.29 989.53 990.66	985.28 986.33 987.82 988.74 989.93 991.02	986.53 987.54 989.06 990.08 991.18 992.18	987.56 988.56 990.10 991.17 993.17 999.53	987.81 988.81 990.35 991.42 993.42 999.91	987.95 988.97 990.53 991.63 992.69 993.64
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	œ	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00
	ELMIN	978.00 978.00 978.00 978.00 978.00	978.40 978.40 978.40 978.40 978.40	979.60 979.60 979.60 979.60 979.60 979.60	09.086 09.086 09.086 09.086 09.086 09.086	980.80 980.80 980.80 980.80 980.80	981.00 981.00 981.00 981.00 981.00 981.00
	ELLC	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00	994.20 994.20 994.20 994.20 994.20 994.20
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AREA	469.86 554.19 690.24 795.09 904.84 1732.22	483.83 568.01 707.86 814.15 917.54 1012.42	606.39 714.25 895.79 1032.02 1163.04 1281.51 2308.25	588.31 695.89 874.91 1009.62 1139.11 1256.09 2231.55	519.99 638.67 864.71 1037.84 1204.20 1353.05 2624.11	551.47 729.30 918.27 1071.59 1223.33 1360.01 2721.00
VCH	7.24 7.76 8.55 9.06 9.39 9.61	7.03 7.57 8.33 8.84 9.26 9.26	5.61 6.59 6.59 7.31 7.57	5.78 6.18 6.74 7.13 7.72 10.08	6.54 6.73 6.82 6.94 7.17 8.56	6.17 6.43 6.72 6.95 7.13 8.66
10*KS	34.19 33.71 33.57 34.66 32.00 37.77	31.37 31.37 31.78 31.20 34.24	19.22 19.04 18.59 18.44 18.28 18.08	21.02 20.54 19.90 19.64 19.39 19.13	27.85 38.32 28.33 24.21 21.54 19.78	23.46 25.41 23.58 21.97 20.54 19.48
EG	988.14 989.15 990.72 991.81 992.87 993.81	989.45 990.46 992.03 993.15 994.18 995.07	990.40 991.40 992.98 994.10 995.12 996.01	990.68 991.68 993.25 994.36 995.39 996.27	991.27 992.34 993.80 994.87 995.87	992.11 993.36 994.64 995.62 996.55 997.37
CRIWS	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00	0.000000	00.000000000000000000000000000000000000
CWSEL	987.32 988.22 989.59 991.50 992.37	988.68 989.57 990.95 991.93 992.84 993.65	989.91 990.84 992.31 993.34 994.29 995.12	990.16 991.09 992.54 993.57 994.52 995.33	990.61 991.64 993.07 994.12 995.09 995.93	991.52 992.82 994.00 994.92 995.80 996.58
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ELMIN	981.20 981.20 981.20 981.20 981.20 981.20	982.40 982.40 982.40 982.40 982.40 982.40	983.50 983.50 983.50 983.50 983.50 983.50	983.90 983.90 983.90 983.90 983.90 983.90	07.786 07.786 07.786 07.786 07.786 07.786 07.786	985.00 985.00 985.00 985.00 985.00 985.00
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AREA	557.80 749.75 937.36 1085.77 1232.89 1368.75 3743.76	569.47 763.89 946.42 1091.13 1233.18 1364.67 4427.10	580.78 784.75 964.53 1106.25 1241.62 1367.22	583.47 787.69 969.41 1107.39 1242.51 1374.02	595.04 806.59 987.74 1128.48 1263.96 1385.31 4933.48	590.53 797.82 981.16 1119.67 1253.64 1378.06 3472.62
VCH	6.10 6.29 6.63 6.89 7.09 8.04	5.97 5.63 6.23 6.60 7.11	5.85 6.12 6.51 6.85 7.09 6.72	5.83 5.46 6.09 6.50 7.11	5.71 5.33 5.97 6.38 6.72 7.00 7.19	5.76 5.39 6.01 6.43 6.78 7.06 9.16
10*KS	22.69 23.40 22.21 21.17 20.12 19.44 11.58	21.37 22.02 21.51 20.80 20.05 19.29	20.18 20.27 20.30 19.95 19.65 19.18 8.22	20.05 20.06 19.89 9.06 9.64	18.81 18.63 18.89 18.79 18.63 18.44	19.23 19.27 19.27 19.24 19.09 18.91
EG	992.46 993.73 994.99 995.95 996.86 997.66	993.04 994.34 995.57 996.50 997.39 998.18	994.03 995.34 996.56 997.47 998.33 999.09	994.64 995.96 997.18 998.08 998.93 999.68	994.85 996.16 997.38 998.29 999.14 999.88	995.50 996.81 998.04 998.94 999.78 1000.51
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CWSEL	991.88 993.22 994.37 995.26 996.12 996.88	992.49 993.84 994.97 995.83 996.65 997.39	993.50 994.88 995.98 996.82 997.61 998.31	994.12 995.49 996.60 997.42 998.21 998.89	994.34 995.72 996.83 997.65 998.43	994.98 966.36 997.47 998.29 999.74 1004.47
σ	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00
ELMIN	985.30 985.30 985.30 985.30 985.30 985.30	985.80 985.80 985.80 985.80 985.80	986.70 986.70 986.70 986.70 986.70 986.70	987.30 987.30 987.30 987.30 987.30	987.40 987.40 987.40 987.40 987.40 987.40	988.10 988.10 988.10 988.10 988.10 988.10
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SECNO	13.000 13.000 13.000 13.000 13.000	14.000 14.000 14.000 14.000 14.000 14.000	15.000 15.000 15.000 15.000 15.000 15.000	16.000 16.000 16.000 16.000 16.000 16.000	17.000 17.000 17.000 17.000 17.000	18.000 18.000 18.000 18.000 18.000 18.000 18.000

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AREA	596.06	807.73	990.29	1129.38	1280 80	3910.88		787.83	921.17	1040.57	1124 21	1206.86	1277.61	2388.60	700 86	025 78	1066 47	1122 07	132.07	1200 25	4851.22		782.67	917.21	1038.96	1125.92	1210.85	1284.28	2/48.04	67.582	920.51	1044.51	1133.59	1220.72	1296.32	2745.75	200	787 10	971 31	1116.67	1279.64	1791.74	12993.54
VCH	5.70	5.32	5.96	6.58	5.0	8.14		4.32	79.7	5.67	6.40	7.04	7.59	12.10	UE 7	55.7	25.5	72. 7	00°	7.52	8.97		4.34	69.7	5.68	6.39	7.02	7.55	71.15	4.33	4.67	5.65	6.35	96.9	7.48	11.12	5 77	07	6.07	6.45	69.9	6.62	3.20
10*KS	18.71	18.55	18.74	18.73	18.62	13.82		97.9	6.30	8.08	77.6	10.55	11.51	20.42	6.38	6.20	7.94	0 22	10.27	11 16	9.74	;	9.60	6.38	8.12	07.6	10.44	11.35	19.01	6.52	6.31	7.98	9.20	10.18	11.00	15.88	10 37	20.30	19.87	19.42	18.26	15.35	1.51
5 <u>5</u>	996.46	997.76	20.00	1000 7%	1001.46	1006.48	;	99.966	997.93	999.17	1000.07	1000.95	1001.72	1007.36	69.966	967.66	999.22	1000.14	1001.04	1001.82	1007.96	i	996.72	66.66	23.63	1000.18	1001	1001-87	7.000	996.74	998.02	999.30	1000.24	1001.16	1001.97	1008.43	00.766	998.22	999.50	1000.43	1001.36	1002.20	100%.01
CRIWS	0.00	0.00	8.0	8.0	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	999.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6	0.00	8.6	9 6	8.0	8 6	1000.00	20.000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.6	5
CWSEL	995.95	25.78	990.44	1000.03	1000.70	1005.59	11	996.37	997.59	298.67	77.666	1000.18	1000.83	1005.16	04.966	997.62	998.73	999.51	1000.28	1000.94	1006.96	2	770.42	60. 75 75. 800 75. 800	2000	1000 32	1000	1006.58		396.45	89.766	998.81	999.62	1000.41	1001.10	1000.30	87.966	997.76	998.93	999.78	1000.67	1001.54	2000
σ	3400.00	5000.00	7200.00	8500,00	9700.00	22000.00	00 0072	00.0046	4500.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	27.00	00.0057	20005	2200	8500 00	9700 00	22000,00		3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	6200.00	22000.00	25000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8200.00	22000.00	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
ELMIN	989.00	989.00	989.00	989.00	989.00	989.00	080	707.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20	989.20							989.30		989.30	989.30	989.30	989.50	080 20	080.30	20.	09.686	989.60	989.60	989.60	707.000	989.60	)
ELLC	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.0	0.00	0.00	0	8 6	3 6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	1004.10	1004.10	1004.10	1004.10	1004.10	1004.10	1004.10	00.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1005.40	1005.40	1005.40	1003.40	1005 40	1005 40		0.00	0.00	0.00	9.0	3 6	0.00	) } }
ELTRD	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8 6	8.6	96	0.00	0.00	9.6	9.0	1006.00	1006.00	1006.00	1006.00	1006.00	1006.00	1006.00	00-00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		1006.00	1000.00	1000.00	1006-00	1005.00	1006.00		0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	36	0.00	1 1 1
XLCH	505.00	505.00	505.00	505.00	505.00	00.505	135.00	135 00	25.00	125.00	135.00	133.00	135.00	90.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	32.00	70.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00		40.00 70.00	0.00		00.04	40.00	40,00		135.00	135.00	135.00	135.00 0.25.	135 00	135.00	
SECNO	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.100	10, 100	10,100	10.100	10.100	10.100	10.00		19.200	20.500	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300		19.400	10.400	10.400	19,400	19.400	19.400		20.000	20.000	20.000	20.00	20.000	20.000	
							*	*	*	*										1	•																* +	k 1		:		*	

DM 6 DESIGN - FWC Jan 92. SUMMARY PRINTOUT TABLE 150

XLCH	0.00							27.2	243.00	243.00	243.00	243.00	245.00	243.00	25.00	22.00	. K	25.50	25.50	25.50	3.5		80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50 00	50.00	50.00	24	277.00	27.60	277.00	37.5	32.22	277.00	
TOPWID	117.23	122.61	130.96	135.74	141.71	147.99	1328.56	117 03		126.40	150.70	135.77	141.65	1473.81	105.00	105.00	105 00	105.00	105.00	105.50	1466.04		107.99	110.00	110.00	110.00	120.00	120.00	1469.86	129.43	134.49	142.43	147.60	153, 19	158.54	1479.93	400	117.10	124.10	121.64	PC-021	118 18	1251.58	
DIFKWS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9	8 6	8 6	0.00	0.00	9.6	0.0	00.00	0.00	9	00.0	00.0	9	0.0		0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6	86	8 8	3 6	36	300	88	
DIFUSK	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	27	7.7		9:	٠. د	•	. F.	. 12	60	03	10.	- 05		Ę		.02	.03	70.	.05	9.	.07	20.	.26	æ.	.41	.52	.58	.61	7.	27	. 7	: 5	<u>.</u> •		72	8	
DIFWSP	0.00	2.	04.1	æ.	3.	8:	11.50	0.00	8	5		ş ê	2,70	11.38	0.00	.87	1.34	.82	56	63	11.32		0.00	.87	1.35	.83	%:	76.	11.30	0.00	.92	1.45	76.	1.02	76.	10.83	9	5	17 1	. 6	. 8	5	10.74	
CWSEL	977.90	976.00	720.20	20.00	982.00	983.00	994.50	978.37	75 070	980	90.00	701.30	77 280	994.81	978.49	979.35	980.69	981.51	982.46	983.39	994.71		978.51	979.38	980.73	981.56	982.52	983.46	94.76	778.74	69.626	981.14	982.08	983.10	984.07	994.90	70 020	70 020	081 35	082 27	983.26	084.21	94.95	
ø	3400.00	4300.00	3900.00	00.000	0200.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	700 0027	2000	200.00	9500.00	0200	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	;	3400.00	4300.00	2900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	7300.00	5900.00	2200.002	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	
SECNO	1.000	9	000.		90.	000.	1.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	9	2.000	200	2.000	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400	2.400			2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.500	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600	2.600	5.600	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	
																					*																*	*	*	*	*	*		

XLCH	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	240.00	30.00	20.02	20.05	30.05	30.00	30.00	30.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	50	97.CZ	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	117 00	117.00	117.00	117	117.00	117.00	117.00	
TOPWID	110.58	122.02	129.28	134.63	139.66	502.88	25.00	, K	50.50	5	22:00	75.00	465.52	75.00	75.00	22.00	75.00	80.50	75.00	690.02	22		95.84	102.09	104.79	112.21	119.06	344.60	90.55	95.73	101.98	104.88	112.09	118.90	711.35	107 23	110 15	118 77	122 54	128.28	133 61	446.79	
DIFKWS	0.0		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	0.0	86	0		9.0	
DIFWSX	.57	95	.58	.57	.53	 10	16	. 22	34	45	55	64	-1.18	2.33	2.18	2.00	1.96	1.86	1.70	16	2 43	2:10	2.44	2.54	2.23	9.7	3.29	-1.94	60.	60.	60.	.12	6.	80.	3.33	99	7	78		8	28	2.2.	
DIFWSP	0.00	1.40	.95	76.	.91	10.11	0.00	.83	1.28	.85	.87	.82	9.57	0.00	.67	1.1	.81	<i>L</i> :	.67	7.70	5	9 6	9.0	07.1	5.	0	1.20	2.47	0.00	8.	1.21	.53	1.27	1.19	5.71	0.00	8	1.33	76	1.15	1.07	5.15	
CWSEL	979.61	981.90	982.86	983.83	984.75	994.85	979.45	980.28	981.56	982.41	983.28	984.11	993.67	981.78	982.46	983.56	984.37	985.14	985.81	993.51	083 00	200	26.48	286.10	780.00 20.00	96.790	789.10	991.57	983.99	984.99	986.19	986.72	987.99	989.18	994.89	984.66	985 45	986.98	987.73	988.89	96.086	995.11	
ø	3400.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300,00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	24.00.00	7300.00	4500.00	2000.00	00.000	0300.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	7300.00	5900,00	7200,00	8500,00	9700.00	22000.00	
SECNO	4.000	4.000	4.000	7.000	4.000	7.000	4.300	4.300	4.300	4.300	4.300	4.300	4.300	4.600	7.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	008.7			000	000.	000.	.000	4.800	4.900	7.900	4.900	4.900	7.900	4.900	7.900	5.000	5.000	2.000	2.000	5.000	2.000	5.000	
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XLCH	400.00 400.00 400.00 400.00 400.00 400.00	315.00 315.00 315.00 315.00 315.00 315.00	80.00 80.00 80.00 80.00 80.00 80.00	70.00 70.00 70.00 70.00 70.00	50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00 50.00	700.00 700.00 700.00 700.00 700.00 700.00 700.00
TOPWID	92.61 97.08 103.58 107.67 112.79 118.17	94.52 98.95 105.63 111.42 116.69 121.53	94.32 98.73 105.44 110.04 114.77 119.11	93.87 98.38 105.24 119.98 114.79 119.14 650.71	92.16 96.63 103.43 111.82 117.10 121.89 324.66	92.92 97.34 105.74 111.14 116.14 120.56
DIFKWS	00000000	0.00	0000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00	0.00
DIFWSX	1.06 2.92 2.92 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	1.08 1.07 1.11 1.21 1.15 1.07	<i>ដ</i> ់ដស់ដង់ដន់	4. 7. 1. 2. 2. 2. 3. 3.	5,4,4,5,4,4,8	1.36 1.35 1.37 1.39 1.34 1.27
DIFWSP	0.00 .89 1.30 1.02 1.02 5.13	0.00 .88 .1.34 .91 .98 .88	0.00 1.34 1.34 .92 .95 .87	0.00 1.37 2.95 .98. .87	0.00 .90 .1.37 .96 .96 .87	0.00 .88 .39 .98 .91 .80
CWSEL	985.72 986.62 987.91 988.73 989.75 990.71	986.80 987.69 989.03 990.90 991.78	987.06 987.94 989.28 990.20 991.15 992.01	987.17 988.08 989.45 990.40 991.36 992.23	987.32 988.22 989.59 990.54 991.50 992.37	988.68 989.57 990.95 991.93 993.84 993.65
Œ	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00
SECNO	6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000 6.000	7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000 7.000	7.400 7.400 7.400 7.400 7.400 7.400 7.400	7.500 7.500 7.500 7.500 7.500 7.500	8.000 8.000 8.000 8.000 8.000 9.000	9.000 9.000 9.000 9.000 9.000

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ID XLCH	.56 380.00 .45 380.00 .73 380.00 .73 380.00 .51 380.00 .54 380.00	.99 135.00 .63 135.00 .76 135.00 .77 135.00 .47 135.00 .13 135.00	30 230.00 44 230.00 04 230.00 33 230.00 16 230.00 21 230.00 36 230.00	13 325.00 95 325.00 01 325.00 53 325.00 81 325.00 36 325.00	49 150.00 13 150.00 09 150.00 40 150.00 51 150.00 79 150.00	.16 265.00 .26 265.00 .04 265.00 .22 265.00 .15 265.00 .60 265.00
TOPWID	113.96 119.56 128.45 134.73 145.54 455.29	112 118 127 133 139 144 144	102.30 153.44 162.04 168.33 174.16 179.21	104.13 156.95 164.01 169.53 174.81 179.44 349.36	104.49 158.13 165.09 170.40 175.51 184.79 573.95	105.16 158.26 165.04 170.22 175.15 179.60
DIFKWS	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00	0000000	0.0000000	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.00
DIFWSX	1.23 1.27 1.35 1.41 1.48	<i>ដង់ងង</i> ដង់	4. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	.91.18 .93 .80 .77.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.	%	65. 65. 65. 65. 65. 65. 65. 65. 65. 65.
DIFWSP	0.00 .93 1.46 1.04 1.04 .83 .83	0.00 .93 1.64 1.03 1.03 .95 .82	0.00 1.03 1.43 1.43 7.6 8.6 6.6	0.00 1.30 1.18 .92 .88 .78 .78	0.00 1.34 1.15 1.15 88  87.	0.00 1.35 1.12 1.12 1.12 1.86 1.86 1.86 1.86 1.86 1.86 1.86 1.86
CWSEL	989.91 990.84 992.31 993.34 995.12 1001.01	990.16 991.09 992.54 993.57 994.52 995.33	990.61 991.64 993.07 994.12 995.09 995.93	991.52 992.82 994.00 994.92 995.80 996.58	991.88 993.22 994.37 995.26 996.12 996.88	992.49 993.84 994.97 995.83 996.65 997.39
σ	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00
SECNO	10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000 10.000	10.500 10.500 10.500 10.500 10.500 10.500	11.000 11.000 11.000 11.000 11.000 11.000	12.000 12.000 12.000 12.000 12.000 12.000	13.000 13.000 13.000 13.000 13.000 13.000	14.000 14.000 14.000 14.000 14.000 14.000

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XLCH	475.00	475.00	475.00	475	475.00	475.00	305 00	305.00	305.00	305.00	305.00	305.00	305.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	27.0	00.00	340.00	240.00	340.00	340 00	340.00	505.00		505.00	505.00	505.00	505.00	505.00	135.00		135.00	135.00		135.00	
TOPWID	105.80	159.05	72.03	175.66	179.69	904.61	105.06	159.16	165.87	170.79	175.47	244.90	781.80	106.61	159.87	166.53	171.53	176.20	180,29	1049.72	104 24	200	164 20	171 22	175 85	196.62	756.81	106.67	150 01	166.62	171.56	176.15	180.14	1146.40	109.90	109.91	109.93	109.94	109.95	109.96	966.75
DIFKWS	0.00	0.00	86	00-0	0.00	0.00	00.00	00.00			0.00	•		0.00	0.00	0.00	00.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	9 6		8 6	90	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DIFWSX	1.01	1.03	20	. 95	.92	89.	.62	.62	.62	.61	9.	.58	.20	.23	.23	.23	.23	.23	.22	۲.	77		į 3	79	. 63	.63	.03	76.	26.	26.	26.	96.	96.	1.12	.42	.27	.23	.17	.15	.13	43
DIFWSP	0.00	1.57		8.	٥2.	5.82	0.00	1.38	1.1	.82	.78	69.	5.44	0.00	1.38	1.11	.82	.78	89.	5.33	00.0	4 27	1.12	. 2	<u>.</u>	.67	4.73	0.00	1.37	1.12	.82	72.	.67	4.89	0.00	1.22	1.08	77.	κ.	<b>.</b>	4.34
CWSEL	993.50	994-88	996.82	997.61	998.31	1004.13	994.12	995.49	996.60	997.42	998.21	998.89	1004.33	994.34	995.72	996.83	997.65	998.43	999.11	1004.44	86.766	72 700	25.266	998, 29	999.07	966.54	1004.47	995.95	997.32	75.866	999.27	1000.03	1000.70	1005.59	996.37	997.59	79.866	77.666	1000.18	1000.83	1005.16
σ	3400.00	5000.00	7200,00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00			7200,00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00			9700.00	22000.00
SECNO	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	15.000	16.000			•	16.000	16.000	16.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	17.000	18.000	18 000	18.000	18,000	18.000		18.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100

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17:23:36 04/22/92

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17:23:36 THIS RUN EXECUTED 04/22/92

> HEC-2 WATER SURFACE PROFILES

Version 4.6.0; February 1991

WSEL CHNIM 96.766 181 Œ HVINS ALLDC METRIC æ ROCHESTER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT - BEAR CREEK 5 year event DM 6-DESIGN XSECH STRT XSECV IDIR PRFVS NIN 7 IPLOT Š J1 ICHECK NPROF 7 127

ITRACE

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\*\*\*\*\*\*\*REQUESTED SECTION NUMBERS\*\*\*\*\*\* NUMSEC JS LPRNT

-10 -10

22000 9700 8500 .3 5900 .035 3400 .050 일당

ROCHESTER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT - BEAR CREEK - UPPER REACH

This model has the following features:
A. U/S Drop Stucture 850 ft U/S of Highway 14
B. cross sections from existing conditions file used

upstream of drop structure C. SCS reservoirs are assumed in place D. Tie-back levee information

1) Overflow structure and drop structure combined have a capacity of 17,500 cfs

2) 17,500 cfs corresponds to 2500-yr event 3) Has 2 ft of freeboard above the design event

E. Drop Structure passes design event
F. High flow bench is 7 ft above invert & is 22.5 ft wide
G. Low flow channel is 65 ft wide
H. Model begins at Station 55+30

1) Starting water surface elev. taken from Lower Reach run

9390.0 10129.0 10300.0 1006.00 988.10 1001.10 9360.0 10114.0 10242.0 0 1008.00 993.20 999.20 0 9260.0 10084.0 10224.0 SS=1:3 SS=1:3 BW=65 bw=22.5 0 1010.00 993.20 993.20 10242.0 9155.0 10062.0 10194.0 High Flow 10062.0 1012.00 1000.60 993.20 STATION 55+30 LOW FLOW 21 9010.0 9815.0 10179.0 18.000 1012.5 1004.0 988.1 Z & & & &

11105.0 10930.0 1010.00 1008.00 10700.0 1006.30 GR 1002.3 10450.0 1004.70 10475.0

17:23:36 04/22/92

17:23:36 THIS RUN EXECUTED 04/22/92 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* HEC-2 WATER SURFACE PROFILES

Version 4.6.0; February 1991

WSEL CHNIM 994.98 IBW o HVINS ALLDC METRIC 걆 ROCHESTER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT - BEAR CREEK 5 year event DM 6-DESIGN XSECH STRT XSECV IDIR PRFVS NI N 7 IPLOT Š J1 ICHECK NPROF 2 127

ITRACE

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\*\*\*\*\*\*\*REQUESTED SECTION NUMBERS\*\*\*\*\*\* .3 5900 .035 3400 NUMSEC -10 .050 J5 LPRNT -10 2 E

ROCHESTER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT - BEAR CREEK - UPPER REACH

22000

9700

8500

This model has the following features:
A. U/S Drop Stucture 850 ft U/S of Highway 14
B. cross sections from existing conditions file used

upstream of drop structure

C. SCS reservoirs are assumed in place
D. Tie-back levee information
1) Overflow structure and drop structure combined have a capacity of 17,500 cfs

2) 17,500 cfs corresponds to 2500-yr event 3) Has 2 ft of freeboard above the design event

E. Drop Structure passes design event
F. High flow bench is 7 ft above invert & is 22.5 ft wide
G. Low flow channel is 65 ft wide
H. Model begins at Station 55+30

1) Starting water surface elev. taken from Lower Reach run

1006.00 988.10 9360.0 10114 0 1008.00 003.20 0 9260.0 10087. 0 BW=65 SS=1:3 bw=22.5 SS=1:3 1010.00 003.70 10242.0 9155.0 10042.0 High Flow 10062.0 1012.00 STATION 55+30 LOW FLOW 21 9010.0 0815.0 18.000 1012.5 Z & 6

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9390.0 10129.0

GR 1002.3 10450.0 1004.70 10475.0 1006.30 10700.0 1008.00 10930.0 1010.00 11105.0

11480.0								
						9.1	0086	10800
STATION 60+35	Begin Brid	Begin Bridge Transition	on BW=65 bu=22.5	SS=1:3 SS=1:3				
21	10250.0	10439.0	510	3	505			
989.1	0.0	M	<b>₩</b>	-65				
8370.0	1012.00	8520.0	1010.00	8880.0	1010.00	0.0006	1008,00	9170.0
9335.0	1006.00	9510.0	1004.20	9950.0	1003.80	10033.0	1001.50	10050.0
10393.0 10393.0 11750.0	990.50	10400.0	1003.60	10289.0 10439.0	989.20 1006.00	10293.0 10820.0	989.20 1010.00	10389.0 11180.0
.05000 N 61+70	.03000 D/S face US	0 .05000 .03000 .30000 STATION 61+70 D/S face US HWY 14 BRIDGE		_				
=	10270.0	10380.0	135 135	ss=vert. 135 .01	135			
8500.0 10270.1 11400.0	1006.00 989.40	9500.0 10379.9	1004.30 1004.10	.01 9950.0 10380.0	1004.00	1004.10 10020.0 10480.0	1004.10 1004.10 1006.00	10270.0 10890.0
.05000	.03000	30000	.50000					
1.56	3.00	0.00	110.00	4.00	1570.00	9.1 0.000	9400 989.45	10800 989.4
0.00	- ·	1004.10	35 1006.00	0.00	35	00.000		00.00
8500.0	1012.00	0.0	9500.0	1006.00	0.00	1006.0 9950.0	1006.0	0.00
10680.0 11400.0	1007.20 1010.00	800	10780.0	1007.10	0.00	10450.0	1008.00	0.00
•	10270	10380	07	07	07	9.1	00%	10800
8500.0 10380.0	1006.00	9500.0 10890.0	1005.40	10270.0 11400.0	989.50	1006.0 10270.1	1006.0 989.50	10379.9
7	8	8	9	8	4530 00	9.1	9400	10800
STATION 62+80		D/S face US HWY 14 BRIDGE - NO MOD. SCHEDULED Begin transition from bridge to high/low flow	GE - NO MOO	D. SCHEDULED	90.00	000	00.404	707.30
0.00	•‡	1005.40	40.0 1006.00	55=vert. 40.0 0.00	40.0	0.000	700	0.000
8500.0 10380.0 11400.0	1012.00 1007.30 1010.00	0.00	9500.0 10645.0	1006.00	0.00	10270.0 10890.0	1007.20	0.00

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11400	9160.0 9925.0 10075.0	10200.0 10318.0 10400.0 10525.0 10761.0 10792.5 11384.0 11750.0	11825.0 11945.0 0.0 11500	8965.0 10020.0 10770.0 10864.0 10970.0 11048.0 11150.0 11810.0
0006	1010.00 1004.00 1003.50	1002. 70 1001.30 1001.30 1000.80 999.50 989.90 1006.51 1006.51	1006.50 1009.20 0.00 9000	1002.5 1010.30 1004.80 1002.50 991.50 993.62 1001.40 1001.90 1010.00
9.1	1002 8930.0 9900.0 10050.0	10175.0 10370.0 10375.0 10750.0 10785.0 10883.0 11375.0	11800.0 11925.0 12475.0 9.1	1002.5 8745.0 9800.0 10745.0 10864.0 10866.0 11050.0 11125.0 11125.0 11650.0
9.1	1013.90 1006.00 1003.50	1003.00 1002.20 1001.50 1000.30 993.20 998.80 1003.60	9.1	495 1010.00 1003.50 1002.00 993.40 1001.00 996.70 1002.10 1001.90 1006.00
9.1 SS=1:3 SS=1:3 135	8820.0 9800.0 10029.0	10150.0 10275.0 10275.0 10475.0 10775.0 10775.0 11350.0	11775.0 11900.0 12170.0 9.1	450 450 -65 152 8610.0 9630.0 10710.0 10855.0 10855.0 10855.0 11014.0 11100.0 11225.0 11540.0 SS=1:3 SS=1:3 SS=1:3
.50000 9.1 9.1 BW=65 bw=22.5	1013.80 1006.00 1003.90	1003.10 1001.40 1001.00 1000.80 993.10 994.80 1002.30	9.1 .5000 .Structure BN=65	550 550 3 3 1012.00 1006.00 1002.00 999.20 999.20 999.40 999.40 1002.40 1002.00 1002.00 1004.00 135
.30000 9.1 e Transition 10900	8610.0 9680.0 10025.0	10250.0 10250.0 10339.0 10450.0 10775.0 10857.5 11325.0 11413.0	11750.0 11875.0 12055.0 9.1 .30000 tion to Drop	11048.0 3 3 8250.0 9445.0 10450.0 10884.0 10884.0 11092.0 1100.0 11288.0 1288.0
.03500 9.1 and of Bridg 10750 0.0	1010.00 1007.00 1003.80	1003.70 1002.20 1000.70 1001.30 993.30 1001.60	1003.70 1007.70 1012.00 9.1 .03300	10850.0 0.0 0.0 1012.00 1008.00 1003.00 1003.00 1003.00 1003.00 1001.25 End of High
0 .05000 .03500 .30000 9.1 9.1 9.1 STATION 64+15 End of Bridge Transition 0 79 10750 10900 1 996.9 0.0 3	8440.0 9480.0 10000.0	10100.0 10225.0 10325.0 10425.0 10675.0 10772.0 11300.0 11400.0	11725.0 1003.90 11750.0 1004.60 0 11850.0 1007.70 11875.0 1008.30 8 11956.0 1012.00 12055.0 1014.00 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 9.1 00 .09000 .03300 .30000 .50000 STATION 69+10 Begin Transition to Drop Structure BN=65	1 990.9 0.0 3 997.9 0.0 3 4 7850.0 1012.00 8250.0 9335.0 1008.00 9445.0 10235.0 1002.40 10450.0 8 10825.0 1002.40 10850.0 10906.0 999.10 10922.0 10991.0 999.10 10922.0 11050.0 1003.00 11075.0 1175.0 1002.00 11200.0 3 11276.0 1001.25 11288.0 STATION 70445 End of High Flow Bench
.0500 STA 20.0	1008.0 1008.0 1008.0	1002.5 999.50 1001.2 1001.3 996.40 989.90 1001.6	1003.5 1007.0 1011.8 .0900	21 -1 -1 1013.4 1010.0 1004.0 1002.8 996.20 996.20 999.20 1001.8 1001.8 1001.3
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	1003.5	10510	1013.00 1007.50 1006.50 991.4 1009	10510 1013.00 1007.50 1006.50 998.2 1008	10820 1013.00 1007.50 1004.00 1001.10 993.30 993.99 1003.20 1003.10
	1003.5		8350.0 9375.0 10420.0 11570 11885	8350.0 9375.0 10420.0 11570 11885	8350.0 9375.0 10420.0 10875.0 11065.0 11114.0 111268.0 11485.0
	8	9.1	1012.00 1008.00 1006.50 1008.0 1016.5	9.1 35 1012.00 1008.00 1006.50 1006.5 1008.0	9.1 25 1006.3 1012.00 1008.50 1000.80 1002.60 993.90 993.90 993.90 1000.30 1000.30 1004.50
	SS=vertical SS=1:3 65 -132 132	9.1 U/S of Hwy 25 .01	8305.0 9190.0 10175.0 11420 11845	9.1 35 8305.0 9190.0 10175.0 11420 11845	9.1 25 140 1005.6 8305.0 9190.0 10175.0 10850.0 11169.0 11150.0 11150.0 11343.0
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Version 4.6.0; February 1991

NOTE- ASTERISK (\*) AT LEFT OF CROSS-SECTION NUMBER INDICATES MESSAGE IN SUMMARY OF ERRORS LIST

DM 6-DESIGN

SUMMARY PRINTOUT TABLE 150

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	10*KS	6.13 6.85 8.86 8.95 11.02 11.91 16.76	6.07 8.58 8.50 10.72 11.55	25.81 23.89 22.75 21.77 19.69	17.55 19.68 19.41 19.78 18.78 3.37	6.04 5.78 6.83 7.95 7.95 8.94	4.40 4.21 4.92 5.38 5.78 2.25
	EG	997.07 998.02 999.28 1000.22 1001.12 1001.91	997.09 998.05 999.33 1000.29 1001.21 1002.01	997.35 998.30 999.58 1000.51 1001.41 1002.24	998.27 999.43 1000.65 1001.55 1002.41 1003.17	998.49 999.64 1000.88 1001.80 1002.66 1003.44	998.54 999.69 1000.95 1001.87 1003.52 1009.28
	CRIWS	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0000000	0000000	0000000	00000000	0.000000
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	a	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00
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VCH	3.47	4.54	5.07	50.5	7.44	9.25	10.00	1.1.	12.55	13.12	10.88	2.75	3.10	3.57	3.79	4.03	4.17	10.4	2.08	2.20	2.23	٠٠٠ ٢٠٠	, , , ,	2.70					2.57			_		_			3.12
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EG	998.57	1001.00	1001	1003.62	1009.56	1002.15	1002.82	1005.91	1005.48	1006.15	1009.92	1002.32	1003.05	1004.19	1005.10	1005.82	1006.53	1010.28	1002.38	1003.12	1004.27	1005.19	1006.62	1010.34	1003 05	1003.84	1004.82	1005.59	1006.24	1006.90	1010.52	1004.38	1004.85	1005.55	1006.13	1007.26	1010.72
CRIWS	0.00	0.00	86	0.0	0.00	1000.83	1001.27	1001	1003.04	1003.48	1008.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.6	3.5	0.00	8.6	86	8 8	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	9.0	88	0.0	0.00
CWSEL	998.38	1000.68	1007.35	1003.08	1008.85	1000.83	1001.27	1007 54	1003.04	1003.48	1008.59	1002.20	1002.90	1004.00	1004.90	1005.60	1010	60.01	1002.31	1003.05	1004.20	1005.84	1006.55	1010.25	1002,86	1003.71	1004.71	1005.49	1006.15	1006.81	1010.42	1004.26	1004.72	1005.42	1006.00	1007.13	1010.60
σ	3400.00	5900.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	5000.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	22000.00	55000.00	3400.00	4300.00	2200.00	8500.00	9700,00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	3300.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00
ELMIN	991.40 991.40	991.40	991.40	991.40	991.40	998.20	998.20	998.20	998.20	998.20	998.20	992.80	992.80	992.80	992.80	997.80	992.90	20.7	992.80	08.2%	902.80	992.80	992.80	992.80	993.50	993.50	993.50	993.50	993.50	993.50	993.50	993.90	93.90	995.90	93.50	993.90	993.90
ELLC	0.00	9.6	9.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.5	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	9.6	800	3	9.0	3 6	8 5	.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.6	0.0	9.0	0.00	8 8	8.6	8 8	0.00	0.00
ELTRD	0.00	8.0	.0	0.00	0.00	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	8.6	9.0	8.0	3	8.8	3 6	00.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.6	9.6	0.00	0.0	8.6	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.00
XLCH	25.00	8.8 8.8	32.63	25.00	22.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	22.00	25.00	3.5	20.5	25.00	38.8		150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	1020.00	1020.00	1020.00	1020.00	1020.00	1020.00	00.0201	755.00	3.5	8.5	25.00	755.00	755.00
SECNO	21.300	21.300	21.300	21.300	71.300	21.400	21.400	21.400	21.400	21.400	7.1.400	21.500	21.500	21.500	21.300	21.500	21.500		22.000	22,000	22.000	22.000	22.000	22.000	23.000	23.000	23.000	23.000	22.000	22.000	27.000	24.000	24.000	24.000	24.000	24.000	24.000
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PAGE 18	AREA	1744.87 2084.33 2642.74 3096.44 3603.02 4134.61	1882.12 2259.20 2941.40 3518.20 4131.24 4768.17	1051.83 1465.75 2104.55 2618.02 3110.77 3586.88 8627.46	1597.14 1936.94 2380.77 2727.18 3063.02 3381.40 7442.14	1775.69 2064.82 2520.48 2899.98 3303.59 3699.91 8144.60	1128.78 1561.93 2291.25 2828.56 3330.58 3789.75 8684.82
	VCH	1.95 2.23 2.23 2.42 2.42 2.44 88	1.93 2.45 2.67 2.82 2.91 3.69	4.65 4.50 4.51 4.61 4.73 5.35	2.19 2.33 2.91 3.27 4.21	2.12 2.44 2.95 3.33 3.63 3.89 5.56	3.44 3.44 3.54 3.66 3.66
	10*KS	5.97 6.38 6.06 5.54 7.31 7.31	7.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4	34.01 38.73 28.73 22.47 12.28	9.30 9.20 9.47 9.44 8.16	3.03 4.66 5.36 5.37 8.43 8.78	29.09 20.65 15.46 13.59 12.47 11.62 8.99
	EG	1005.22 1005.65 1006.29 1006.76 1007.23	1005.61 1006.07 1006.72 1007.19 1008.09	1006.74 1007.20 1007.81 1008.25 1009.03	1008.24 1008.64 1009.16 1009.53 1010.19	1008.94 1009.40 1010.06 1010.51 1010.92 1011.28	1009.48 1009.95 1010.62 1011.08 1011.86 1011.86
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	σ	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00	3400.00 4300.00 5900.00 7200.00 8500.00 9700.00
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PAGE 1	AREA	2449.53 2933.88 3676.65 4215.16 4725.62 5177.20
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	EG	1009.66 1010.11 1011.23 1011.65 1012.02
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SUMMARY PRINTOUT TABLE 150

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TOPWID	150.63	165.50	170.46	104.26	764.17	157.81	159.28	166.01	170.94	175.53	179.53	958.46	109.90	109.91	109.93	109.94	109.95	109.96	970.73	109,90	109.91	109.93	109.94	109.95	109.96	1400.00	100 80	109.90	109.92	109.93	109.94	109.95	1188.05	100,80	109.90	109.92	109.93	109.94	109.95	1186.98
DIFKUS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.00	10.14	9	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	9.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.71
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đ	3400.00	2200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300,00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00	3400.00	4300.00	5900.00	7200.00	8500.00	9700.00	22000.00
SECNO	18.000	18.000	18,000	18.000	18.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	19.000	. 000 . 4.	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.100	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.200	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.300	19.400	19.400	19.400	19.400		19.400	
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APPENDIX B

INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL

# APPENDIX B

# INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL

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B-25	Type 4 Storm Sewer Outlets - Drop Inlets	B-20
	PLATES	
NUMBER	TITLE	
B-1 B-2 B-3 B-4 B-5	INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL - LEVEED AREA INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL, CONTRIBUTING WATERSHEDS, BEA POINT RAINFALL DEPTHS, ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA 100-YEAR FLOOD, BEAR CREEK AT HIGHWAY 14 & 52 INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL, SIDE CHANNEL INLET, MAYO RUN	

# APPENDIX B INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1. This appendix presents the design of the interior flood control features for the following:
  - a. Interior flood control for the area west of the left bank tie-back levee near the upstream drop structure.
  - b. Existing storm sewer outlets entering the modified channel.
  - c. Side channel inlets entering the modified channel.

All elevations presented in this appendix are referenced to National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD) of 1929, all discharges and runoff values are in cubic feet per second (cfs), and all velocities are in feet per second (fps).

#### GENERAL

- 2. Construction of the left bank tie-back levee requires interior flood control features for the Mayo High School area, located between channel station 68+00L and levee station 18+50L, and the area near the Resurrection Catholic Church located south of the high school between levee stations 18+50L and 28+80L. Runoff from the high school area will be directed to the main channel, downstream of the levee, by an intercepting swale paralleling the levee. The church area runoff will be conveyed in the same manner; however, the runoff will enter a side channel inlet where flow enters the main channel through a 48-inch culvert with flap gate. The location of these features are shown on Plate B-1.
- 3. There are four existing side channel inlets downstream of the leveed area. Flow from three of these inlets will be conveyed to the lower channel invert by an overflow embankment constructed of riprap. The fourth is protected by existing bedrock.
- 4. Sixteen existing storm sewer outlets, located along the project length, will be modified. Thirteen are modified due to the lowering and widening of the channel and three are modified due to bridge modifications. Modifications to the outlets include the use of drop manholes, concrete headwalls, standard end sections, and drop inlets. Existing rock, riprap, or concrete is used for scour protection.

#### CHANGES TO THE GDM

- 5. The upstream drop structure, overflow embankment, and tie-back levees were redesigned. The current design is discussed in detail in the HYDRAULIC STRUCTURE DESIGN section of Appendix A. The significantly reduced length of the left bank tie-back levee resulted in major changes to the interior flood control features shown in the GDM. Table B-1 gives a brief summary of these changes.
- 6. There are four existing side channel inlets downstream of the upstream drop structure. Design changes were made due to the redesign of the interior flood control of the leveed area, addition of concrete and bituminous paths, and economics. Changes from the GDM are presented in Table B-2.
- 7. Changes were also made to storm sewer outlet designs. These changes are due to the relocation of the downstream drop structure, addition of bike paths, channel realignment, and economics. The channel realignment caused minor changes to pipe lengths. Table B-3 shows the major changes from the GDM.

TABLE B-1 Changes to the GDM Interior Flood Control Features - Leveed Area

Location	GDM Design Feature	Present Design
Downstream Mayo High School	Intercepting swale enters main channel via a drop manhole and 54" RCP outlet with flap gate	Intercepting swale enters main channel via side channel inlet
16th St SE	Intercepting swales enter existing side channel via drop inlet to 60" RCP storm sewer extension	Intercepting swale enters existing side channel via side channel inlet
16th St SE	Flow ponds at tie-back levee	No ponding area necessary
16th St SE	Flows enter main channel via 60" RCP and gatewell with sluice gate & flap gate	Flows enter main channel via 48" RCP with trash rack & flap gate
16 1/2 St SE	Flow will pond and enter main channel via twin 72" RCP and gatewell with sluice gate & flap gate	Existing conditions (this area is outside the flood control area)

TABLE B-2 Changes to the GDM - Side Channel Inlets

Approx. Station	CDM Davides	<b>-</b>
Scacion	GDM Design	Present Design
19+45R	Riprap existing side slopes	Shape side slopes to tie in with main channel side slopes
		Extend existing RCP oval pipes at 9th Ave SE 83' and 91' from bridge outlet for bituminous path crossing
44+75R	Existing conditions meet modified channel	Flow enters main channel via riprap overflow embankment to riprap high flow bench to interlocking concrete slope protection of low flow channel
		Bituminous path crosses 3-18" RCP with standard end sections
64+40L	Side Channel flow is directed to inlet of 54" RCP with flap gate	Side channel flow enters main channel via riprap overflow embankment to channel invert
65+80L	Side channel flow is intercepted at existing 48" RCP and enters main channel via manhole with 54" RCP outlet with flap gate	Side channel flow enters main channel via riprap overflow embankment to channel invert

## TABLE B-3 Changes to the GDM Storm Sewer Outlets

Station	GDM Design	Present Design	Reason for Change
6+07R	existing 15" RCP outlet on side slope	existing 15" RCP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet	convey flow beneath concrete pathway
13+90R	existing 15" VCP outlet through wing wall of drop structure	existing 15" VCP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet	relocation of drop structure
14+20L	existing 24" RCP outlet through wing wall of drop structure	existing 24" RCP outlet with concrete headwall and basin	relocation of drop structure
23+70L	existing 12" RCP through 6th St SE wingwall	existing 12" RCP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet through 6th St SE wingwall	existing wingwall removed
23+80R	existing 15" RCP through 6th St SE bridge abutment	existing 15" RCP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet to catch basin at station 24+80R	insufficient clearance beneath concrete pathway
24+80R	not presented	catch basin with 18" RCP outlet through retaining wall	interior flood control behind retaining wall
27+15L	existing 12" RCP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet	existing 12" RCP with standard end section	more economical
27+65R	existing 12" CMP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet	existing 12" CMP with standard end section	more economical
30+40L	existing 15" CMP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet	existing 15" CMP with standard end section	more economical
31+05R	existing 18" RCP with drop manhole and 18" RCP outlet	existing 18" RCP with concrete head- wall and basin	more economical
61+33R	not presented	drop manhole with beehive inlet and 18" RCP outlet	convey flow beneath concrete pathway
62+22R&L	Drop inlet with 24" RCP outlet through Highway 14 bridge abutment	drop manhole with beehive inlet and 18" RCP outlet through Highway 14 bridge abutment	more economical

#### INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL FEATURES - LEVEED AREA

#### WATERSHEDS AND EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS

- 8. The watershed contributing runoff to the area west of the proposed left bank tie-back levee covers about 100 acres. It is boarded by 16 1/4 St SE, 16 1/2 St SE, and the proposed levee to the south, high ground north of 16th St SE and through the Mayo High School grounds on the north and by the railroad tracks south of 16th St SE on the east. The watershed has been divided into two subwatersheds referred to as the Mayo High School grounds (MHS) and the Central Area (CA). The Central Area is further divided into 2 sub-areas. They are referred to as Central Area 1 (CA-1) and Resurrection Catholic Church Area (RCA). The size and location of these watershed areas and sub-areas are shown on Plate B-2. The Central Area watershed is generally developed with residential property except for small areas near the proposed levee and the Mayo High School grounds.
- 9. Runoff from the Central Area under existing conditions drains mostly from west to east with the aid of a storm sewer system along 16th Street S.E. The sewer system, comprised of about 3,000 feet of RCP varying in size from 18-inches to 48-inches in diameter, discharges into an outlet channel that angles eastward to its confluence with Bear Creek for a distance of about 800 feet. At the sewer outlet, the channel bottom is about 5 feet wide with 1V:1H side slopes and has a depth of about 8 feet. Grass and an occasional clump of willows line the channel bottom. Side slopes and overbanks are also well grassed. At about 200 feet downstream from the 48-inch culvert, the channel bottom widens to about 10 to 12 feet. The small part of the Central Area east of 11th Avenue S.E. drains overland from south to north into the 16th Street outlet channel.
- 10. The portion of the Mayo High School Grounds which will be affected by the proposed levee currently drains overland from west to east, eventually flowing directly into Bear Creek.

#### DRAINAGE PATTERNS WITH PROPOSED CONDITIONS

- 11. With the proposed flood control plan, runoff from the Central Area reaches the existing side channel inlet located at levee station 18+50L either through the existing storm sewer system and/or by overland flow. Overland flow is directed to the side channel by a swale paralleling the levee and enters via a riprap protected overflow embankment that slopes to the side channel invert. The remainder of the flow enters the side channel through an existing 48-inch RCP storm sewer. The water flows into the main channel through a 48-inch RCP, with flap gate, that penetrates the tie-back levee. The Mayo High School swale extends to the north edge of the side channel and carries excess flows from the Central Area if necessary.
- 12. Runoff from the Mayo High School grounds is directed to the main channel by a swale paralleling the tie-back levee. Flow enters the main channel via a riprap protected overflow embankment that slopes to the proposed channel invert.

#### PONDING AREAS

13. Backwater will occur at the Central Area inlet, as sufficient hydraulic head is produced to move water through the culvert. A ponding area, however, is not required to store water.

#### DEGREE OF PROTECTION

14. The degree of protection for the design of the interior flood control features is the 1-percent chance exceedance event.

#### STREAM FLOW DATA

15. A USGS crest-stage gage was placed at the downstream side of the west bound US Highway 14 bridge in July 1968; however, no stream flow records are available on Bear Creek. The flood hydrographs for Bear Creek, and the interior watersheds, were determined using synthetic hydrograph methods and theoretical rainfall data. A stage discharge rating curve for Bear Creek at the confluence with South Fork Zumbro River was developed from theoretical water surface profiles based on both existing and modified conditions.

#### HISTORICAL RAINFALL DATA

16. Rainfall records and isohyetal data for the storm of 5-6 July, 1978, which resulted in record flood levels on Bear Creek and four deaths, were obtained from the National Weather Service, which maintains a recording rain gage at Rochester Municipal Airport. A basin weighted average rainfall was then distributed according to the pattern recorded at the airport gage.

#### THEORETICAL RAINFALL DATA

- 17. The 1/4-, 1/2-, 1-, 2-, 3-, 6-, 12-, 24-, and 96-hour duration rainfall depths for the 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50-, and 100-year theoretical rainfall events in the Rochester, MN area were developed from National Weather Service (U.S. Weather Bureau) publication TP-40 and HYDRO-35. A point rainfall depth versus duration plot of the storms mentioned above is shown on Plate B-3. The critical rainfall duration was determined to be 16 hours. That is, longer storm durations did not produce higher discharges.
- 18. It is assumed that the rainfall pattern for the interior watershed runoff is the same 16-hour pattern used for streamflow runoff. The 16-hour rainfall for the 100-year theoretical event was obtained from the depth versus duration plot and applied to the rainfall pattern. These distributions are shown in Table B-4.

#### UNIT HYDROGRAPHS

19. Unit hydrographs were developed for the Mayo High School grounds (MHS), the Central Area (CA), and a sub-area of CA near Resurrection Catholic Church (RCA). The unit hydrographs for the interior watersheds were developed using the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) unit hydrograph method used in the HEC-1 computer program. Lag times were computed using the empirical relationship (reference f):

$$T_L = 0.6 T_c$$

where.

 $T_L$  = Lag Time; weighted time of concentration  $T_c$  = Time of concentration; time for runoff to travel from hydraulically most distant point of the watershed to a point of interest.

Time of concentration is the sum of travel time  $(T_t)$  values for the various consecutive flow segments. Travel time was determined by;

$$T_t = \frac{L}{3600 \ V}$$

where, L = flow length (ft)

V = average overland flow velocity (fps)

TABLE B-4 16-Hour Rainfall Distributions

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4       20       0.03       12       20       0.15         4       30       0.01       12       30       0.06         4       40       0.02       12       40       0.16         4       50       0.03       12       50       0.33         5       0       0.01       13       0       0.13         5       10       0.02       13       10       0.62         5       20       0.03       13       20       1.27         5       30       0.01       13       30       0.50         5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       40       0.03         6       30       0       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50						
4       30       0.01       12       30       0.06         4       40       0.02       12       40       0.16         4       50       0.03       12       50       0.33         5       0       0.01       13       0       0.13         5       10       0.02       13       10       0.62         5       20       0.03       13       20       1.27         5       30       0.01       13       30       0.50         5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       10       0       14       20       0.03         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50	4					
4       40       0.02       12       40       0.16         4       50       0.03       12       50       0.33         5       0       0.01       13       0       0.13         5       10       0.02       13       10       0.62         5       20       0.03       13       20       1.27         5       30       0.01       13       30       0.50         5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0	4					
4       50       0.03       12       50       0.33         5       0       0.01       13       0       0.13         5       10       0.02       13       10       0.62         5       20       0.03       13       20       1.27         5       30       0.01       13       30       0.50         5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0       0.02         7       10       0.02       15       10       0.04         7       20       0.03       15       20		40	0.02			
5       10       0.02       13       10       0.62         5       20       0.03       13       20       1.27         5       30       0.01       13       30       0.50         5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0       0.02         7       10       0.02       15       10       0.04         7       20       0.03       15       20       0.09         7       30       0.01       15       30       0.04         7       40       0.02       15       40 <td></td> <td>50</td> <td>0.03</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>		50	0.03			
5       20       0.03       13       20       1.27         5       30       0.01       13       30       0.50         5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0       0.02         7       10       0.02       15       10       0.04         7       20       0.03       15       20       0.09         7       30       0.01       15       30       0.04         7       40       0.02       15       40       0.02         7       50       0.03       15       50 <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>0.01</td> <td>13</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.13</td>	5		0.01	13	0	0.13
5       30       0.01       13       30       0.50         5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0       0.02         7       10       0.02       15       10       0.04         7       20       0.03       15       20       0.09         7       30       0.01       15       30       0.04         7       40       0.02       15       40       0.02         7       50       0.03       15       50       0.03	5		0.02	13	10	0.62
5       40       0.02       13       40       0.07         5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0       0.02         7       10       0.02       15       10       0.04         7       20       0.03       15       20       0.09         7       30       0.01       15       30       0.04         7       40       0.02       15       40       0.02         7       50       0.03       15       50       0.03	5			13	20	1.27
5       50       0.03       13       50       0.15         6       0       0.01       14       0       0.06         6       10       0       14       10       0.02         6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0       0.02         7       10       0.02       15       10       0.04         7       20       0.03       15       20       0.09         7       30       0.01       15       30       0.04         7       40       0.02       15       40       0.02         7       50       0.03       15       50       0.03					30	
6 0 0.01 14 0 0.06 6 10 0 14 10 0.02 6 20 0 14 20 0.03 6 30 0 14 30 0.01 6 40 0.02 14 40 0.03 6 50 0.03 14 50 0.06 7 0 0.01 15 0 0.02 7 10 0.02 15 10 0.04 7 20 0.03 15 20 0.09 7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03						
6 10 0 14 10 0.02 6 20 0 14 20 0.03 6 30 0 14 30 0.01 6 40 0.02 14 40 0.03 6 50 0.03 14 50 0.06 7 0 0.01 15 0 0.02 7 10 0.02 15 10 0.04 7 20 0.03 15 20 0.09 7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03						
6       20       0       14       20       0.03         6       30       0       14       30       0.01         6       40       0.02       14       40       0.03         6       50       0.03       14       50       0.06         7       0       0.01       15       0       0.02         7       10       0.02       15       10       0.04         7       20       0.03       15       20       0.09         7       30       0.01       15       30       0.04         7       40       0.02       15       40       0.02         7       50       0.03       15       50       0.03					-	
6 30 0 14 30 0.01 6 40 0.02 14 40 0.03 6 50 0.03 14 50 0.06 7 0 0.01 15 0 0.02 7 10 0.02 15 10 0.04 7 20 0.03 15 20 0.09 7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03			<del>-</del>			
6 40 0.02 14 40 0.03 6 50 0.03 14 50 0.06 7 0 0.01 15 0 0.02 7 10 0.02 15 10 0.04 7 20 0.03 15 20 0.09 7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03						
6 50 0.03 14 50 0.06 7 0 0.01 15 0 0.02 7 10 0.02 15 10 0.04 7 20 0.03 15 20 0.09 7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03			<u>-</u>			
7 0 0.01 15 0 0.02 7 10 0.02 15 10 0.04 7 20 0.03 15 20 0.09 7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03						- · · ·
7 10 0.02 15 10 0.04 7 20 0.03 15 20 0.09 7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03	7					
7     20     0.03     15     20     0.09       7     30     0.01     15     30     0.04       7     40     0.02     15     40     0.02       7     50     0.03     15     50     0.03		10				
7 30 0.01 15 30 0.04 7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03		20				
7 40 0.02 15 40 0.02 7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03		30				
7 50 0.03 15 50 0.03						
8 0 0.01 16 0 0.01				15	50	
	8	0	0.01	16	0	0.01

Shallow concentrated flow conditions were assumed and average overland flow velocity was determined by,

$$V = 16.1345 (s)^{0.5}$$

from TR-55, Appendix F;

where,

s = watercourse slope (ft/ft).

Resulting lag time valves for the two watersheds, including subareas, are shown in Table B-5. Slopes and areas were determined from 1 foot and 2 foot contour interval maps for the MHS and CA areas respectively.

TABLE B-5
Watershed Lag Times

<u>Watershed</u>	Average Velocity	Length (ft)	Percent <u>Slope</u>	T <sub>t</sub> (hrs)	T. (hrs)	T <sub>L</sub> Lag Time <u>(hrs)</u>
MHS	0.98	1900	.37	.54	.54	.32
CA-1	1.08	3000	.45	.78	.78	.47
RCA	1.47	800	.83	.16	.16	.10
CA		3800			.94	.56

Unit hydrographs were developed for time intervals of 5 minutes. A time interval less than or equal to one half the Lag Time  $(T_L)$  was considered to be short enough so as not to miss the peak of the unit hydrograph. Resulting watershed unit hydrographs are shown in Table B-6.

#### RUNOFF HYDROGRAPHS

- 20. Runoff hydrographs for each of the interior watersheds were generated using the SCS method in the HEC-1 computer program. The SCS curve numbers were selected from Table 2-2 of TR-55 (reference f) for the average antecedent runoff condition (ARC). Table B-7 shows the parameters used to determine runoff hydrographs.
- 21. Hydrographs were generated for 5 minute intervals and the resulting runoff hydrographs were condensed to 1/2 intervals and are presented in Table B-8.

#### SEEPAGE

22. Seepage along the left bank tie-back levee is insignificant in comparison to runoff flow rates. Seepage values are presented in Appendix C.

TABLE B-6 Watershed Unit Hydrographs

Time <u>Hr.</u>	Min.	Mayo High School Grounds	Central Area	Resurrection Church Area
00	00	0	0	0
00	05	6	5	28
00	10	21	15	42
00	15	41	30	18
00	20	50	51	7
00	25	49	72	3
00	30	40	84	1
00	35	28	88	0
00	40	19	87	
00	45	13	79	
00	50	9	70	
00	55	6	58	
01	00	4 3 2	44	
01	05	3	34	
01	10		27	
01	15	1	22	
01	20	1	18	
01	25	1	14	
01	30	0	11	
01	35		9	
01	40		7	
01	45		6	
01	50		6 5 4 3 2 2	
01	55		4	
02	00		3	
02	05		2	
02	10		2	
02	15		1	
02	20		1	
02	25		1	
02	30		1	
02	35		1	
02	40		1	
02	45		0	

TABLE B-7 Watershed Parameters

Watershed	Area Sq.M.	Area <u>Acres</u>	SCS Curve <u>Number</u>	extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  extstyle  ext
MHS	0.038	24.2	88	.24
CA	0.110	70.5	80	.56
RCA	0.013	8.3	80	.10

TABLE B-8 Watershed Runoff Hydrographs

TimeWatershed		d	Time	W	atershe	d	
<u>Hrs</u>	<u>MHS</u>	<u>CA</u>	<u>RCA</u>	<u>Hrs</u>	MHS	<u>CA</u>	<u>RCA</u>
_	_	_	_				_
.5	0	0	0	9.5	4	4	1
1.0	0	0	0	10.0	4	4	1
1.5	0	0	0	10.5	4	3	2
2.0	0	0	0	11.0	6	7	2
2.5	0	0	0	11.5	7	11	3
3.0	0	0	0	12.0	8	12	3
3.5	0	0	1	12.5	11	17	5
4.0	0	0	1	13.0	26	38	11
4.5	1	0	0	13.5	97	143	46
5.0	1	0	0	14.0	92	180	12
5.5	1	0	0	14.5	25	126	2
6.0	1	0	0	15.0	6	46	2
6.5	1	0	0	15.5	8	22	3
7.0	1	0	0	16.0	8	21	1
7.5	1	0	0	16.5	3	15	0
8.0	2	0	1	17.0	0	6	
8.5	2	1	1	17.5		1	
9.0	4	3	1	18.0		0	

#### SWALE DESIGN FOR MHS AND RCA

23. The swales are designed to carry the 100-year peak discharge within banks. A bottom width of 10 feet was selected for ease of construction and side slopes of 1V:3H for maintenance purposes. The slope of the swales were selected to conform with existing topography along the left bank tie-back levee and to maintain non-erodible velocities (about 3-fps) within the swales. The swales were modeled using the computer program HEC-2 with discharges decreased proportionately upstream. An overflow embankment is constructed at each of the swale outlets to convey flow into the main channel and side channel inlet for the MHS and RCA areas respectively. The overflow embankment design for each outlet is presented later in this section. Table B-9 shows the design features of the swales. The MHS outlet requires a transition between the outlet embankment and swale approach. The transition fares at a rate of 1-horizontal to 6-longitudinal.

TABLE B-9 Swale Designs

Swale <u>Location</u>	Peak <u>Discharqe</u>	Invert Elev. at <u>Embankment</u>	Swale Slope ft/ft	Channel Width at Embankmentfeet	Swale Bottom Width <u>feet</u>	Transition Length <u>feet</u>
MSH	97	999.5	.0026	20	10	30
RCA	42	1004.5	.0026	10	10	0

24. Depths of the swales vary with the topography along the left bank tie-back levee. The MHS swale has a maximum depth of 3 feet near the mid-point, with depths of 1.5 feet and 0.5 feet at the embankment and the upstream end respectively. The RCA swale has depths of about 2 feet along most of the channel, tapering to zero at the end. The upstream end of the MHS swale extends

through the ridge located on the north side of the Central Area side channel inlet to carry excess discharges from the CA when necessary. This is discussed in detail in the OUTLET FOR CENTRAL AREA portion of this section.

25. Riprap is provided where velocities exceed 3-fps near the swale outlets. Table B-10 shows the channel velocities and the riprap type provided. Type A (12-inch) riprap is adequate for scour protection; however, Type B (18-inch) is required due to possible vandalism.

TABLE B-10 Swale Scour Protection

Location	Average <u>Velocity</u>	Type <u>Protection</u>
MHS Swale		
At Embankment	3.4	
to End of Transition	2.9	18" Type B
to	2.9	Grass
End of Swale	1.5	01001
RCA Swale		
At Embankment	3.7	
to	2.0	18" Type B
25 ft Upstream to	2.9	Grass
End of Swale	1.0	GLABB

26. The overflow embankments at the swale outlets are designed in accordance with TR 2-650 (reference i). Model tests showed no stone failure for unit discharges of 5-cfs per foot. The following model tested stone gradation (Type A1) meets the stability requirements for prototype conditions.

#### Stable Stone Gradation

<u>_d</u> 100_	W <sub>100</sub>	W <sub>50</sub>	<u>W</u> 15
24"	690	190	28

Therefore, a standard gradation of 27-inch Type F riprap was selected for construction of the embankments.

Type F Riprap Gradation

		Percent	lighter	by weight	(lbs)	
100			50	)	15	
<u>_d</u> 100_	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>
27"	984	394	292	197	146	62

Note: Bedding requirement is shown in Table A-17 of Appendix A.

27. Where the swale outlet meets the overflow embankment, the swale invert is the same as the embankment crest elevation. The tailwater to embankment crest height determines the maximum stable unit ischarge. This was obtained from Plate 48, Limits of Stability for Nonaccess Type Embankments, of TR 2-650. Since there are no data points for a unit discharge of 5-cfs per foot for the nonaccess

Al curve, the access type embankment curve was superimposed on to the nonaccess curve to obtain tailwater to crest height limits. As a minimum, the embankment crest lengths are greater than or equal to the swale bottom width (10 feet). The overflow embankments have side slopes of 1V:3H; however, for design purposes, unit discharges are based on a rectangular section and thereby assures a conservative crest length. Table B-11 shows the crest design for the overflow embankments.

TABLE B-11 Swale Embankment Crest Designs

Embankment _Location	Peak <u>Discharge</u>	Crest <u>Elevation</u>	Crest Length <u>(feet)</u>	Design Unit q (cfs/ft)	Crest Width (feet)	Maximum Unit q (cfs/ft) Plate 48
MSH	97	999.5	20	4.9	20	5.0
RCA	<b>4</b> 2	1004.5	10	4.2	20	30.0

28. The downstream embankment face slopes downward at a rate of 1V:4H from its crest elevation to the intercepting channel invert elevation. The MHS embankment enters the modified main channel; whereas, the RCA embankment enters the existing CA side channel inlet. The MHS embankment slopes through the high flow bench of the modified channel and is adjusted landward to provide a minimum depth of 2 feet at the intersection of the embankment slope and the landward edge of the high flow bench. This assures that the design event discharge is well within banks and prevents sour of the high flow bench. Table B-12 shows the design parameters of the embankment slopes. Tailwater to crest heights were determined from the 1-percent chance storm elevations occurring on Bear Creek and the side channel inlet at the time of peak discharge at the swale embankment (see Table B-13).

TABLE B-12 Swale Embankment Slope Design

Embankment Location	Crest <u>Elevation</u>	<u>Slope</u>	Channel Invert <u>Elevation</u>	Crest Height <u>feet</u>	Tail- water <u>Elevation</u>	Estimated Tailwater to Crest (ft)
MHS	999.5	1V:4H	990.7	8.8	993.8	-5.7
RCA	1004.5	1V:4H	998.4	6.1	1006.5	2.0

#### OUTLET FOR CENTRAL AREA

29. It is assumed that the interior watershed run-off and the streamflow run-off area are dependent upon each other, and that the storms occur simultaneously over both watersheds. This assumption is considered to be valid due to the small size of the Bear Creek watershed, which would increase the likelihood of a rainfall event encompassing the leveed areas and the creek's watersheds. Based upon this assumption, the design of interior flood control features considered the study of gravity flow and blocked gravity flow conditions simultaneously. That is, the effect of high levels on Bear Creek were considered when determining outlet capacity.

- 30. Watershed runoff hydrographs for the 1-percent chance exceedance were developed for the Central Area (CA) at the proposed inlet point and for Bear Creek at US Highway 14. The results of each are shown on Table B-8 and Plate B-4 respectively.
- 31. As discussed in paragraph 11, Central Area runoff enters the main channel through a 48-inch RCP that penetrates the tie-back levee. The pipe has a slope of 0.005 feet/foot, an upstream invert elevation of 998.4 feet NGVD, and a length of about 50 feet. A flap gate on the outlet prevents high stages on Bear Creek from flowing back through the pipe (reference b). The pipe entrance has a standard end section with a trash rack to prevent the flap gate from becoming wedged open by debris. Storm routing of the Central Area into Bear Creek is shown in Table B-13. The MHS swale extends through the ridge located on the north side of the side channel inlet and has a depth of about 0.5 feet. Discharges from the CA enter this swale when interior stages exceed an elevation of 1006.8 feet NGVD. This also provides an outlet for Bear Creek backwater should the flap gate fail to close.

TABLE B-13
1-Percent Chance Storm Routing
Central Outlet

Time <u>Hours</u>	Bear Creek <u>Discharge</u>	Bear Creek <u>Elevation</u>	Central Area <u>Inflow</u>	Discharge Through 48"-RCP	Interior Water <u>Elevation</u>	Outflow to MHS Swale
0.0	22	995.8	0	0	998.4	
0.5	22	995.8	0	Ö	998.4	
1.0	22	995.8	0	0	998.5	
1.5	22	995.8	0	Ö	998.5	
2.0	22	995.8	Ö	Ö	998.5	
2.5	22	995.8	Ö	Ö	998.5	
3.0	22	995.8	ŏ	Ö	998.5	
3.5	22	995.8	ŏ	ŏ	998.5	
4.0	22	995.8	ŏ	Ŏ	998.5	
4.5	22	995.8	ŏ	Ö	998.5	
5.0	22	995.8	ŏ	Ŏ	998.5	
5.5	22	995.8	Ŏ	Ö	998.5	
6.0	22	995.8	Ö	Ö	998.5	
6.5	22	995.8	Ö	0	998.5	
7.0	22	995.8	Ō	0	998.5	
7.5	22	995.8	0	0	998.5	
8.0	22	995.8	0	0	998.5	
8.5	22	995.8	1	1	998.5	
9.0	22	995.8	3	3	998.5	
9.5	22	995.8	4	4	998.6	
10.0	22	995.8	4	4	998.6	
10.5	22	995.8	3	3	998.6	
11.0	22	995.8	7	7	998.6	
11.5	22	995.8	11	11	998.7	
12.0	22	995.8	12	12	998.8	
12.5	25	996.0	17	17	999.1	
13.0	50	996.7	38	38	1000.9	
13.5	300	999.4	143	143	1004.6	
14.0	800	1000.9	180	180	1006.5	
14.5	2000	1003.5	126	126	1006.3	
15.0	3200	1005.0	46	46	1005.5	
15.5	4500	1005.7	22	22	1005.9	
16.0	5900	1006.2	21	21	1006.4	

TABLE B-13 (cont.)
1-Percent Chance Storm Routing
Central Outlet

Time <u>Hours</u>	Bear Creek <u>Discharge</u>	Bear Creek <u>Elevation</u>	Central Area <u>Inflow</u>	Discharge Through 48"-RCP	Interior Water <u>Elevation</u>	Outflow to MHS Swale
16.5	6800	1006.5	15	15	1006.7	0
17.0	7700	1006.8	6	5	1006.9	1
17.5	8100	1007.0	1	0	1007.0	1
18.0	8500	1007.1	0	0	1006.8	0
18.5	8250	1007.0	0	0	1006.8	
19.0	8000	1006.9	0	0	1006.8	
19.5	7700	1006.8	0	0	1006.8	
20.0	7300	1006.7	0	0	1006.8	
20.5	7050	1006.6	0	2	1006.8	
21.0	6800	1006.5	0	2	1006.7	
21.5	6500	1006.4	0	2	1006.6	
22.0	6200	1006.3	0	2	1006.5	
22.5	5800	1006.2	0	2	1006.4	
23.0	5300	1006.0	0	4	1006.2	
23.5	4800	1005.8	0	3	1006.0	
24.0	4300	1005.6	0	3	1005.8	
24.5	3900	1005.4	0	2	1005.6	
25.0	3500	1005.2	0	2	1005.4	
25.5	3050	1004.8	0	2	1005.0	
26.0	2600	1004.4	0	2	1004.6	
26.5	2350	1004.1	0	1	1004.3	

32. A preformed scour hole at the exit portal of the 48-inch RCP dissipates the outflow energy and prevents downstream erosion. The scour hole is designed in accordance with HDC Charts 722-6 and 722-7 (reference i) for a tailwater depth of 2.5 feet peak discharge. Table B-14 shows the scour hole dimensions and riprap design.

TABLE B-14
Central Area Outlet - Preformed Scour Hole Design

Discharge	D <sub>0</sub> Diameter Discharge <u>Pipe (ft)</u>	1/2 D <sub>0</sub> Depth Scour Hole (ft)	2 D <sub>0</sub> Basin Width(ft)	3 D <sub>0</sub> Basin Length(ft)	Side <u>Slopes</u>	Riprap Size D <sub>50</sub> (ft)	Riprap Weight W <sub>50</sub> (1bs)
180	4	2	8	12	1V:3H	0.86	52

33. Based on the  $W_{50}$  minimum riprap requirement, the scour hole is protected by a blanket of 18-inch Type B riprap. The same riprap gradation is also provided around the flared inlet for erosion protection.

Type B Riprap Gradation

Percent lighter by weight (lbs)

100		5	50	15	15		
<u>d</u> ;00	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	Max	<u>Min</u>	<u>Max</u>	<u>Min</u>	
18"	292	117	86	58	48	18	

Note: Bedding requirement is shown in Table A-17 of Appendix A.

#### SIDE CHANNEL INLET DESIGN

34. There are five side channel inlets along the project length. The design of the side channel inlet for the Central Area (CA), levee station 18+50L, is presented as part of the OUTLET FOR CENTRAL AREA portion of the INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL FEATURES - LEVEED AREA section of this Appendix. The design of the remaining four are presented here beginning at the downstream end of the project. Locations of each inlet are shown in Table B-3. Peak discharges for the 1-percent chance exceedance were developed for each inlet drainage area using the SCS method of the HEC-1 computer program. This methodology is presented in the UNIT HYDROGRAPH and RUNOFF HYDROGRAPHS portions of the INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL FEATURES - LEVEED AREA section. Table B-15 and B-16 show the watersheds contributing runoff to the side channel inlets and the design parameters used to determine lag times and peak discharges. The locations of the North Area (NA) and Mayo Run watersheds are shown on Plates B-2 and B-5 respectively. The descriptions of the watersheds are given later in this section.

TABLE B-15 Side Channel Inlets Lag Time Design Parameters

Watershed	Inlet Station <u>Location</u>	Average <u>Velocity</u>	Length (feet)	Percent <u>Slope</u>	T <sub>c</sub> (hrs)	T <sub>L</sub> Lag Time <u>(hrs)</u>
Mayo Run	19+45R	1.55	12,500	0.92	5.5	3.3
Slatterly Park	44+75R	1.70	700	1.08	0.33	0.20
North Area #1	64+40L	1.14	1,500	0.50	0.47	0.28
North Area #2	66+40L	1.07	3,100	0.44	0.92	0.55
North Area #3	65+80L	1.03	2,400	0.41	0.69	0.41

TABLE B-16
Side Channel Inlets
Peak Discharge Design Parameters

Watershed	Inlet Station <u>Location</u>	Drainage Sq. Mi.	Areas Acres	SCS Curve <u>Number</u>	Peak <u>Discharge</u>
Mayo Run	19+45R	1.17	749	74	446
Slatterly Park	44+75R	0.016	10.2	74	36
North Area #1	64+40L	0.033	21.3	87	86
North Area #2	65+80L	0.099	63.4	86	180
North Area #3	65+80L	0.071	45.4	86	155

Note: The side channel inlet located at station 65+80L receives runoff from North Areas 2 and 3. The peak discharges occur at the same time; therefore, the total peak discharge is 335 cfs.

#### MAYO RUN, STATION 19+45R

35. The Bear Creek modified channel bottom, as well as the existing channel bottom of Mayo Run, is exposed bedrock at this location. Therefore, scour protection of the channel bottom is not necessary and the 1V:2.5H side slope of the modified main channel simply slopes upward to meet the Mayo Run existing channel invert. The existing side slopes of Mayo Run near the outlet are reshaped to match the modified main channel side slopes of 1V:2.5H and 1V:3H. The side slopes are riprap protected in the same manner as the main channel.

36. A bituminous path crosses Mayo Run near the outlet. This crossing is accomplished by extending the two existing 82 feet long, 4.5 foot by 5 foot oval culverts that pass beneath 9th Ave SE. The extensions are 83 feet and 91 feet long. The culverts will pass the 1-percent chance storm discharge under the available head upstream of the culverts. Should stages upstream of the culverts exceed the crown elevation of 9th Ave SE, weir flow across a portion of the street will occur and the flow will re-enter the channel downstream of the culvert extensions. The culvert extensions lie on the existing exposed bedrock channel bottom with a slope consistent with the existing culverts. Table B-17 shows the proposed culvert conditions.

TABLE B-17
Mayo Run - Culvert Extensions

Pipe No.	Existing Upstream Elevation	Extension Downstream Elevation	Percent Culvert Slope	Total Length (feet)	Available Head (feet)	Discharge Capacity
1	987.1	984.4	1.66	165	7.0	240
2	987.0	984.4	1.63	173	7.0	240

Note: Discharge capacity is based on RCP 60-inch elliptical pipe (reference h).

#### SLATTERLY PARK INLET, STATION 44+75R

- 37. This small existing swale drains a small area of the Slatterly Park watershed (SP) and enters the modified main channel on the right bank at station 44+75R. Flow enters the main channel via an overflow embankment designed in accordance with TR 2-650 (reference i). The embankment conveys the flow from the point of interception by the modified main channel to the high flow bench where a riprap protected channel across the high flow bench conveys flows to the interlocking concrete slope protection of the low flow channel. The design of this embankment and the two North Area side channel inlet embankments are presented in the SIDE CHANNEL INLET OVERFLOW EMBANKMENTS portion of this section.
- 38. A bituminous path crosses the swale upstream of its outlet to the modified main channel. Table B-18 shows the culvert design for the 1-percent chance storm peak discharge.

# TABLE B-18 Bituminous Path Crossing Slatterly Park Side Channel Inlet

Peak <u>Discharge</u>	Available Head (feet)	RCP Pipe Dia. <u>(inches)</u>	Approx. Length <u>(feet)</u>	Percent Pipe Slope	Pipe <u>Capacity</u>	No. of Pipes <u>Required</u>
36	2.5	18	25	0.444	12	3

Note: Pipe slope is designed for a flow velocity of 3-fps flowing 1/4 full (reference c and h).

39. The channel bottom width at the crossing is 11 feet to accommodate standard end sections for each pipe. The overflow embankment crest length is 7 feet (see Table B-20); therefore, a transition flaring at a rate of 1-horizontal to 6-longitudinal is provided. This results in a transition length of 12 feet and comprises the embankment crest width.

- 40. Drainage of the North Area (NA) is aided by three storm sewer systems which discharge into two side channel inlets on Bear Creek. The North Area is divided into three subsections; NA-1, NA-2, and NA-3 which are shown on Plate B-2.
- 41. Runoff from subsection NA-1 is aided by a storm sewer system about 1,800 feet long and up to 24-inches in diameter that discharges into a small concrete lined side channel inlet with a base width of about 2 feet. The channel depth varies from about 4 feet to 6 feet and has a channel length of about 640 feet. Runoff from subsections NA-2 and NA-3 is aided by a sewer system about 1.5 miles in length and includes a 1,500 foot long, 48-inch RCP interceptor, that discharges into a parabolic concrete lined side channel inlet with a width of about 36 feet. The existing channel has a length of about 280 feet with depths varying from 7 feet to 8 feet. Because the modified main channel is wider and has a different alignment from existing conditions, the inlet channels are slightly reduced in length.
- 42. Flow from these two channels enter the modified main channel via an overflow embankment designed in accordance with TR 2-650 (reference i). The embankments convey flow from the point of interception by the modified main channel down to the low flow channel invert. This point of interception is near the main channel top of bank for the NA-1 outlet and is at the stream side edge of the high flow bench for the combined NA-2 and NA-3 outlet. Embankment designs are presented in the SIDE CHANNEL INLET OVERFLOW EMBANKMENTS portion of this section.
- 43. Because the side channel overflow embankment crest lengths are greater than the existing channel bottom widths, channel transitions are provided between the embankment and the existing side channel. The overflow embankment crest length for the NA-1 outlet is 20 feet (see Table B-20) and the existing channel bottom width is about 2 feet. The channel transition is 54 feet long and flares at a rate of 1-horizontal to 6-longitudinal with side slopes of 1V:3H. The existing concrete channel is removed from the transition area and is replaced by a blanket of 12-inch Type A riprap along the channel bottom and 18-inch Type B along the side slopes. The 12-inch Type A riprap is adequate for scour protection; however, 18-inch Type B is used on the side slopes because of possible vandalism.
- 44. The existing parabolic concrete inlet for the combined NA-2 and NA-3 discharge is removed and replaced with a preformed scour hole at the existing 48-inch storm sewer outlet. The preformed scour hole at the exit portal dissipates the outflow energy and prevents downstream erosion. The scour hole is designed in accordance with HDC Charts 722-6 and 722-7 (reference j). The peak discharge of 335 cfs for the combined NA-2 and NA-3 areas includes overland flow and therefore can not be assumed as the pipe discharge. For design of the scour hole, the pipe discharge is based on a conservatively estimated value of 15 feet available head which would produce a discharge about 250 cfs. Table B-19 shows the preformed scour hole dimensions and riprap design.

# TABLE B-19 Preformed Scour Hole Design Storm Sewer Outlet for North Areas #1 and #2

Discharge (cfs)	D <sub>0</sub> Diameter Discharge <u>Pipe (ft)</u>	1/2 D <sub>0</sub> Depth Scour Hole (ft)	2 D <sub>0</sub> Basin Width(ft)	3 D <sub>0</sub> Basin Length _(ft)	Side <u>Slopes</u>	Riprap Size D <sub>50</sub> (ft)	Riprap Weight W <sub>50</sub> (lbs)
250	4	2	8	12	1V:3H	0.80	45

45. Based on the  $W_{50}$  minimum riprap requirement, the scour hole is protected by a blanket of 18-inch Type B riprap.

### Type B Riprap Gradation

Percent lighter by weight (lbs) 100 50 Min Min <u>d</u>100\_ Max Min Max Max 18" 58 48 18 292 117 86

46. The 8 foot scour hole basin width transitions to the 25 foot overflow embankment crest length (see Table B-20) within the distance available (about 90-feet), flaring at a rate greater than 1-horizontal to 6-longitudinal.

#### SIDE CHANNEL INLET OVERFLOW EMBANKMENTS

- 47. The side channel inlet overflow embankments are designed in accordance with TR 2-650 (reference i). The methodology of embankment design is outlined in the SWALE DESIGN portion of the INTERIOR FLOOD CONTROL FEATURES LEVEED AREA section of this Appendix.
- 48. The following model tested stone gradation (Type A1) meets the stability requirements for the prototype conditions of the three side channel inlet overflow embankments.

#### Stable Stone Gradation

<u>_d</u> 100	<u>W</u> 100	W <sub>50</sub>	<u>W<sub>15</sub></u>
24"	690	190	28

As with the swale overflow embankments presented earlier, the embankments are constructed of 27-inch Type F riprap.

### Type F Riprap Gradation

Percent lighter by weight (lbs) 100 50 <u>d</u>100\_ Max Min Min <u>Max</u> <u>Min</u> 62 27" 292 197 146 984 394

Note: Bedding requirement is shown in Table A-17 of Appendix A.

49. The embankments have 1V:3H side slopes; however, the design unit discharge is based on a rectangular section to assure a conservative value for crest length. Maximum stable unit discharges were determined from Plate 48, Limits of Stability for Nonaccess Type Embankment, of TR 2-650. Since no data points are available for a unit discharge of 5-cfs per foot, the access type curve of Plate 47 was superimposed to determine allowable tailwater crest heights for Type A1 stone gradation.

TABLE B-20 Side Channel Inlet Embankments Crest Designs

Embankment Location		Peak <u>Discharqe</u>	Crest <u>Elevation</u>	Crest Length (feet)	Design Unit q (cfs/ft)	Crest Width (feet)	Maximum Unit q cfs/ft <u>Plate 48</u>
SP	44+75R	36	996.0	7/11*	5.1	12	6.0
NA-1	64+40L	86	996.0	20	4.3	20	5.0
NA-2+3	3 65+80L	335	993.0	25	13.4	22.5	15.0

- \* Embankment crest expands to meet the bottom width required for the standard end sections provided for the bituminous path crossing.
- 50. All embankments have a downstream sloping face of 1V:4H. The Slatterly Park embankment slopes down to the landward edge of the modified channel high flow bench. A riprap protected channel 7 feet wide and 1 foot deep, with 1V:3H side slopes, conveys the flows across the high flow bench to the interlocking concrete slope protection of the low flow channel. The riprap gradation for the high flow bench channel is the same as that for the overflow embankment; 27-inch Type F.
- 51. The North Area embankment (NA-1) crest, at station 64+40L, is about 1 foot below the high flow bench elevation. The embankment slopes downward through the high flow bench to the modified channel invert. The North Area embankment (NA-2+NA-3) crest, at station 65+80L, is about 4 feet below the high flow channel bench and extends the full width of the bench (22.5 feet). The embankment then slopes downward to modified channel invert. Table B-21 shows the design parameters of the embankment slopes.

TABLE B-21 Side Channel Inlet Embankments Slope Designs

	kment tion	Crest Elev.	Slope	Channel Invert Elev.	Crest Height <u>feet</u>	Tail- Water Elev.	Estimated Tailwater to Crest (ft)
SP	44+50R	996.0	1V:4H	986.0*	3.0*	993.2*	-2.8
NA-1	65+20L	996.0	1V:4H	990.0	6.0	992.6	-3.4
NA-2+3	66+40L	993.0	1V;4H	990.3	2.7	992.6	-0.4

- \* The high flow bench is at elevation 993.0 feet NGVD.
- 52. Tailwater to crest heights are determined from the 1-percent chance storm elevations occurring on Bear Creek at the time of peak discharges at the side channel inlets (see Table B-20).

#### STORM SEWER OUTLET DESIGN

53. The major changes to the storm sewer outlet designs from the GDM are shown in Table B-2. Four types of storm sewer outlets are proposed to convey flows from the existing storm sewers to the modified channel. They are,

Type 1: Drop manholes with RCP outlet and standard end section

Type 2: Concrete headwalls with straight drop to concrete basin

Type 3: Standard end sections - outlet onto exposed rock

Type 4: Drop manholes with beehive inlets

Existing pipes are extended when necessary due to channel realignment.

54. Table B-22 shows the location, diameters, and design elevations for the inlet and outlet pipes for proposed Type 1 drop manholes. All outlet pipes are RCP with minimum diameter of 18-inches and have flared outlets. The pipes are sloped to provide velocities of 3-fps when flowing 1/4 full (reference c and h). The outlet inverts are located 3 feet above the main channel invert and lie on existing bedrock when ever possible. Scour protection for the outlet is either exposed bedrock or the proposed channel scour protection.

TABLE B-22
Type 1 Storm Sewer Outlets
Drop Manholes

		In	let Pipe		01	Channel		
<u>Station</u>	Туре	Dia. (in)	Invert Elev.	Slope ft/ft	Dia. (in)	Invert Elev.	Percent <u>Slope</u>	Invert Elev.
5+83R	RCP	15	978.0	.028	18	974.1	.444	972.1
7+96L	RCP	21	979.2	.025	21	975.6	.360	972.6
10+37R	VCP	15	984.6	.017	18	978.0	.444	973.1
10+88L	RCP	18	985.6	.008	18	981.0	.444	973.3
13+96R	VCP	15	987.6	.007	18	981.0	.444	977.1
16+95R	VCP	15	987.5	.012	18	982.0	.444	979.0
23+78R	RCP	15	988.2		18	983.4	.444	980.9
39+78R	VCP	12	995.7	.008	18	990.0	.444	985.1
45+84R	CMP	36	994.2	.005	36	989.1	.180	986.1
51+49R	RCP	30	996.8	.006	30	990.4	.230	987.4

Notes: 1. Outlet pipe at station 5+83R is only 2 feet above the channel invert due to the elevation of the bike path it passes beneath.

2. Outlet pipe at station 23+78R extends to catch basin manhole at station 24+80R and enters main channel through the retaining wall upstream of 6th St SE bridge.

3. Outlet pipe at station 39+78R is trenched into the existing rock to provide 1 foot of cover for the high flow bench.

55. Table B-23 shows the existing storm sewer locations, diameters, and design elevations of the Type 2 outlets. Curtain walls are provided when necessary to retain riprap slope protection near the outlet.

TABLE B-23
Type 2 Storm Sewer Outlets
Concrete Headwalls

<u>Station</u>	Type	Dia. <u>(in)</u>	Outlet Invert <u>ft NGVD</u>	Slope ft/ft	Rock Elev. <u>ft NGVD</u>	Channel Invert <u>ft NGVD</u>	Drop from Invert to rock (ft)
14+17L	RCP	24	984.4	.004	982.0	978.1	2.4
31+15R	RCP	18	991.3	.007	988.0	983.2	3.3

56. Three of the existing storm sewer outlets lie very close to the existing bedrock elevations. Therefore, a headwall is not required at these locations. The existing pipes are fitted with standard end sections that are supported by concrete sills. Flow from the pipes then discharge onto the exposed bedrock. Table B-24 shows the locations, diameters, and design elevations of the Type 3 outlets.

TABLE B-24

Type 3 Storm Sewer Outlets
Standard End Sections - Outlet onto Exposed Bedrock

Station	Type	Dia. <u>(in)</u>	Outlet <u>Invert</u>	Slope ft/ft	Rock Elevation	Channel <u>Invert</u>
26+80L	RCP	12	990.5	.028	990.0	981.9
27+60R	CMP	12	990.8	.016	990.0	982.2
30+60L	CMP	15	992.0	.013	991.0	983.1

57. The east and west bound bridges of US Highway 14 have vertical concrete abutments. Vertical concrete walls are proposed to connect the abutments thus improving flow conditions through the bridge. The walls however, cut off the existing inlet channels of the highway median. Highway U-turns cross the median east and west of the bridge and have 18-inch culverts that convey flow down the median. Flow from the median will enter the channel via drop manholes with a beehive inlet and an 18-inch RCP outlet extending through the concrete walls. The outlet pipe on the right bank passes beneath the recreational concrete pathway. Both outlet pipe inverts are 3 feet above the modified channel invert. The outlet pipes are sloped to provide velocities of 3-fps when flowing 1/4 full.

58. Flows from the ditch located north of US Highway 14 on the right bank will be conveyed beneath the recreational concrete pathway via a beehive inlet and drop manhole. Table B-25 shows the diameters and design elevations of the Type 4 outlets.

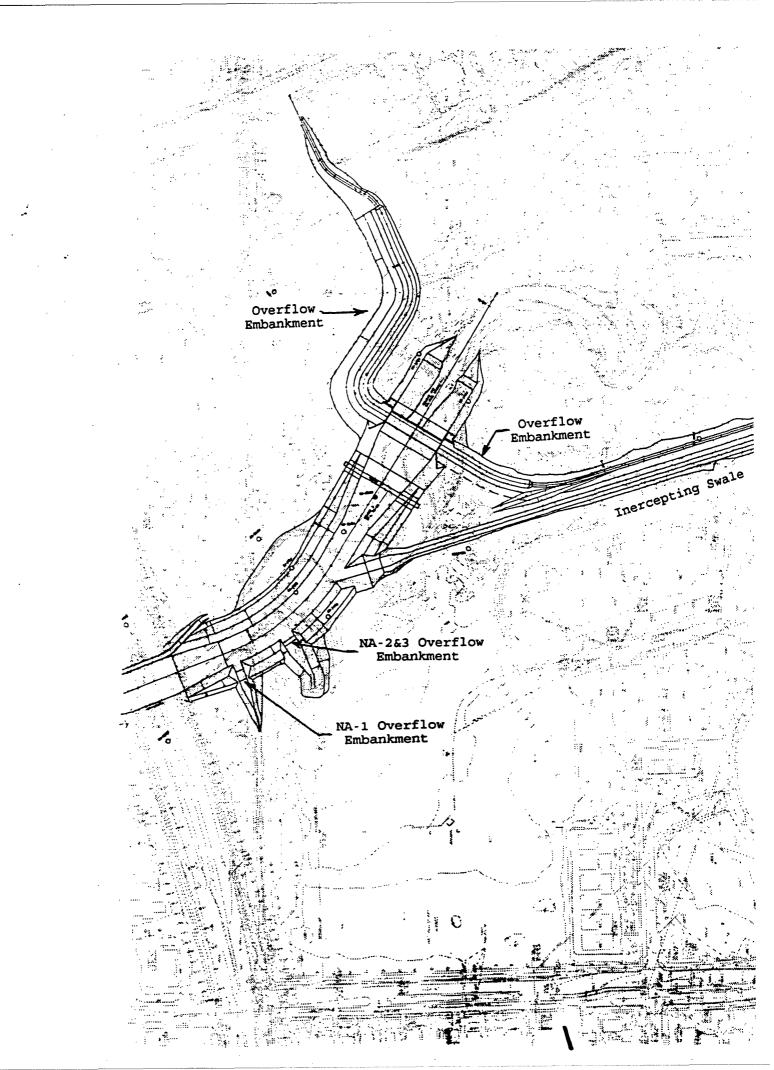
TABLE B-25
Type 4 Storm Sewer Outlets
Drop Inlets

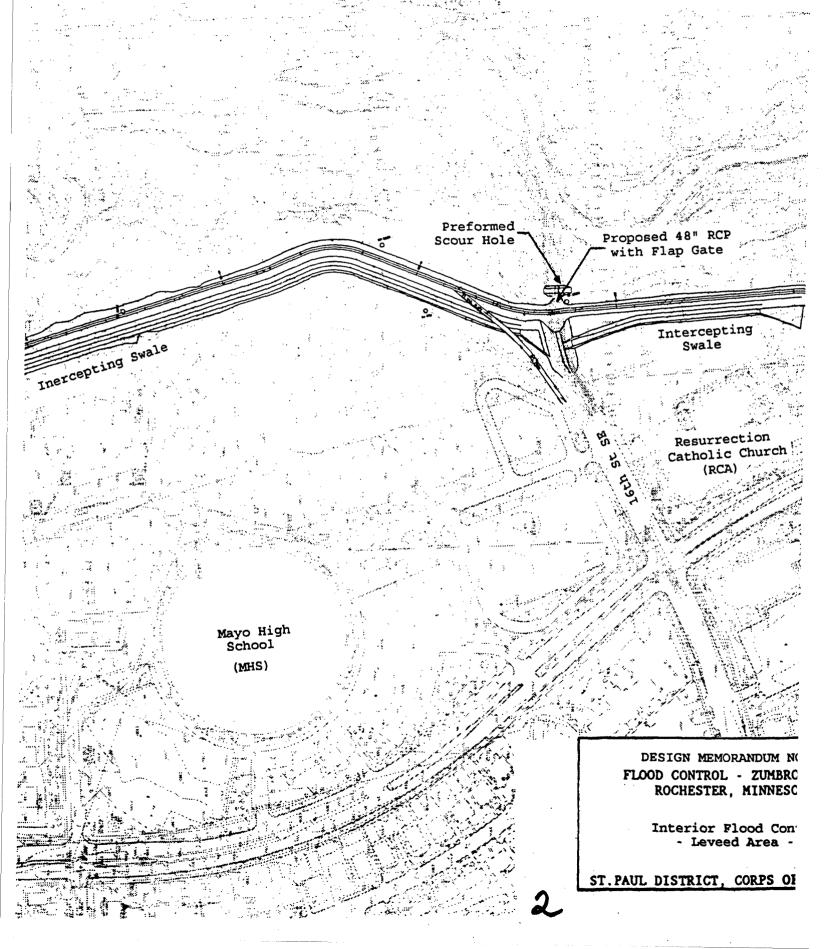
Station	Inlet Elevation	Outlet Invert <u>Elevation</u>	Type <u>Pipe</u>	Dia. (in)	Percent <u>Slope</u>	Channel Invert ft NGVD
61+33R	1000.0	992.1	RCP	18	.444	989.1
62+22R	1002.0	992.3	RCP	18	.444	989.3
62+22L	1002.0	992.3	RCP	18	.444	989.3

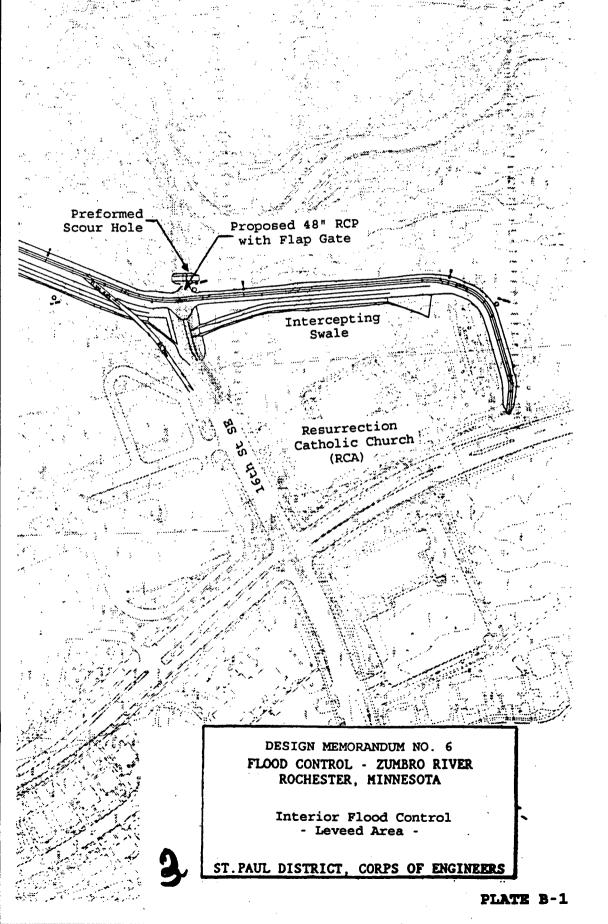
#### REFERENCES

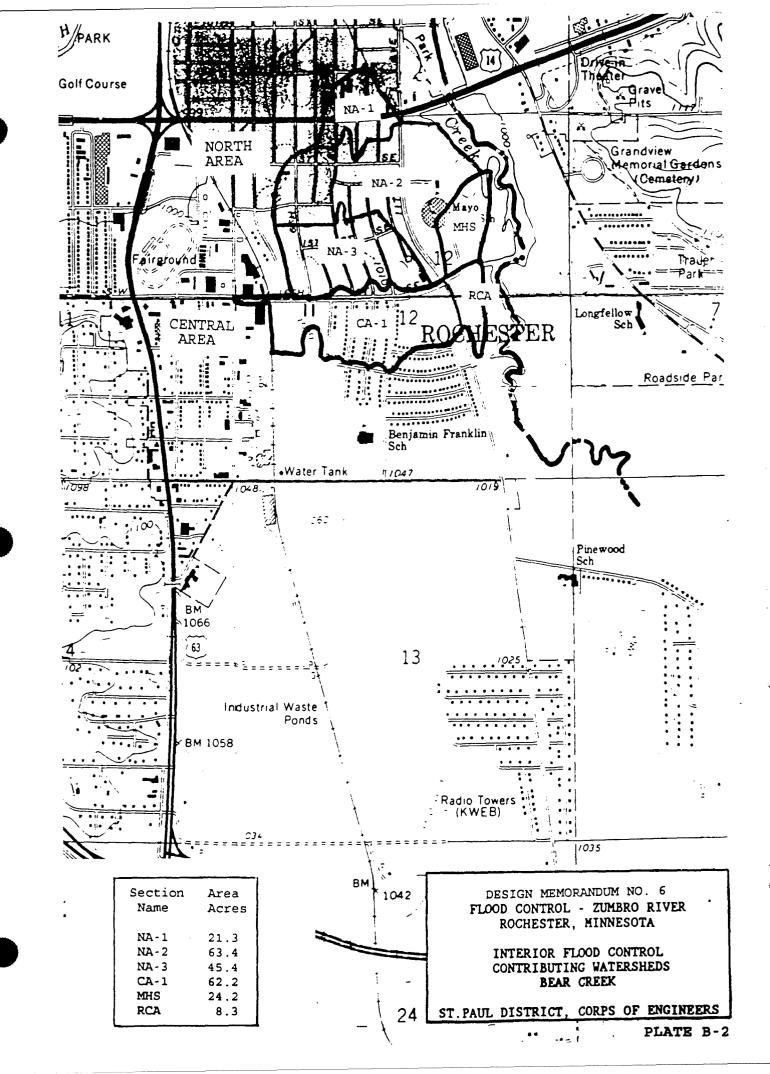
The interior flood control design was performed using the following references:

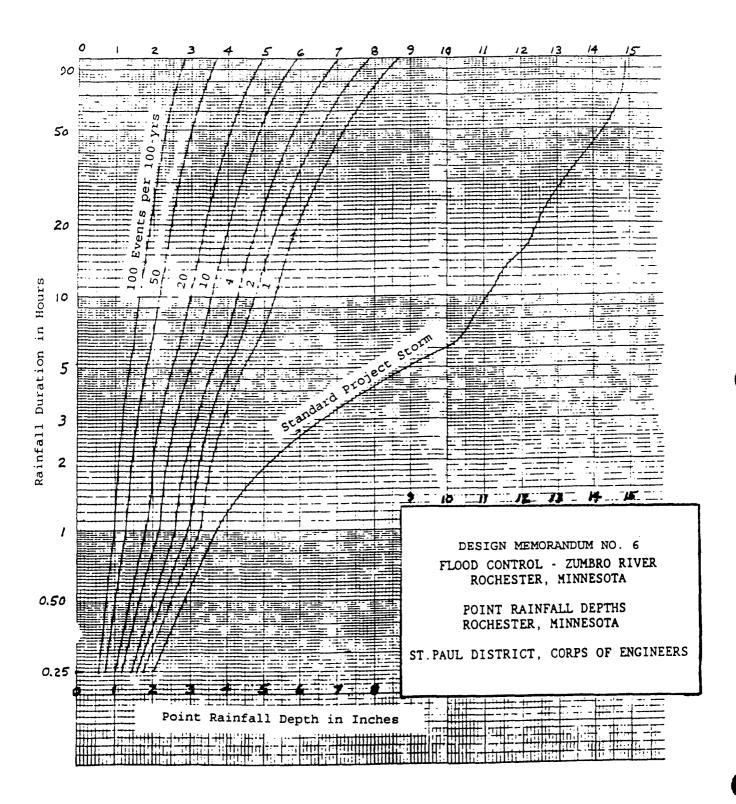
- a. Design Memorandum No. 1, Phase 2, General Project Design, Flood Control, South Fork Zumbro River, Rochester, Minnesota, September 1982.
- b. EM 1110-2-1410, "Interior Drainage of Leveed Urban Areas: Hydrology", 3 May 1965.
- c. TM 5-820-4, "Drainage for Areas Other Than Airfields", October 1983.
- d. National Weather Service Technical Report No. 40, "Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States", May 1961.
- e. National Weather Service HYDRO-35, "Five- to 60-Minute Precipitation Frequency for the Eastern and Central United States", June 1977.
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- h. Cretex Concrete Products Catalog, "Hydraulics of Sewers" and "Hydraulics of Culverts", Cretex Companies Inc., 1971.
- i. Technical Report No. 2-650, "Stability of Riprap and Discharge Characteristics, Overflow Embankments, Arkansas River, Arkansas; Hydraulic Model Study", Waterways Experiment Station, June 1966.
- j. Hydraulic Design Criteria, Volumes 1 and 2, Waterways Experiment Station, June 1988.

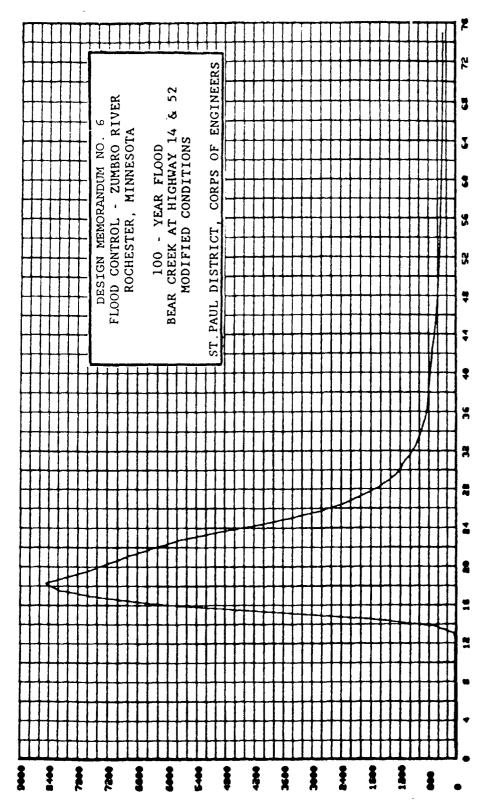






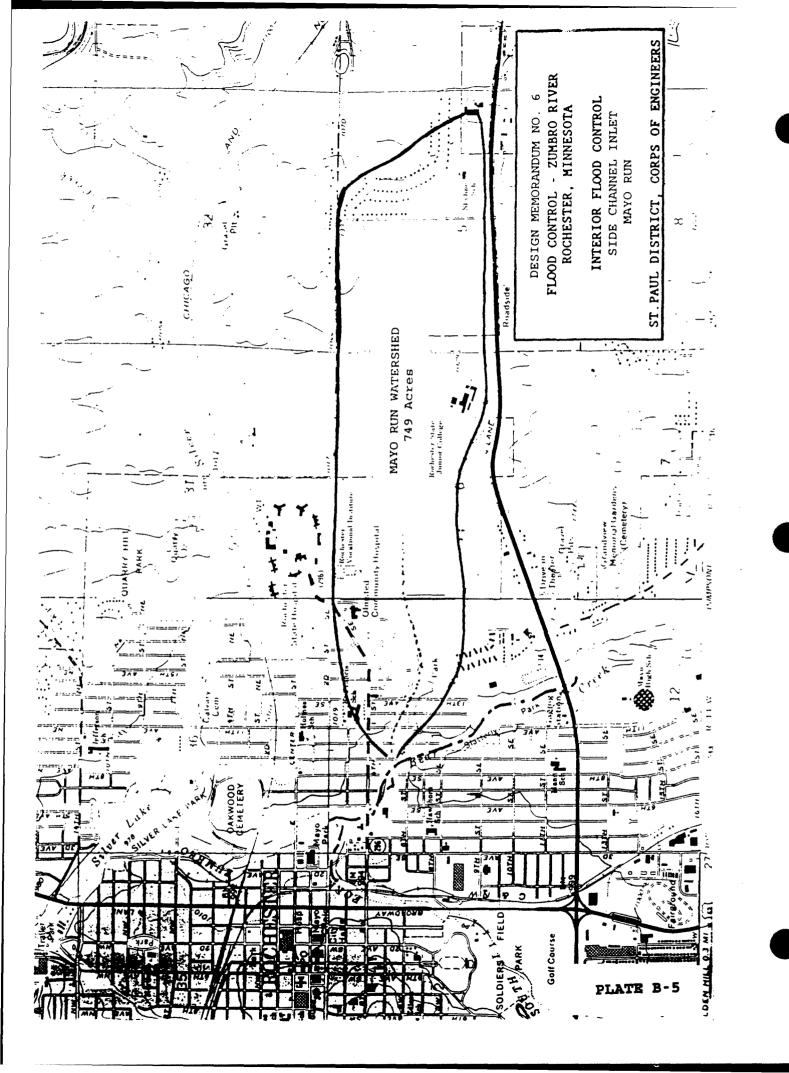






Discharge in CFS

Time in Hours



APPENDIX C
GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

# APPENDIX C

# GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

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#### APPENDIX C

#### GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

#### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 1. Stage 4 of the Rochester Flood Control Project consists of approximately 7000 feet of river channel modification on Bear Creek. The Stage begins approximately 200 feet upstream of the Zumbro River confluence and extends upstream of U. S. Highway 14.
- 2. Channel modifications include: 1) lowering the existing channel bottom to provide for low and high flow channels, 2) construction of reinforced concrete cantilever retaining walls and wing walls on the channel banks, 3) construction of two drop structures, and 4) revetment protection of the channel bottom and side-slopes. The project also includes replacement of three pedestrian bridges, construction of a tie-back levee from the upstream drop structure, and development and modification of pedestrian and bicycle trails.
- 3. This appendix includes written descriptions, tables, plates and sample calculations to describe the geotechnical aspects of the project. The major sections of this appendix describe the regional topography and geology, discuss the subsurface exploration and laboratory testing programs, describe the site geology, present the selection of engineering design parameters, and discuss the geotechnical design of the major features of the project. Tables, plates and sample calculations follow the text.

## GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

4. The GDM (Design Memorandum No. 1, Phase 2, General Project Design, South Fork Zumbro River, Rochester, Minnesota, dated September 1982) serves as the basis for the project. Modifications to the project due to geotechnical concerns during the Bear Creek design memorandum have been minor. The general characteristics of the overburden and bedrock, obtained from subsurface investigations performed after the GDM was prepared, supplement information contained within the GDM. No significant changes have been made to the general geology as described in the GDM. The depth to bedrock along the river channel has been further refined, especially in those areas where the existing bedrock is above the proposed channel bottom. The soil and rock parameters, for use in structural design, were modified slightly, from those discussed in the GDM, to reflect the specific subsurface conditions along Stage 4. Specific areas that have included further analysis include:

## Rock Excavation

5. Approximately 59,000 cubic yards (cy) of bedrock will be excavated during construction of this reach, consisting of approximately 56,200 cy of channel rock excavation and 2,800 cy of structural rock excavation for retaining walls.

6. Excavation of bedrock will be required between stations 12+00 and 50+00 to achieve design grades for the channel invert. The maximum depth of rock excavation will be approximately 10 feet. Typical bedrock excavation depths will range from 6 to 8 feet.

# Retaining Wall Foundations

7. The bridge abutments and drop structures are generally accompanied by wing walls for flow transition. The walls will generally consist of concrete cantilever retaining walls founded on either bedrock or native granular soils. The geotechnical design parameters appropriate for design of the retaining walls are presented under ENGINEERING PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS.

# Bridge Structure Foundation

8. Three pedestrian bridges will be constructed to cross the river channel. The geotechnical design parameters for the pedestrian bridge abutment foundations are presented and discussed.

# Drop Structure Foundation

9. A drainage blanket will be used under the upstream drop structure to relieve uplift due to seepage. The design of the drainage blanket and its role within the foundation for the drop structure is discussed.

#### Levees

10. A tie-back levee is being constructed to protect a low area of residences near the upstream end of the project. The selection of the levee configuration and the uplift and under-seepage analyses are presented.

#### Existing Highway Bridges

11. The existing U. S. Highway 14 bridges and the 4th Street bridge are each three-span bridges with two rows of piers within the river channel. The existing bridge abutments and pier foundations are pile supported. Concrete scour protection is being used to protect the piers on Highway 14. The 4th Street bridge foundations will remain below the riprap channel lining. The 6th Street bridge is also a three-span bridge with two rows of piers within the river channel, but the foundations are spread footings cast on rock. The 6th Street bridge is discussed under paragraphs 108 and 109.

# REGIONAL GEOLOGY

- 12. The city of Rochester is located in a maturely dissected till plain of the central lowlands physiographic province. The South Fork of the Zumbro River is joined by Bear Creek, Silver Creek and Cascade Creek within the corporate city limits. These streams have steep gradients and radiate from Rochester to the east, south and west in a well-developed dendritic pattern which allows rapid drainage from the entire basin area of 304 square miles. Although they originate as subtle features on the highlands 9 to 22 miles from Rochester, these main streams are joined by numerous tributaries and their valleys become increasingly wider and deeper until they are cut more than 200 feet below the surrounding uplands.
- 13. Bear Creek is typical of these tributary streams and enters the South Fork of the Zumbro River in the southwestern part of the city. The floodplain

of Bear Creek varies from approximate elevation 990 to 1005 feet within the project limits. (All elevations in this report are referenced to the N.G.V.D. 1929 adjusted vertical datum.) At the confluence of Bear Creek and the South Fork of the Zumbro River, their floodplains coalesce; therefore sharp delineation of individual floodplains is difficult. The mature development of the basin drainage and the merging floodplains provide a natural environment for severe flood potential which is aggravated by the numerous channel obstructions.

#### OVERBURDEN GEOLOGY

- 14. The overburden thickness in Olmsted County is generally less than 50 feet. Overburden thickness in excess of 50 feet occurs primarily to the west of Rochester and in the existing river valleys.
- 15. The uplands in the Bear Creek watershed, and adjacent to Rochester, are mantled by glacial till. The glacial till typically consists of grey calcareous loam to clay loam with some gravel. The till is brown where oxidized in the upper portions. The grey till is older than late Wisconsin. The thickness of the grey till is variable. The thickness has been documented by the Minnesota Geologic Survey to be generally less than 25 feet but extends in excess of 300 feet in a buried valley west of Rochester. Most upland areas also have an overlying layer of loess that is generally less than 5 feet in thickness. Slightly thicker covers of loess are predominant in lobes extending to the northeast and southeast of Rochester. The loess typically consists of uniform bedded silt with some clay and fine sands.
- 16. The river valleys near Rochester generally consist of alluvial deposits of sand and gravel. The lower portions of the tributary valleys were scoured by glaciation to depths up to 90 feet and subsequently filled with alluvial deposits. The scour patterns in the bedrock are irregular and bedrock elevations can change abruptly. The depth of bedrock along the Bear Creek channel varies from being present at the channel invert to depths about 50° feet below the flood plains. The courses of modern streams through Rochester do not follow older channels known from subsurface data to have been cut much deeper into bedrock. Bear Creek flows on thin bedded dolomite and dolomitic sandstone for several thousand feet upstream of its confluence with the South Fork of the Zumbro River. Bedrock is known to occur at or close to the present channel bottom of the creek between approximate station 12+00 to station 50+00. This bedrock channel bottom is the effective base level of erosion for the upstream sub-basins.
- 17. The majority of the granular soil deposits in the valleys were probably deposited during retreat of the latest glaciation period when river discharges and water velocities were higher. Recent alluvial deposits, associated with slower moving water, have formed near surface soils consisting of silty sand, silt and clay of varying thickness on the floodplains.
- 18. The glacial till and alluvium generally extend to bedrock which consists of Devonian and Ordovician shales, dolomites, limestone and sandstones. Intermediate deposits along hillsides consist of colluvium, which typically consists of rock in a silt or sand matrix.

#### BEDROCK GEOLOGY

- 19. The rock surface in the Rochester area is known to vary quite rapidly over short distances. It is not uncommon for the rock surface to be exposed in the existing channel and plunge to 30 feet below the channel within a distance of 100 feet. Near the downstream drop structure, the rock elevation is about 945 feet at station 7+00 (boring 81-31M) and rises to about 985 feet at station 15+00 (boring 89-252M).
- 20. Bedrock underlying the project area is the Prairie du Chien Group which is composed in descending order of thin bedded dolomite of the Willow River member of the Shakopee formation, sandstone of the Root Valley member and thin to thick bedded dolomite of the Oneota formation. Friable sandstone of the St. Peter formation overlies the Shakopee formation and is exposed at numerous locations in the vicinity of Rochester between elevations 1100 and 990. The Prairie du Chien group is underlain by thick units of Cambrian and Precambrian sandstones with lesser amounts of dolomite, shale and siltstone which are well below the influence of the proposed construction.
- 21. The regional dip of the bedrock is to the southwest at about 10 feet per mile. Within the project area, however, the beds are essentially horizontal with local undulating beds. The existence of faults or other geologically significant features have not been identified, but are not considered to be an impact to, nor impacted by the project. There is a potential for encountering soil filled open rock joints or small solution cavities.

# SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION PROGRAM

22. A total of 45 machine borings and l auger boring have been completed to date on the Bear Creek reach. A summary of the borings performed to date may be found on Table C-5. Locations for each boring may be found on Plates 3 through 14. The detailed logs with appropriate test data and soil and rock descriptions are shown on Plates C-1 through C-7. Testing was performed by the Missouri River Division Laboratory and may be found on Tables C-10 and C-11.

# SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEY

23. A very limited seismic refraction survey was done to gather data on depth to bedrock and seismic velocity of the near surface bedrock. Three seismic lines were run between approximate stations 12+70 to 13+30, 16+70 to 17+60, and 42+50 to 43+40. The seismic data was used to supplement the other subsurface data for developing top of bedrock maps for project design of structures and channel alignment. Due to the presence of a thin layer of weathered rock at the rock/soil interface and extensive rubble in the downstream reach, the absolute depth and computed seismic velocities of the sound bedrock is not totally reliable. The most useful application of seismic refraction in this area was to determine if rock undulations are significant within the proposed channel excavation. Seismic results as well as borings and probe data indicates that the bedrock surface can be highly irregular and may change in elevation rather suddenly over short distances. Bedrock

surfaces overlain by soils typically show transitional contacts between the soil, weathered bedrock and unweathered bedrock.

#### **PROBES**

24. Probes where taken in this reach to supplement boring data. The probes are tabulated on table C-6. Areas that indicated the possible presence of bedrock within the channel excavation where probed. Top of rock elevations were assumed to roughly correlate with the refusal depth. Refusal was called after no advance and 50 blows with a 140 pound hammer dropped 30 inches on AW Probes alone are not ideal indicators of the absolute depth to bedrock but like seismic data are good indicators for determining minimum The probes were drilled/driven to refusal which was depth to bedrock. generally inferred to represent approximate top of rock. The probes were extended using 6-inch O.D. hollow stem continuous flight augers or by driving The presence of boulders or other a plugged split spoon sampler. obstructions above the apparent rock surface were sometimes distinguished by auger cuttings and drill performance. Occasional grab samples of the cuttings at the surface were classified for the purpose of correlating the predominant soils at the probe locations with those interpolated from nearby borings. The probes were not extended in accordance with ASTM 1452 and were not intended for identification of soil conditions.

#### **BORINGS**

- 25. The 89-series borings were completed by a contractor, generally using a Mobil B-57 drill rig. The 81-series and 92-series borings were completed by the Corps of Engineers drill crew using a CME-750 drill rig. The M-series borings were advanced with continuous sampling. The borings were extended using either 3 1/4-inch inside diameter (I.D.) or 6 1/4-inch I.D. continuous flight hollow stem augers. A geologist from the Corps of Engineers classified the soils in the field for all borings. Samples were taken from all standard penetration tests (SPT) and some interim samples and preserved in glass jars. All borings were backfilled with cement bentonite grout or ready mix concrete where conditions permitted.
- 26. Standard penetration tests (SPT) were recorded at 5 foot nominal intervals in general accordance with ASTM 1586, "Method for Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils." The SPT involves driving an 18 inch split barrel sample tube with 2-inch outside diameter (0.D.). This sampler was driven with a 140 pound CME automatic hammer with a free fall of 30 inches. Continuous sampling was completed by sampling with a 30-inch split barrel sampler having 3 inch O. D. Blow counts were recorded on the field logs for the 3 inch O. D. split-barrel sampling but were not correlated with the SPT test and were not reported on drafted boring logs.
- 27. Cohesive soils were sampled with a Piston sampler or Dennison tube.
- 28. Rock Sampling and Testing. After sampling the overburden, rock was continuously sampled on some borings by coring with a Longyear Model NQ Wire Line core barrel. Bentonite drilling mud was used as the drilling fluid. The core barrel was 5 feet long, with a double tube, bottom discharge, and diamond

bit. This barrel produced rock core of approximately 1-7/8 inches diameter. All core samples were descriptively logged in the field by a geologist.

#### LABORATORY TESTING

29. Geotechnical laboratory tests were performed to aid in determining the physical properties and engineering characteristics of the various soils. The results of grain-size distribution, Atterberg limits, and moisture content tests are presented on Tables C-10 and C-11. Grain-size distribution tests were performed to aid in the classification of granular materials and to verify soil identifications presented on the field logs. The grain-size distribution tests are graphically presented on Plates C-21 through C-50. The liquid and plastic limits and moisture content tests were performed on selected fine-grained materials for use in identifying the soils and estimating their shear strength and compressibility properties. Laboratory testing was completed in accordance with EM 1110-2-1906 by the Missouri River District (MRD)

#### SUBSURFACE STRATIGRAPHY

30. The subsurface profile along the project alignment generally consists of alluvial sands and gravels overlying bedrock. The upstream portion includes several feet of topsoil and downstream areas generally include varying thicknesses of fill soils that have been pushed in to form the steep riverbanks. Large pieces of construction rubble may also be found in the filled areas.

## SITE OVERBURDEN CHARACTERIZATION

- 31. Existing fill soils are present along the project reach where steep banks are present. This generally includes the residential area from Station 0+00 to Station 40+00. The fill soils consist predominantly of silty sand with some clayey sand and gravelly areas. The relative density of the fill soils is generally medium dense with some loose zones. Some of the existing river banks are strewn with large concrete and rock slabs, particularly from stations 0+00 to 40+00. Boulders have also been placed in the channel beneath some of the existing bridges.
- 32. The predominant soils encountered in the borings that underlay the surficial fill soils and topsoil consisted of alluvial sands and gravels, typical of the regional overburden geology in the river valleys. The alluvial sands and gravels consist predominantly of fine sand with stratified layers containing varying amounts of gravel, silt and clay. The soils were mostly associated with SP, SM, or SP-SM by the Unified Soil Classification System. There was also a significant amount of soils with an SC or SP-GP classification. The sand grains were predominantly quartz with a sub-rounded shape.
- 33. The borings indicate the bedrock is generally overlain by one to three feet of highly weathered and fractured rock in a soil matrix. A weathered rock/soil interface was observed on other reaches of the Rochester flood control projects were it consisted of cobble to boulder sized clasts of rock

more or less laying in the bedding planes of underlying intact rock, but heaved and loosened so that the joints and cavities are filled with silt or loam. The rock/matrix ratio is likely to vary with depth and location.

#### SITE BEDROCK CHARACTERIZATION

- 34. Bedrock of the Prairie du Chien formation underlies the project area. Strong bedding characteristics and a highly varied lithology distinguish the formation. Seven bedrock corings were extended in this reach. Bedrock data from Rochester Stage 2A, Stage 1B-3 and Cascade Creek is applicable to the Bear Creek project.
- 35. The bedrock encountered during the subsurface investigations along the channel reach generally consists of inter-bedded layers of dolomitic limestone, sandstone and, less frequently, shale. Sequences of thin to medium bedded limestone range in thickness from less than 1 foot to 6 feet. Sandstone layers are generally less than 2 feet thick. Shale layers are widely spaced and are typically less than 2 feet thick. Generally, the overburden/bedrock interface is gradual, being characterized by a weathered and fractured zone. The extent of weathering varies by location.
- 36. Rock data obtained from cores and the logging of drill cuttings during the subsurface investigation shows that the bedrock can be broadly grouped into 4 general classifications; limestone or dolomite, shale or siltstone, oolitic limestone, and quartzose sandstone. All of the rock types can be variably silty or sandy and can range from hard to soft depending on the degree of cementation present. Chert beds and inclusions, algal forms, and calcite filled cavities are also common. Some zones of oolitic limestone have been altered and replaced with a siliceous material that is soft and porous with "soil-like" properties. Numerous tight fractures and solution cavities may be found throughout, but are more common near the top of the formation.
- 37. The rock quality observed in core samples from the subsurface exploration on stage 4 is roughly similar to previous stages of the Rochester project. Stages 1B-3 and 2A both included rock excavation by blasting. The rock quality is based primarily on hardness, compressive strength, jointing and layering.
- 38. The drill core quality can be expressed by recovery and rock quality designation (RQD). The recovery of cores ranged from 33% (for a 3.0 foot run) to 100%. The recovery typically exceeded 80%. The RQD index was calculated as the recovery of core in lengths greater than 4 inches. The 4 inch core length was applied to core diameters of 1 7/8 inches and 3 inches since the core length appeared to be predominantly due to jointing more so than rock strength. The core barrels consisted of NQ core 1-7/8 inches diameter for the 89-series borings and 3 inches diameter core for the 81-series and 92-series borings. For nominal 10 foot averages, the RQD ranged from a low of 31% (for a 8.6 foot run) to 71% (for a 9.2 foot run). The weighted average RQD was 48% and the median (for nominal 10 foot averages) was 51.5%.
- 39. Jointing and fracturing in the bedrock is relatively closely spaced. Fractures are generally oriented horizontally and are primarily controlled by

bedding planes. The individual beds typically alternate frequently between the various rock types. Generally, bedding is horizontal, but can be locally wavy or undulating. Bedding thickness ranges from laminated to thick bedded. Tight vertical fractures are relatively common in this rock unit as observed from the regional geology and other stages of the Rochester flood control projects. Recovery and RQD values for the bedrock did not show an increase with depth. In some cases, RQD values decrease with depth.

#### HYDRO-GEOLOGY

40. Groundwater discharges into the streams in the region. Within the narrow limits of the proposed construction activity, the water table as observed in soil borings was essentially the same as the river level. Water levels in the construction borings have reflected the corresponding water levels in the nearby creek. Changes in the river level will likely result in rapid corresponding changes in the nearby water table. Localized clay or silt beds, and irregular bedrock contours may create some perched water conditions, but the impact of these features is minor during normal water levels. During periods of heavy precipitation or snow-melt, the gradients of inflow to the river will increase and the effects of some subsurface features could become pronounced. Piezometric data on these effects during high water is not available.

#### ENGINEERING PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS

- 41. Engineering properties for in situ overburden were developed for the on-site granular soils, backfill soils and bedrock. A list of soil parameters for structural design are attached with this appendix.
- 42. Backfill placed behind retaining walls will be compacted in place. However, the compactive effort allowed on fill placed behind walls during construction will be restricted to specific construction equipment to prevent damage to the walls. In addition, as fill is placed behind the wall, lateral deflections of the wall will tend to relieve stresses within the soil mass, thereby effectively decreasing the relative density of the soil. For these reasons, the relative density of backfill placed behind walls is assumed to be loose to medium dense.

# TOPSOIL AND FILL SOILS

43. Topsoil exists along the southern portion of the project alignment and existing fill soils and some buried topsoil exist along the northern portion of the project. Proposed structures will be founded at elevations below these soils. Structural backfill will not include organics, debris or cohesive soils. Existing fill soils should only impact the project to the extent of subgrade support for pedestrian trails and effort of excavation.

# GRANULAR SOILS

44. Relative densities were estimated for the granular soils based on the standard penetration test (SPT). The correlation proposed by Gibbs and Holtz as presented in NAVFAC 7.1-87 expresses SPT as a function of vertical

- effective stress ( $\mathcal{V}_v$ ') and relative density ( $D_r$ ). For 143 SPT values obtained from the borings, a mean relative density was determined as 65% with a standard deviation of 16%. This analysis is attached with this Appendix.
- 45. Shear strength parameters for the granular soils were based on correlations with relative density and from direct shear tests performed for granular soils on stage 2A. The cohesion is assumed to be zero, and an internal friction angle of 33 degrees is considered appropriate.
- 46. Friction angle  $(\phi)$  is related to soil type and relative density (e) in NAVFAC 7.1-149. This correlation yields a value of  $\phi$ =33 degrees for a SM soil and the following properties:

dry unit weight	<b>%</b> =99 pcf,
void ratio	e=0.69,
relative density	D <sub>r</sub> =60%,
specific gravity of the solids	$G_{\bullet}=2.68.$

47. The results of 60 direct shear tests performed on soil samples obtained during subsurface investigations on the Rochester Stage 2A project are summarized in Table C-1. The ultimate angle of internal friction increases for the granular soils when compacted. The friction angle for compacted fill soils was conservatively assumed to be the same as for the insitu soils. The soils indicated in Table C-1 as "dense" had a relative density of approximately 100 percent.

TABLE C-1				
USCS	INTERNA	L FRIC	TION ANGLE	
SOIL	(	DEGREE	S)	STATE
TYPE	MIN.	MAX.	AVE.	
SP	27	37	33	LOOSE
SP	31	36	34	DENSE
SP-SM	32	35	34	LOOSE
SP-SM	31	37	35	DENSE
SM	30	43	34	LOOSE
SM	30	37	35	DENSE
SC	27	37	33	LOOSE
SC	34	40	37	DENSE

- 48. Borings were located on both left and right banks of the existing channel. The predominant soils along the channel consist of fine pervious sands. The native sands have some evidence of layering, suggesting the permeability in the horizontal direction may be slightly greater than the vertical direction. However, this layering was not pronounced as observed in samples obtained from the borings.
- 49. Results of direct shear tests performed on similar soil on the stage 2A reach indicated the internal friction angle to have an average value of 33 degrees for loose SP and SC soils and an average value of 34 degrees for loose SM and SP-SM soils. Low and high values were 27 degrees and 43 degrees respectively. Based on the relatively close location of the two projects and

the similarity of the soils identified based on classification, we have assumed a similar value for Stage 4.

50. The value of the interface friction angle ( $\delta$ ) between concrete and alluvium was selected using NAVFAC 7.2-63 as 26 degrees.

#### SEMI-PERVIOUS AND PERVIOUS FILL

- 51. Backfill to be placed behind retaining walls will consist of pervious and semi-pervious fill. The percentage of fines (silt and clay) in the semi-pervious fill will be 10 percent maximum. In general, most of the SP and SP-SM soils indicated on the boring logs will meet this criteria. The (SM), (SC), (ML), (CL), and (GM) soils indicated on the boring logs generally do not meet this criteria. Based on the stratification in the boring logs, it is anticipated the contractor will be able to utilize excavated (SP) and (SP-SM) soils with moderately little effort to provide a source for the semi-pervious fill.
- 52. Pervious fill will be placed immediately behind retaining walls to reduce the build-up of hydrostatic pressures behind the wall and to minimize frost potential. The pervious fill will be limited to a maximum 5% passing the #200 sieve. This should ensure a fill that is free draining such that no excess hydrostatic pressures will be developed and the height of capillary rise is minimal. Pervious fill is considered to have the same strength parameters as semi-pervious fill.

#### BEDROCK AND DRAINAGE FILL

# Index and Strength Properties

- 53. The index and strength properties of bedrock encountered in borings on Stage 4 were selected on the basis of field identification and correlation with other stages of the Rochester flood control project.
- 54. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) for stage 4 generally varied between 30 to 60 percent for 10 foot averages with a weighted average of 48%. For Stage 2A, the values of RQD generally varied between 20 and 70 percent with an average value of 42 percent. Test values of the unconfined compressive strengths of rock core from Stage 2A were between 2,080 and 15,860 psi (pounds per square inch). The shear strength of the rock mass was estimated on the basis of correlations between the unconfined compressive strength of the intact rock core specimens and values of RQD recorded for the rock core. The values of rock properties selected for use in design are as follows:

Rock mass shear strength, c = 50 psi (7200 psf) Rock mass angle of internal friction = 0 degrees Saturated unit weight = 160 pcf

55. In areas where walls will be founded on bedrock, drainage fill will be placed above the bedrock as needed for dewatering. This creates potential shear planes within the drainage fill, at the bedrock/fill interface and at the interface with the cast in place concrete footings. The drainage fill

will be poorly graded gravel with a 3/4 inch max size placed in thicknesses ranging from 6 to 12 inches.

- No shear strength testing has been performed on this type of material. However, a friction angle of more than 35 degrees is expected. Due to the coarse nature of this material, concrete cast on its surface is expected to partially fill its surface voids and adhere/bond with the upper aggregates so that this interface will nearly realize the full mobilized friction angle of the fill. The angle of friction between concrete and drainage fill selected for use in design is 33 degrees. As demonstrated during construction of Stage 1B-3, the rock surface excavated for wall foundations is rough and would realize a friction angle greater than that of the rock joints. The friction angles of all rock joints tested were greater than 33 degrees. strength of the contact of the drainage fill with the roughened bedrock surface was based on engineering judgement and selected to yield a friction angle of 33 degrees. This is a conservative assumption since the rock surfaces after blasting and excavation will be rough and any concrete placed directly on the rock would also mobilize the cohesion in the rock and/or adhesion of concrete to rock.
- 57. Pedestrian bridge piers and abutments will be founded on drainage fill over sound, unweathered bedrock.

# Slope Forming Characteristics

58. The bedrock can be excavated to almost any slope. Slopes formed by ripping will be rough with a probable variation of at least approximately one foot from a neat line. Sculpturing the rock to close tolerances will require special treatment such as line drilling or lightly loaded smooth blasting. Smooth blasting with closely spaced, small diameter holes is preferred over line drilling because of the better control of overbreak at the tops of the holes. Ripping with a dozer may also be a preferable method for achieving tolerances for the slope after blasting to approximate grade.

# Durability

- 59. Homogeneous slabs of the limestone and dolomite compromising the bulk of the rock are very resistant to physical and chemical weathering. However, the inter-bedded seams and layers of uncemented to poorly cemented materials, sandstones, and shales are very susceptible to weathering. Bedrock exposed along the existing channel shows some recession of softer seams. The sandstone and shaly beds are responsible for the majority of this. The macrostructure of the rock is then moderately susceptible to weathering by freezethaw action, slaking, and other processes of erosion. The degree of poorly cemented materials in the rock macro-structure (and thus the weathering susceptibility) varies irregularly through the project.
- 60. Exposed rock should be considered susceptible to erosion. Areas where rock could be exposed include the stream bed and banks of the channel (although at this time, only exposed rock on the stream bed is anticipated). These areas should be dimensioned with some tolerance to allow for some deterioration without sacrificing functional value. (Where minor erosion of the stream bed to form meandering channels during low flow is acceptable, this is not important.) Where permanent retention of slopes steeper that 3H on 1V

is critical, the slopes should be protected if an eventual loss of up to two feet of slope cannot be tolerated.

# Foundation Quality

61. The unweathered limestone, dolomite and sandstone rocks provide a good foundation for structures planned for the project. Shale or siltstone beds, poorly cemented sandstone, and oolitic limestone that has been altered and replaced with siliceous material is poor quality rock for bedrock foundation designs due primarily to its susceptibility for deterioration. Design criteria for this project has included consideration of erosion potential of the rock.

## RIPRAP AND BEDDING

- 62. Selection of riprap types was based on the hydraulic design requirements described in appendix A. Riprap gradations and required minimum thicknesses were selected from ETL 1110-2-120, enclosures 1 and 3.
- 63. The riprap gradations match the gradations that already have been used on other segments of the project. The riprap thickness varies between 12 inches of Type A riprap and 54 inches of Type G riprap. The minimum exposed riprap layer thickness used on the slopes was 18 inches of Type B riprap. This thickness and the corresponding size (from ETL 1110-2-120, enclosure 1) was used because the smaller riprap sizes are considered more susceptible to vandalism, especially in urban areas. Type A riprap was used in the stream bed where the rock will normally be below water and on the slopes where a topsoil cover will be included. Riprap gradations are given in Table C-7.
- 64. Bedding gradations were designed in accordance with the criteria set forth in EM 1110-2-1913, appendix E. Bedding gradation types 1 and 2 have been used on previous stages. Bedding type 4 has been added since a significant portion of type A riprap will be used, a gradation finer than bedding type 1 will have better filter characteristics for the fine sand and silt prevalent on Bear Creek, and we anticipate the type 4 gradation may be placed in 6 inch layers with satisfactory performance (instead of the 9 inches for bedding type 1). Bedding gradAtions are given in Table C-9.

# DESIGN ANALYSIS

#### UPSTREAM DROP STRUCTURE SEEPAGE

# Construction Features

65. The upstream drop structure will be founded on the native alluvial sands. The base of the structure will be about 30 feet above the bedrock elevation. To control water seepage, the structure will include an upstream steel sheetpile cutoff wall. A concrete cutoff wall will be included at the sides and sill wall to reduce the possibility for concentrations of gradient that could cause downstream boils or piping beneath the structure and to confine the native soils beneath the slab. The construction of the concrete cutoff will require dewatering to El. 985 feet. The steel sheetpile will be extended to El. 980.

#### Method of Analysis

66. The upstream sheetpile cutoff wall was sized using Lanes Creep Ratio. A value for Lanes Creep Ratio of  $C_{\rm w}=7$  was used, which is appropriate for fine sand. The seepage quantity was determined be method of Fragments (Ref. Harr, M. E.). Piping potential was analyzed by consideration of critical gradient (Ref. Harr). An average gradient was assumed based on the shape factor determined by the method of fragments. The factor of safety for uplift was calculated in accordance with ETL 1110-2-307. Typical calculations are attached.

# <u>Parameters</u>

67. The permeability of the alluvial sands was estimated based on correlation with the D<sub>10</sub> grain size. The D<sub>10</sub> grain size was determined for 14 samples obtained from 5 borings near the upstream drop structure. Based on a conservative value of the D<sub>10</sub> grain size of 0.23 mm, correlations with field pumping tests on the lower Mississippi River Valley reported in TM 3-424 indicates an upperbound estimate of 0.3 fpm (0.15 cm/sec) for the horizontal permeability of the alluvial sands.

#### Design Conditions

68. Three cases were considered for the uplift calculation: A) normal operation - maximum head of about 4.6 feet (at the 5 year event), B) unusual operation - consider maximum head with stop logs in drop wall to form upper pool, and C) extreme maintenance/construction - same as case B with slab dewatered.

#### Summary

69. The analysis results for uplift are summarized in Table C-2:

Table C-2
Factor of Safety for Uplift

	ractor or barety	TOT OPILIC
<u>Case</u>	calculated FS	Required FS
Α	1.57	1.5
В	1.60	1.3
С	1.29	1.1

70. The seepage beneath the structure is estimated to be less than 0.59 cfm/lf (4.4 gpm/lf). The gradients are rather low. Piping factor of safety was determined to be on the order of 12. A factor of safety of 6 to 7 is recommended for fine sand (Ref. Harr).

# DOWNSTREAM DROP STRUCTURE SEEPAGE

## Construction Features

71. The downstream drop structure will be founded on rock. To control water seepage during construction and to provide a permanent seepage/uplift relief system, a granular blanket will be placed between the rock and slab. The drop, side and sill walls will be constructed over a concrete cutoff. The concrete cutoffs will be keyed into the rock. Features as shown on the plans include: PVC drain tile in the granular blanket and weep holes in the drop wall to drain seepage, doweled joints at the cutoff wall/slab interface, formed cutoff below sill wall with base intact with rock, and cutoffs below

side walls and drop wall cast intact with rock. It is anticipated the cutoffs can be trenched into the rock by some excavation method to avoid a granular backfill against the cutoffs. Since the rock may brake irregularly depending on the excavation method, it is realized the cutoff may vary in size and the as-built lines may be irregular. The trench surface may require careful preparation to remove voids and overhanging blocks so voids are not created during placement of concrete. The contractor, by choice, constructed the drop structure on stage 2B without forming the cutoff walls, but controlling the excavation similar to that proposed.

#### Method of Analysis

72. Uplift pressures on the drop structure slab were determined by the line of creep method. The three dimensional effect was accounted for by equating in-flow and out-flow. Calculations are attached with the Appendix. The factor of safety for uplift was calculated in accordance with ETL 1110-2-307.

# <u>Parameters</u>

73. The permeability of the drainage fill was approximated by Hazen's equation as 20 fpm (10 cm/sec). The permeability of the rock was not determined by testing, and is estimated to be on the order of  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-5}$  cm/sec based on published typical values for sandstone. An upper limit for the sandstone was approximated as 0.2 fpm ( $10^{-1}$  cm/sec) by application of Hazen's equation (considering the rock to contain porous and uncemmented layers).

# Design Conditions

74. A factor of safety for uplift was checked for 3 cases: 1) maintenance dewatering when the water surfaces are flush with the top of dropwall and sill wall, 2) normal operations has a maximum head of about 5.2 feet (for the 100 year event), and 2A) 100 year event with drains 50% effective.

#### Summary

75. The analysis results are summarized in Table C-3:

# Table C-3 Factor of Safety for Uplift Case Calculated FS Required FS 1 1.26 1.1

2 > 1.8 ° 1.5 2A 1.98 1.5

'slab only, without weight of walls

76. The seepage quantity is indeterminant since the flow path is not well defined. It is assumed the majority of the seepage will occur through discrete fractures in the rock. Piping of rock is not considered and piping of the granular blanket is controlled by filtered drain tile.

# Construction Features

- 77. The tieback levee will extend about 2850 feet on the left bank with about 250 feet of overflow section and about 900 feet on the right bank with about 550 feet of overflow section. The left bank levee will have a ditch running along the landside toe from approximate stations 3+00 to 24+00 for interior drainage. The ditch and levee will be separated by a berm to keep the alignment straight since the bottom width of the levee will vary depending on the native topography.
- 78. The soil conditions near the levee vary somewhat from the left and right banks. The left bank levee borings (81-38, 89-249, 89-250, 89-253, 89-254, 89-255, 89-257, 89-258, and 89-276) generally encountered a minimal topsoil cover. Two borings encountered no top stratum, 3 borings encountered a zone of silty sand about 6 inches to 2 feet thick, and 2 borings encountered a layer of clay topsoil about 1 foot in thickness. This layer of surficial low permeability material on the left bank levee is intermittent and relatively thin. It would not be practical to protect this cover soil, so it is considered sacrificial. If uplift were to occur, the soil would crack and permeate water and/or saturate and become muddy. Any damage to landscape would likely be minor. Therefore, the soil stratum is considered to be uniform sand without a surficial zone susceptible to uplift for the analysis.
- 79. The right bank levee borings (89-275 and 81-40) encountered about 2 feet of black topsoil, ranging from organic sandy silt to organic silty clay. This material may be susceptible to boils/uplift. Visual observations of the steep stream bank that shows signs of recent erosion identified a gradual transition of black topsoil to underlying brown silty sand. In some areas, there are shallow lifts of silty fine sand fill placed over the topsoil layer. There is also a bituminous parking lot at station 5+00 to 6+00, about 70 feet downstream of the toe.
- 80. Levee slopes will be constructed as 3H:1V on the upstream side and 5H:1V on the downstream side. This is considered a standard design and was not analyzed since there are no unusual conditions identified that would warrant further analysis.

## Method of Analysis

81. The left bank levee was evaluated for seepage and uplift by: 1) analytical solutions, 2) flow net and 3) finite element method (FEM) using code SEEPS from Virginia Poly Technical Institute. The analyses assumed a value for the permeability of the alluvial sands of  $k_h = k_v = 0.1$  fpm (0.05 cm/sec) based on correlations with the  $D_{10}$  grain size. Calculations are attached.

# Design Conditions

82. The levees were evaluated for seepage and piping based on assuming there is not tailwater and the levee is at the point of overtopping so as to produce the maximum differential head possible. (The downstream soil is assumed to be saturated to the surface.) However, this is not likely to occur

during a flood event. The calculations include a figure showing "water surface profile elevations" that shows the differential head on the levee that is predicted by hydraulic models for the variable river stages.

#### Summary

- 83. The analysis results for seepage indicate a shape factor of \$=0.4 is a conservative estimate for estimating total seepage for the left bank levee. Total seepage for the left bank (to station 29+00) is estimated to be about 3.5 cfs for the 100 year flood and 8.1 cfs for overtopping without tailwater. Gradients at the toe are estimated to be less than i=0.3 as recommended for design of seepage berms in EM 1110-2-1901.
- 84. For the right bank levee, seepage is not critical and is estimated to be on the order of that per unit length as for the left bank levee. Uplift of the topsoil layer and bituminous parking lot are critical. For a simplified section at station 3+00, gradient at the toe is estimated to be about i=0.79 with a head at the toe of 1.58 feet above the ground surface. However, this should be reduced by stripping the topsoil (approximately 2 feet) beneath the levee and downstream stilling basin (most of the right bank levee is overflow section). Along most of the right bank levee, construction will involve excavating to obtain grades for constructing the levee so that the stripping does not compromise extra work.

## RETAINING WALLS AND DROP STRUCTURES

- 85. Wing walls will extend from the bridge abutments at 4th Street, 6th Street and U. S. Highway 14. The bridge abutment wing walls and the side walls for the drop structures will consist of reinforced concrete cantilevered retaining walls. Reinforced concrete retaining walls will also be constructed at the pedestrian bridge abutments and some of the storm sewer outlets.
- 86. The retaining wall footings at 6th Street and the downstream drop structure will be founded on rock with a layer of coarse drainage aggregate below the concrete for dewatering during construction. Retaining wall footings at 4th Street, U. S. Highway 14 and the upstream drop structure will be founded primarily on native medium dense sands. Possible exceptions noted in the borings include: 1) a layer of buried topsoil and some loose sands at 4th Street that could extend below the wall where the footing steps up, and 2) a layer of clay overlying weathered rock at U. S. Highway 14.
- 87. Calculations for bearing capacity, lateral wall pressures, and uplift pressures from seepage were completed by the structures department based on soil parameters attached (4 November 1991 memo).

#### Settlement

88. The downstream drop structure and many of the retaining wall foundations will be founded on drainage fill placed on sound, unweathered bedrock and therefore settlements are expected to be negligible. On the upstream end of the reach, the walls and upstream drop structure will be founded on the medium dense alluvial sands. Settlement of structures founded on the granular soils is not expected to be significant for footings designed with a maximum net bearing capacity of 3000 psf. The subgrade will be

compacted prior to constructing the walls which will reduce the potential for loose zones in the foundation subgrade and therefore reduce settlement that may occur within the sand deposit. A significant portion of the settlement will occur during construction. Wall rotations are expected to be on the order of 0.0005 to 0.002 radians to mobilize the active strength of the wall backfill. This corresponds to a movement of the top of the wall of about 0.1 to 1/4 inch for a 10 foot wall height. Therefore, no distress associated with long-term settlement is expected.

#### Frost Considerations

- 89. Design for frost conditions becomes important when attempting to utilize as much on-site excavation material as possible within the construction project. Conditions are such that frost and freezing can be a significant problem since sustained freezing temperatures, a close source of water and moderately frost susceptible soils are all prevalent in the Rochester area. On Stage 2A, alternative wall backfill and insulation schemes were considered as potential measures to eliminate the concerns of ice lens formation on the back face of the retaining wall stems. For Stage 2A, an alternative design method was adopted which consisted of placing pervious material to an elevation of 4 feet above the 2 year water surface elevation in the channel to provide a capillary cutoff for the upper portion of the wall backfill.
- 90. On Stage 4, the preliminary design consists of placing pervious sand to a nominal thickness of 3 feet adjacent to the wall from the top of footing to 2 feet below finished grade, with a zone of coarse drainage aggregate behind the wall stem, perforated drain pipe and weep holes. This should provide a chimney drain to reduce moisture within the typical zone of frost penetration behind the wall. Backfilling with pervious material is a proven method for reducing frost problems behind retaining walls. It is effective since it provides a soil with low susceptibility for ice lense formation, is not subject to significant capillary action and provides drainage above the water level. Rigid walls (with restrained movement such as the pedestrian paths at the bridge underpasses) that will be founded at or below the normal water level should include an extruded polystyrene foam board insulation near the normal water level.

# CHANNEL BANK SLOPE STABILITY

# Methods of Analysis

- 91. UTexas2 was used to determine the effect of a delayed drop of the phreatic surface with the river stage. This incorporated the method of slices using Spencer's method with circular surfaces. The phreatic surface was approximated as a linear surface extending from the toe to different levels in the bank. The factor of safety was determined for different water levels.
- 92. Since the slope stability varies with the phreatic surface level, an attempt was made to correlate the water level lag with the soil conditions in the banks. With reference to EM 1110-2-1902, Appendix III, the water lag was approximated by Schnitter and Zeller's method for estimating the lowering of the seepage line in embankments with a pervious upstream zone and an impervious core. Schnitter and Zeller's method approximates the water lag as

a function of the drawdown rate, the soil permeability and the soil porosity. For high lag differences immediately after fall of the river stage, seepage conditions would likely be approximated by Schnitter and Zeller's method. It is recognized that for low lag differences after a long time, the correlation is poor since the field conditions at Bear Creek are an infinite pervious bank with a minor amount of continuous seepage, and Schnitter and Zeller's method assumes a finite pervious zone.

# Design Conditions and Soil Parameters

- 93. A cross section was assumed for the stability analysis which is typical for channel banks from Sta. 10+00 to 33+00. This cross section is 2.5H:1V in the lower portion and 3H:1V in the upper portion. The channel side slopes will be cut into sand deposits consisting of native sand and existing fill, and will also be formed by placement of random fill. Soil parameters for the existing sand deposits are discussed in paragraphs 42 51, and include moist unit weight of  $\gamma_{\rm m}=115$ , friction angle of  $\gamma_{\rm m}=33$ °, saturated unit weight of  $\gamma_{\rm sat}=125$  pcf and void ratio of e=0.69.
- 94. Points from the hydrograph for Bear Creek were correlated with the rating curve from the HEC-2 hydraulics model to determine the river stage at different times after the peak flood conditions for the design event. The drawdown velocity is obtained by differentiating the river stage with respect to time.

#### Stability Results

- 95. Based on the predominant soils with a permeability in the range of 0.10 fps (0.05 cm/sec), the anticipated lag from the Schnitter and Zeller method is on the order of 1.5 feet. This is not considered to be an accurate estimate, but implies the water level due to drawdown would rapidly approach steady state conditions, which we would estimate to be a maximum in the range of 3 to 4 feet. For lags in this range, the UTexas2 analysis implies the critical failure condition would be shallow sliding unaffected by the phreatic surface. The factor of safety for shallow sliding, determined from infinite slope analysis or UTexas2, is 1.62.
- 96. The required factor of safety for partial pool with steady seepage is 1.5. This is conservative since semi-rapid drawdown is an infrequent event, but is adopted since water levels in the banks during the design event have not been measured. From the UTexas2 analysis, this corresponds to a water lag of about 9 feet, and from Schnitter and Zeller's method, corresponds to a permeability of about 0.004 fpm (0.002 cm/sec). From correlations with Hazen's equation, this corresponds to a  $D_{10}$  grain size of about 0.04mm. This implies that only the (SM) silty sands would be subject to a factor of safety less than 1.5 during the design event.
- 97. The (SM) soils (subject to a factor of safety less than 1.5 during the design event) would have a minimum factor of safety determined by considering rapid drawdown. The UTexas2 model determined a factor of safety on the order of 1.0 for rapid drawdown. EM 1902 recommends a factor of safety for rapid drawdown in a reservoir of 1.0 based on the assumption that this would be an unlikely event. For Bear Creek, the safety factor of 1.0 is considered applicable since the flood event is somewhat rare and the presence of a

granular soil existing in significant quantities and prone to complete saturation during a flood event is also unlikely.

# Comparison with other Criteria

98. On the Rochester Stage 3 project, somewhat similar channel slope conditions exist. For stage 3, an intermediate river stage analysis was assumed where a constant lag of 4 feet was assumed and the water level in the stream was varied. This determined a factor of safety of 1.3 for a 2H:1V slope and  $\phi=33$  degrees. On Stage 2B, a similar analysis determined a minimum factor of safety of 1.7 for a 3H:1V slope with a lag of 3 feet and friction angle,  $\phi=31$  degrees. Also, the existing river banks are commonly sloped at 2H:1V along portions of Bear Creek, Cascade Creek and the Zumbro River without distress due to slope instability. Most of the existing bridges along these rivers were built with 2H:1V slopes near the underpasses.

#### PEDESTRIAN PATHS

The pavement section for pedestrian paths will consist of 2 inches bituminous wear course (MnDOT 2331, type 41) and 6 inches of aggregate base course (MnDOT 3138, class 5). This pavement section was used on previous stages of the Rochester project. The surficial topsoil and any soft cohesive soils or debris will be stripped where observed in the upper 24 inches of the subgrade, and the subgrade will be surface compacted with a smooth drum roller prior to placement of aggregate base. This section has a granular equivalency of 10.5 inches (where the unit granular equivalencies are 2.25 for MnDOT 2331, type 41 and 1.0 for class 5 aggregate). This exceeds the total granular equivalent of 6 inches for a 7 ton pavement design for granular subgrades (minimum 4 feet depth sand with a Hveem stabilometer value of R=70) as given in the MnDOT Road Design Manual (dated 1/31/82), fig. 7-5.03A. predominant alluvial sands in the area have an estimated Hveem stabilometer value in the range R=40 to 70. The MnDOT 7 ton pavement is applicable to light residential traffic.

# RIPRAP BEDDING

100. Riprap bedding gradations have been established based on existing bedding gradations produced at the local quarries for previous stages of the Rochester flood control Project and based on filter requirements at the riprap/bedding interface and the soil/bedding interface as given in EM 1110-2-1913, Appendix E. Riprap and bedding to be used on the Bear Creek project are given in Tables C-7, C-8 and C-9. Gradation curves showing requirements for stability of the bedding under riprap types F, G and H are shown in Plates C-8 through C-14.

## Piping Potential

101. Gradations for bedding types 1 and 2 generally meet filter criteria for limiting migration of fines from the existing base soils. There are however some base soils that would migrate through the type 1 and 2 beddings. For the type 4 bedding, the filter size is significantly less. The granular soils on the downstream portions of the completed stages have been predominantly medium grained sands. Some of the soils in the Bear Creek area are fine to medium sands. After analysis of the violations of the stability criteria, we

conclude susceptible soils are not located in areas where groundwater hydraulics would induce piping.

- 102. Based on inspection of the gradation curves (figures 3 6), it is our conclusion that the majority of the sands are stable under the type 1 and 2 beddings. The fine grained sands not meeting the stability criteria for the  $d_{85}$  grain size of the base soil are approximately identified as material having greater than 80% passing the No. 40 sieve. These particle size analyses have been considered individually.
- 103. Areas for the downstream portion are listed in Table C-4 for sieve analysis tests where material passing the no. 40 sieve  $(P_{40})$  was greater than 80%.

TABLE C-4 - MATERIALS WITH P40 > 80%

	SOIL	PASSING #40 SIEVE	DEPTH BELOW GROUND SURFACE	DEPTH ABOVE CHANNEL INVERT
BORING	TYPE	[8]	[FEET]	[FEET]
81-33	SP-SM	98	4.1	7
89-244	SM	81	9.3	6
89-245	SM	88	5.9	7
89-251	SM-SP	94	4.2	11
89-260	SM	98	9.9	N/A
89-266	SC	81	5.7	10
89-267	SM-SP	81	6.6	10

- 104. In general (in the downstream area and other portions), the soils with  $P_{40}>80$ % were typically fill soils near the surface, or native soils directly below the surficial topsoil. Cross sections of the channel are shown in plates C-15 through C-18 for the above borings. These are addressed as follows:
  - (1) Boring 89-260 (sample at 9.9 feet) was sampled in fill soils in the highway embankment leading to the bridge abutment. These soils will be behind the wing walls and concrete abutment.
  - (2) At boring 89-244, the right bank area downstream of the 4th Street bridge will include interlocking slope protection with an appropriate filter for the soils in this area.
  - (3) Borings 89-251, 89-266 and 89-267 identified stratum with fine grained granular soils limited to elevations 10 to 11 feet above the channel invert. This is at the approximate 100 year flood level. Thus, seepage of water through these soils would rarely occur.
  - (4) Fine grained stratums encountered in borings 89-245 and 81-33 occur about 7 feet above the channel invert, or about at the 10 year flood level. The areas occur near localized high rock areas. The top of rock slopes downward away from the channel and the rock is overlain by typically pervious (SP) sands. It is anticipated that gradients would seldom flow from the overburden in the banks of the river at this location.

#### STREAM BED EROSION

105. It is not considered economical or aesthetically pleasing to armor the channel in areas where the erosion potential is very low (with a rock surface) or rather low and limited by underlying barrier at shallow depth (with a rock/silt or rock slab surface directly overlying rock). It is the intent of the design to utilize these features where possible. However, some erosion potential exists.

#### Rock

- 106. The unlined channel subgrade will consist of sedimentary rock ranging in quality from hard, cemented dolomite to soft, poorly cemented sandstones. Some of the rock is friable and susceptible to slaking and freeze thaw action. The existing channel has eroded the softer rocks that have become exposed and has in some areas formed a hard crust over marginal rocks. Natural erosion of the existing rock stream bed has slowed to an equilibrium rate that is very minimal. For the depths of excavation on this project, there is not a pronounced tendency for the rocks to become harder or less weathered with depth. Re-establishing the channel invert will expose areas of soft/weathered rock that will be more susceptible to erosion than the existing stream bed.
- 107. Erosion of the weak sandstones will be limited by stratifications of cemented sandstones, limestone and dolomite. Anticipated consequences of the erosion will be some minor sedimentation and undulations in the channel invert. The sediment from this source is not likely to be significant in relation to sediment from upstream sources. Undulations in the channel invert is a more valid concern where it may occur adjacent to retaining walls, drop structures or bridge piers.

# 6th Street Bridge

- 108. The 6th Street bridge (Sta. 23+30) is founded on spread footings cast on rock with bearing pressure of 2.16 to 2.25 tsf. The footings are embedded a minimum of 12 inches into the rock. The existing bridge was designed with about 2 feet of cover over the top of footing. Conditions in April 1992 include about 3 to 6 feet of cover over the top of footing due to sedimentation. As-built plans identify pier footing elevations of 980.0 at the bottom and 982.0 at the top. The proposed channel invert is about middepth of the footing, varying from 980.8 at the downstream end to 981.1 at the upstream end of the bridge.
- 109. Scour prevention for the footings will be necessary unless the surficial rock around the footings is erosion resistant. Borings extended for stage 4 near 6th Street did not include rock cores. The City also extended 6 borings (identified on the as-builts) to top of rock during construction of the bridge in 1962. Proposed improvements will include a lined channel upstream that will reduce sedimentation, channel velocities near the bridge in the range of 9.7 to 10.0 fps for the design event, and a partially exposed footing. As such, we recommend scour protection for the two bridge piers unless rock cores are extended that identify a competent limestone or dolomite rock in this area. Scour protection would probably consist of a concrete slab.

#### Silt and Rock

- 110. There are also areas of the unlined channel where the subgrade will consist of a stratum of broken rock and silt. We do not consider this stratum to consist of rock. It may be more characteristic of soil or rock, varying with depth and location. The structure of this material may range from cobble to boulder sized, nested slabs of rock with silt filled joints and cavities to coarse gravel sized crushed rock with silt filled pores.
- 111. The latter material is gap graded and is internally unstable (for susceptibility to piping). Loss of the fine fraction of soil will occur if a gradient promotes seepage through it. Turbulence in the water may also wash the fines out from the upper portion of the rock. The subsurface exploration did not define a particle size distribution for coarse gravel and cobble sized material. However, other reaches of the Rochester project under construction have encountered similar deposits. Based on our anticipation of the material, an armored bed layer should form to limit erosion. The formation of the armored bed is promoted by the underlying rock.
- 112. The denser material consisting of nested rock slabs will be susceptible to washing of fines from the joints and cavities. Some of the surface rocks will become loosened during excavation and will be more susceptible to erosion than the undisturbed rock. The anticipated shape of the rocks is flat and elongated. Some of the smaller slabs will erode in higher water velocities during periods of flooding. This will eventually result in some variations from the channel invert tolerances established during construction. A channel bed that is constructed flat and uniform may be expected to develop some rough surfaces, similar to the natural channel.

# SCOUR PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES

113. Alternative scour protection systems employed in the Bear Creek project include: 1) turf, 2) turf placed over riprap, 3) interlocking slope protection, and 4) allowing limited scour of the low flow channel. Reinforced turf (with erosion control geosynthetics) is an additional alternative that was considered but not incorporated. Reinforced turf will also be discussed due to it's potential to be easily incorporated into the project if needed. Turf refers to specific species of grass that tend to form a dense, intertwined root mat. Interlocking slope protection refers to concrete blocks or fired clay bricks that form a pavement. Interlocking slope protection is referred to by some references as "articulating block systems."

#### COST ESTIMATES FOR BEAR CREEK

114. A chart showing cost estimates vs. approximate flow velocities for general categories of erosion control systems is attached. Cost estimates are for installed prices that include cost of excavating to the required excavation depth to install the liner, and any necessary provisions such as geotextiles, bedding for filter criteria and labor. Costs shown in the figure are December 1991 estimates for the Rochester area, and should not be used as the basis for cost estimates on any other projects.

115. Turf and reinforced turf are the cheapest form of scour protection, but are not effective for higher velocities. Interlocking slope protection is a high cost alternative which is effective for high velocities, similiar to riprap. On Bear Creek, a combination of low cost alternatives combined with interlocking slope protection has been incorporated to enhance recreational facilities and to provide a more natural appearance at the same approximate base cost as the full riprap lined channel proposed in the GDM.

#### Maintenance

- 116. Maintenance for riprap slope protection routinely consists of spraying herbicides to keep brush and weeds down. Another maintenance item has included replacement in areas where people have thrown the rocks in the water. For this reason, 18-inch riprap has been used in public areas, such as parks, fishing areas, and areas in the city.
- 117. The most significant maintenance problem (high costs at unexpected times) would likely be sod placed over riprap which is expected to fail in a design (170 year flood) event. This would require topsoil and sod replacement and possible dredging of siltation downstream following a flood.
- 118. For turf systems (including grass over riprap, interlocking slope protection and turf reinforcement), the areas could either be maintained with mowed grass or left as tall grass. These systems could be maintained similar to a highway right of way or park areas.
- 119. Non-reinforced turf, due to its low cost, could either be designed to be stable for the design event or could be designed to fail at periodic intervals and be replaced. If the system were designed to meet less than the design flood, the maintenance factor could become the most significant cost concern.
- 120. Vandalism is a concern in the urban areas based on downstream stages. For interlocking slope protection, the blocks are very difficult to pry loose once vegetation has been established. Removal of the blocks would require tools to excavate the sod and topsoil. Cable tied systems and attached geotextiles would also prevent the blocks from being removed. Cables and geotextiles are also less a target for vandalism if the turf is maintained since the components will be less visible. Turf reinforcement systems likewise should not be visible.
- 121. Another concern is potential damage to downstream structures from loose mats of geosynthetics (for turf reinforcement and riprap surface treatment). If these products did fail extensively, the mats could become entangled upon bridges and dams, causing or contributing to debris jams.

# DESIGN METHODOLOGY

# Permissible Velocities

122. Design methodology for alternative scour protection systems is not well developed. The design of riprap has been studied extensively and the evaluation is specific as a function of water velocity, channel side slopes and turbulence. The sizing of the riprap is commonly a function of the shear

stress on the bed, since the shear stress can be evaluated based on the hydraulics independent of the lining system. For most alternative revetment systems, the sizing of blocks or mats is based on empirical charts derived from scale model studies. In most cases, the critical shear stress is not given as the design procedure and sometimes the design criteria is based on incomplete models that are a function of discharge quantities, craftsmanship, potential for damage, erosion potential of underlying soil, quality of cover soil & void filler, maintenance commitments, duration of the flood, and variations in the vegetation quality (winter dormancy, drought conditions, etc.) The interlocking slope protection is designed at or near the critical failure condition observed in model studies, with the assumption that the field installation will include filled voids that were not filled in the model tests. Tests have shown that the articulating blocks can withstand about double the velocity if the voids are filled (ref. p.185, Simons, Li & Assoc.).

- 123. In assessing the permissible velocity of a turf lining, a relationship was derived based on methods found in the U. S. Department of Agriculture manual, "Stability Design of Grass Lined Open Channels." This relation is shown graphically in plate C-19, which is plotted using criteria contained in EM 1110-2-1601, plate 28. The permissible velocities are plotted as a function of the D<sub>75</sub> grain size for non-cohesive soils. The criteria is in agreement with other references. Plate 28 of EM 1110-2-1601 identifies permissible velocities for typical sands at Bear Creek to be in the range of 2 fps. Fine sand to coarse silt is the most erodible soil type. NAVFAC DM 7.1-300 lists permissible velocity of 1.5 fps for bare channels in sand and 2 to 4 fps with vegetation. For non-reinforced turf placed on these soils, a permissible velocity of about 4 fps is indicated for a cover factor of about 0.75. This cover factor is applicable to mixed grasses. Higher permissible velocities could be obtained by using reinforcement, lean cohesive topsoil, higher maintenance of the grass species, or possibly by blending gravel in the topsoil.
- 124. A preliminary assessment (of allowable vegetal stresses and feasible expectations of the dimensionless cover factor (C<sub>i</sub>) based on available grass species that can be established in the project and maintenance considerations) was made based on methods in the USDA manual. Definition of the cover factor and typical values for some species of vegetation are included in the USDA manual. A relationship is given in the CIRIA report regarding the effect of reinforcement incorporated in turf and flow duration on permissible velocities.

#### Uplift Potential

125. For somewhat homogeneous cohesive or semi-cohesive soils, uplift is unlikely for most revetment systems. Most interlocking slope protection systems have provisions (optional for some) for percolation of seepage. The weep holes or open voids area in the revetments allow water to pass through the matrix used to fill the voids. At Bear Creek, the predominant soils consist of sands with an estimated permeability in the range of 0.1 to 0.3 fpm. If these sands were to become saturated in the vadose zone during a design event, the seepage quantities along the channel embankments could be significant (although for a short period of time).

For riprap, uplift is unconditionally satisfied for any gradient of groundwater migration out of the channel banks since the permeability is higher near the surface than in the base soil. For interlocking slope protection, the voids can be either filled with open graded aggregate to allow rapid percolation of water, or topsoil to support turf in the voids. aggregate such as pea gravel is used to fill the voids, the potential for erosion of the void filler is high. If topsoil is used to fill the voids, turf will reinforce the soil and will provide a high resistance to erosion. To maintain strong turf, a rich topsoil is desired that will retain moisture for resistance to drought. For granular sites, the need to provide an organic material which will sustain vegetation growth and allows seepage for any gradient results in contradictory criteria that can not both be met. On Bear Creek, we are proposing topsoil placed over riprap only on the benches and high-flow slopes. The interlocking slope protection will be filled with a pervious material near the toe and filled with topsoil and seed near the crest.

# Bedding for Interlocking Slope Protection

127. The interlocking slope protection will be laid on a non-woven geotextile placed directly on the native soils or random fill. Manufacturer's of interlocking slope protection strongly recommend a geotextile directly on the base of the blocks. Substitution of a graded filter rock is not recommended to replace the geotextile, although it could be an addition. This is because scour can erode the matrix in the voids between blocks (usually consisting of seeded topsoil, pea-gravel or aggregate). The blocks are very sensitive to minor erosion of subgrade near the base. Any small voids near the base of the blocks will allow the blocks to tilt easier. If the blocks tilt, the hydraulic drag increases dramatically which can lead to failure.

#### Effect of Ice

Ice sheets have the potential to bond to articulating blocks and pull pieces from the revetment system. Interlocking slope protection is a system that can lose integrity if damaged. The report by Simons, Li & Associates, "Minimizing Embankment Damage During Overtopping Flow" discusses how loss of contact at any block in the system may lead to rapid destabilization, characterized by local scour and/or uplift which can then propagate through the system. Riprap is not as sensitive to destabilization since the material lies loose and does not need to be structurally joined and oriented to be effective. It only needs to be uniformly distributed. Moving ice sheets can cause riprap to become displaced and dispersed at levels near the normal water surface and in some extreme cases may carry the rocks leaving exposed soil. However, with interlocking slope protection, the blocks only need to be cracked, broken or separated to become weakened. Rips in the geotextile could also destroy the effectiveness of the system. We are aware of several projects where interlocking slope protection has been reported to be resistant to ice damage. It is considered very improbable that significant ice damage would occur on Bear Creek. However, it has been intended to avoid interlocking slope protection at the normal water level where possible. Turf and reinforced turf will not be installed near the normal water levels and thus should not be effected by ice sheets.

## PROVISIONS INCORPORATED IN BEAR CREEK

- 129. Turf placed over riprap is the most cost effective solution for establishing a useable surface for recreation and vissual screening while providing a conservative erosion barrier in congested areas where bank scour can not be tolerated. This alternative is used above the 20 year flood elevation, from Stations 0+00 to 40+00. It is also used on the benches and high flow channel banks on the outside of channel bends.
- 130. Interlocking slope protection is used in the low-flow channels through Slatterly park and at the Zumbro river confluence (where interlocking slope protection was placed as part of stage 1B-3). These two locations are recreational areas where access to the channel is important. At these areas, interlocking slope protection is the most desireable alternative since it combines features of resistance to frequent flooding, high velocities and a desireable surface.
- 131. A riprap berm will be placed at the low-flow bank toe through Slatterly park where the interlocking slope protection meets the normal water level. The riprap berm serves as: 1) uplift protection, 2) an aid to constructibility since it may reduce dewatering needs, 3) higher resistance to ice damage.
- 132. Plain (unreinforced) turf will be placed on the benches and high flow channel banks on straight channel sections and on the inside of bends through Slatterly park. The velocities for the design event are low enough to fall within the limits of turf erosion protection. Also, bank erosion (an unlikely and unexpected, but possible occurrence) in this area would not create a safety concern or loss of property. Use of turf erosion protection was made feasible by increasing the low flow channel width and raising the bench height so that high flow bank flooding is less frequent and velocities are lower than those in the GDM.
- 133. The feature of eliminating the channel lining on the low-flow channel bottom through Slatterly park is considered to be a pragmatic transition between the unimproved channel upstream of Station 71+60 and the lined channel downstream of about Station 47+00. Sedimentation carried downstream from this unlined portion of the channel is estimated to be insignificant in relation to sediment from upstream sources. The inland channel bottom is desireable for fish habitat through Slatterly Park. The low-flow bank protection is extended below the channel invert as shown on method A, plate B-43 in EM 1110-2-1601.

#### CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

# ROCK REMOVAL PLAN

134. Bedrock excavation will be required in channel reaches from approximately Stations 12+00 to 16+00 and from approximately Stations 24+00 to 50+00. Bedrock could be encountered outside these limits as well. Based on observations made of rock outcrops along the Zumbro River, as well as

during the construction of Stage 1B-3, the following determinations have been developed and described in the following paragraphs. Excavation procedures required will likely be a combination of mechanical methods and blasting.

#### **EXCAVATION METHODS**

# Ripping

- 135. Experience from similar rock excavation in Stage 1B-3 construction has been considered. Production rates were very slow using a CAT 245 backhoe. A CAT D-8 dozer with a hydraulic ripper was marginally successful where the ripper could reach a weak seam in the rock, but unsuccessful where the ripper could not reach a weak layer. This upper rock had a high frequency of fractures, although they were typically tight and not always interconnected. A similar sequence of interbedded dolomite and sandstone rock occurs in this reach; therefore rock excavation is expected to be similar.
- 136. The overburden/bedrock interface is gradual and characterized by a highly fractured zone with soil filled joints and cavities. In some areas the transition may occur over a thickness of 3+ feet and in other areas it is more abrupt. To correlate geologic stratums with excavation methods, it has been the intention to define the "top of rock" indicated on the boring logs as that interface where rock excavation will be required. The material identified as "rock" in the boring logs has been based on the visual observations of rock cores, the rock outcrops observed in the river channel, and excavation effort observed in Stage 1B-3 construction. However, excavation methods can influence the degree to which the material can be removed. Other factors that may influence the top of rock elevations observed in the field compared with those reported in the borings include variations in the stratigraphy, roughness of the interface near the borehole, and judgement as to the rock strength.
- 137. Blasting or rock removal methods other than ripping are considered necessary for construction of this reach. Sculpturing the rock to close tolerances will require special treatment such as line drilling, lightly loaded smooth blasting or specialized mechanical excavation.

#### Blasting Characteristics

138. Rock cuts will most likely require loosening by blasting. The response of rock in the Rochester area to blasting is typically good and results in good rock breakage. To control airblast and flyrock, blast patterns and charges may require modifications on a routine basis to accommodate soft layers and variations in the stratigraphy. Blasting in Stage 1B-3 was successful and was apparently cost effective. Stage 4 will require more restriction and precautions than Stage 1B-3 due to the close proximity to structures. Achieving these goals will require site calibration to determine the charge weights and delay patterns, preconstruction inspection of structures, education of the public, rigidly enforced rules for the conduct of the blasting, and vibration and air-blast monitoring. The thin-bedded and fractured nature of the rock makes it necessary to take special precautions to prevent overbreak at the tops of the blast holes.

## Other Excavation Methods

Although the costs, as well as the contractors preference for certain equipment will likely make blasting the most attractive option for the majority for the rock removal, other methods may be employed for some areas. Such areas may include low free face areas, footing excavation, near existing localized outcrops encountered after and demobilization. The thinly bedded structure of the bedrock and the abundant fractures in this rock make it conducive for mechanical breakage. Although the construction contractor for Stage 1B-3 has shown slow production rates with a CAT 245 and D-8, other mechanical means such as a large hoe-ram on a hydraulic excavator or an impact ripper on a D-8 or D-9 would be more productive. The construction contractors in Stages 1B-3 and 2B have had good success using an intermediate sized hoe ram in areas near existing structures, which require more delicate removal of rock, and areas with lesser quantities of rock removal.

# Rock Excavation Close to Existing Structures

- 140. The proposed project is close to businesses, bridges, apartment buildings, and single-family residences. As a result, ground vibrations generated by blasting (or other construction activity) must be controlled and monitored to prevent damage to adjacent structures. Blasting criteria as provided in EM 1110-2-3800 will be used in specifying requirements.
- 141. Rock excavation close to existing structures must be conducted in such a manner that will not endanger the foundation. Permanent rock slopes or cuts will be setback from structures such that erosion will not undermine the slope and cause distress to the structure. Temporary slopes may require stabilization to limit lateral movement of nearby structures founded on spread footings.

#### Character of Excavated Rock

142. Rock excavated for widening and deepening the stream channels is expected to be slabby and have an average thickness of less than 8 inches. This thin, slabby character will limit its use on the project without additional processing. If the rock were crushed, it may be suitable for use as granular fill. However, it would likely not meet MnDOT durability standards for aggregate due to weak, poorly cemented layers in the rock. Also, shale layers exhibit poor freeze-thaw performance, which also limits usage of the rock.

# GAS MAIN

- 143. There is an existing 10 inch diameter gas main that runs along 10th avenue SE and crosses the existing channel at approximate stations 34+00 to 37+00. If the gas main retains the same alignment, it will cross the proposed channel at approximate stations 36+00 to 39+00. This gas main is the largest of 3 gas lines that are proposed to be moved as part of the Stage 4 project.
- 144. Safety of blasting near the pipe is a concern. From verbal discussions with Peoples Natural Gas (owner and operator of the pipeline), we understand the line contains natural gas at a standard operating pressure of 72 psi and is embedded in rock where it crosses the existing channel. The overburden is

shallow NE of the crossing, so the pipeline is likely laid close to rock for a considerable distance from the crossing. The pipeline separation from the rock will affect the vibration intensity transmitted to the pipe during blasting since the attenuation of the rock is lower than overburden.

145. We understand the pipeline can be shutdown during the summer when the demand for gas is low. Coordination with the Gas Company may be possible to shut the pipeline down during most or all of the blasting work. If time constraints require some blasting while the pipeline is operating, a vibration limit will be established for monitoring the peak particle velocities of the pipe or exposed rock.

#### TEMPORARY EXCAVATION CONSIDERATIONS

146. Slopes as steep as 1.5H on 1V are expected to remain stable for temporary construction excavations in the fine sand soils above the water table. However, lateral movement has the potential to effect structures founded on spread footings or slabs/pavements near such slopes. The preconstruction survey conducted in conjunction with the blasting program should address these structures. The use of tied-back or cantilever sheet-pile walls or other type of temporary construction shoring may be required in areas where open excavations would encroach on existing streets or structures.

#### CARE OF WATER AND CONSTRUCTION DEWATERING

- 147. Care of water will be required during construction. Dewatering of the foundation soils and rock will be required for construction of the drop structures and some of the retaining walls. Dewatering may also be required for some of the channel excavation. Dewatering will probably consist of shallow well points, aggregate French drains along soil/rock interfaces, and deep wells into soil or possibly complemented with deep wells into rock as required. The outboard slopes of cofferdams will require temporary erosion protection.
- 148. Care of water for channel excavation will probably consist of cofferdams constructed of earthen berms augmented with drains and sump pumps. The water table along the project alignment is the same as the water levels of the river. Therefore, as the channels are deepened, drainage of the surrounding ground water must be sufficiently slow to prevent piping or sloughing of sands. Normally, drainage will occur naturally as excavation progresses and no problems are anticipated. In some areas where excavation exceeds channel depth, temporary dewatering with shallow wells may be required. We anticipate the Contractors awareness of the potential for piping or sloughing of the soil banks will be substantiated during construction submittals for dewatering plans. Excavation or pumping rates can be slowed if imminent dewatering and drainage problems appear.
- 149. The downstream drop structure and retaining walls founded on rock will be constructed with a 6 to 12 inch layer of drainage fill material placed on the rock. The drainage layer will act as a porous mattress so that there is not standing or running water on the surface during placement of concrete for slabs and foundations. The seepage water should flow through the drainage

layer to a sump, drain tile, or well points. Based on construction experience from Stages 1B-3 and 2B, the groundwater flow through the fractured bedrock/overburden interface can be significant. Over-excavating the rock and placing structures on a pervious base will facilitate dewatering by sumping in the rock excavation areas.

#### SOURCE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

150. Granular materials required for the project include random fill, pervious fill, semi-pervious fill, riprap, riprap bedding, coarse drainage aggregate, aggregate base course for pavements and concrete aggregate. Random fill and semi-pervious fill can be obtained from on-site excavations. The remaining materials will need to be imported from off-site sources. The availability of adequate resources has been identified. Materials from potential sources have been used recently and exhibited suitable performance.

#### SEMI-PERVIOUS FILL FOR RETAINING WALLS

151. The semi-pervious fill placed behind the retaining walls will consist of a granular material with a maximum of 10 percent fines. On the basis of laboratory sieve analyses, a large percentage of the alluvial material excavated during widening of the channel may be used as semi-pervious fill.

#### GRANULAR MATERIALS AND AGGREGATES

- 152. Granular materials are not abundant in the Rochester area but are available. Pervious sand and fine aggregate for concrete may be found in river basins and is available from producing pits in the valleys of the South Fork Zumbro River and Cascade Creek. Producing pits are less than 2 miles from the city.
- 153. Coarse aggregate is not readily available naturally, and is manufactured from quarries. Riprap, bedding, and drainage fill for completed phases of the Rochester flood control project has been produced from quarries in the Shakopee and Oneota Formations. The closest operating quarries with acceptable materials are the Hammond 1, Hammond 2, and Goldberg Quarries, located 6 to 16 miles north of the city. These quarries have been used extensively by the Minnesota Department of Transportation and have been used on previous stages of construction of the Rochester flood control project. Rock from the Oneota Formation, which outcrops north of town, has supplied good riprap for completed stages on the Zumbro River. Rock quarries in Rochester and south and west of town have not been approved for slope protection sources because they are less resistant to freeze-thaw.

#### DISPOSAL AREAS

154. Excavated material that is deemed unsuitable for use on the project will be disposed at predetermined locations. Two potential disposal sites that have been identified at this time include up to about 300,000 cy at a residential subdivision at Viola Dr. and Circle Drive, and up to about 75,000 cy at a residential subdivision at Silver Creek Road and Circle Drive. A Soil

Conservation Service dam site could also be used for a large quantity of fill, but this is a longer haul distance and likely will not be used.

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- 17. EM 1110-2-1906, Laboratory Soils Testing, May 1980.

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BORING SUMMARY
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6
FLOOD CONTROL - BEAR CREEK
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA
STAGE 4

TABLE C-5

Bottom of Hole Elevation		;	1	•	;	;	:	:	;	•	:	;	:	:	:	;	;	:	:	:	;	;	;	:	;	:	;	:	:	;
Bedrock	951.8	962.6	945.0	64.7	972.1	964.7	973.4	982.5	981.5	982.1	983.8	982.4	977.6	977.0	983.5	984.5	0.986	9.066	990.7	991.7	930.4	9.066	6.686	985.9	984.2	975.9	981.5	0.976	6.676	6.976
Depth to Bedrock (ft)	31.6	26.0	45.0	21.6	15.5	23.0	20.9	13.2	10.0	10.3	12.1	3.6	17.0	19.6	12.5	14.1	12.4	8.7	5.7	10.9	7.7	6.9	13.3	12.1	14.7	25.0	26.7	30.0	20.9	25.2
Ground Surface Elevation 1929 NGVD	983 4	988.6	0.066	986.3	987.6	987.7	994.3	995.7	991.5	992.4	995.9	0.986	9.466	9.966	0.996	9.866	1001.4	999.3	7.966	1002.6	8.466	997.5	1003.2	0.866	6.866	1000.9	1008.2	1006.0	1000.8	1002.1
Approximate Distance and Direction From Proposed Center- Line (ft) L-Left, R-Right	2.1.	94'R	72'L	25'R	.0	25'L	62'L	58'L	67'R	66'R	29'L	93'R	74'L	45'L	61'R	7,69	81'L	33'R	75'R	10'R	90'R	10'L	110'R	50'L	45'R	T,09	146'L	148'R	32'R	7,0%
Approximate Channel Station	3+10	00+9	7+10	9+50	06+6	10+10	12+10	13+00	13+20	14+10	14+70	18+20	18+30	21+90	23+20	24+10	24+80	28+00	30+60	32+90	35+50	36+90	00+07	00+87	51+10	60+10	62+30	62+30	09+99	02+99
Boring Number	81-32M	89-244M	81-31M	90-282M	89-265A	89-251M	90-281M	91-295M	92-296M	89-264M	89-252M	81-36M	89-245M	89-270M	89-271M	89-266M	89-267M	89-246M	81-33M	89-268M	89-269M	89-262M	89-263M	81-35M	89-261M	81-34M	89-259M	89-260M		89-247M
Boring	-	2	က	7	2	9	7	80	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6 FLOOD CONTROL - BEAR CREEK ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA BORING SUMMARY

TABLE C-5

д 1	of Hole		944.5	961.3	962.5	963.0	:	;	962.5	•
	Bedrock		N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	7.696	955.1	N.D.	956.1
4 4 4	Deptn to Bedrock	(34)	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	31.9	47.4	N.D.	45.0
Ground	Surface Elevation	7.017 /7/1	999.5	1001.3	1002.5	1003.0	1001.6	1002.5	1002.5	1001.1
Approximate Distance and Direction From	Proposed Center- Line (ft)	r-rerc, n-nrgue	63'R	194'R	15'R	5'L	252'L	464'R	7,06	84'R
	Approximate Channel	פרקרונו	67+10	67+40	09+89	0/+69	02+69	72+60	73+10	73+50
	Boring	Tagumu	81-37M	89-256M	89-254M	89-255M	89-249M	81-40M	89-276M	89-275M
	1	boring	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Channel stationing is rounded to nearest 10 feet. Two or three feet thickness of weathered rock and/or rock slabs is common above the refusal elevations. 1. Distances left (L) or right (R) of centerline are as viewed looking downstream. 2. Channel stationing is rounded to nearest 10 feet. 3. Two or three feet thickness of weathernal washernal and restrictions.

DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6 FLOOD CONTROL - BEAR CREEK ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA STAGE 4 BORING SUMMARY

TABLE C-5

		Bottom	of Hole	Elevation	1 1 1 1 1 1	:		•	;
			Bedrock	Elevation	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.976	971.9	976.4	980.4
		Depth to	Bedrock	(ft)		25.7	32.0	25.7	25.8
·	Ground	Surface	Elevation	1929 NGVD	1111111	1002.1	1003.9	1004.8	1006.2
Approximate Distance and	Direction From	Proposed Center-	Line (ft)	L-Left, R-Right	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	15'R	80'R	20'L	33'R
		Approximate	Levee	Station	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7+20	14+40	15+90	18+90
			Boring	Number	!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!	89-250M	89-253M	81-38M	89-258M
				Boring		-	2	e	7

NOTES:

Distances left (L) or right (R) of centerline are as viewed looking downstream.

Levee stationing is rounded to nearest 10 feet. Two or three feet thickness of weathered rock and/or rock slabs is common above the refusal elevations. Borings: 89-250M, 89-253M, 81-83M, and 89-258M, are located according to levee stationing, rather then channel stationing. BEDROCK PROBE SUMMARY
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6
FLOOD CONTROL - BEAR CREEK
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA
STAGE 4

TABLE C-6

Refusal Elevation		964.2	0.147	1.756	970.1	980.8	975.0	982.0	8 066	8.066	6 066	986 8	989 2	989 7	0.686	7 686	989	6.886	989 1	988.1	986,4	986.7	988	988 4	0 700	900.9	0.006	784.4	985.	985.5
Depth of Refusal (ft)		6:07	33.1	32.9		14.6	19.8	11.4	8.9	11.7	5.2	1. 4	2. 80 5. 50	10.2	0.8	8 7	0.6	8.6	9.9	7.5	8.9	11.7	9.6	1.6	10.2	7:01 17. 8	13 t	13.E	13.3	12.3
Ground Surface Elevation 1929 NGVD	5 066		987.5	987.0	993.6	995.4	8.466	993.4	7.666	1002.5	996.1	994.3	7.766	6.666	0.796	998.1	998.3	7.866	995.7	995.6	998.3	4.866	7.866	0.066	997.1	8.666	9 7 9	6 666	2.///	0.166
imate ce and on Fro (ft) R-Rig		72'L	43'R	28.L	7,96	7,29	117'L	44'R	45'R	115'R	22'L	85'R	17'L	52'L	35'L	T,69	68'R	75'R	32'R	45, F	7.8.T	43'R	69'R	T, 19	37'L	113'R	67'R	72'L	1,86	) 1
Approximate Channel Station	6+9	8+60	8+60	09+6	12+10	12+90	12+90	21+50	80+90	33+80	33+80	36+80	39+50	39+50	41+30	41+30	41+50	43+30	43+30	43+50	43+50	01+64	45+10	09+54	45+70	78+70	06+87	06+87	78+90	
Probe	-	5	M ·	<b>J</b> 1	Λ ν	o r	~ 0	٥ ۵	ν.	01:	11	12	: E	† †	57	97	17	87 6	70	20	22	77	5 7	77	<b>C7</b>	26	27	28	29	

BEDROCK PROBE SUMMARY
DESIGN MEMORANDUM NO. 6
FLOOD CONTROL - BEAR CREEK
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA
STAGE 4

TABLE C-6

		Approximate Distance and			
	Approximate	Direction From Proposed Center-	Ground Surface	Depth of	
	Channel	Line (ft)	Elevation	Refusal	Refusal
Probe	Station	L-Left, R-Right	1929 NGVD	(ft)	Elevation
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
30	50+30	55'L	1001.9	20.4	981.5
31	51+30	23'L	997.5	15.5	982.0
32	51+40	65'L	1000.0	18.6	981.4
33	51+40	60'R	998.2	14.0	984.2
34	53+10	60'R	9.666	15.0	9.486
35	53+20	7,05	1000.8	15.5	985.3
36	53+30	75'L	7.666	14.5	985.2
37	53+90	75'R	8.866	14.9	983.9
38	55+10	103'R	1000.7	16.3	7.486
39	55+20	16'L	995.9	12.8	983.1
07	55+20	52'L	1001.2	18.9	982.3
41	55+20	73'R	1000.3	18.7	981.6
42	56+70	28,F	1001.0	18.4	982.6
43	56+70	30'L	7.966	11.8	984.6
77	26+80	68'R	1000.3	21.2	979.1
45	58+50	118'R	1002.5	23.1	9.626
94	58+50	76'R	1001.5	22.7	978.8
47	28+60	,0	998.0	17.5	980.5
87	58+70	50'L	1001.3	21.6	7.616
67	08+09	142'R	1001.3	21.7	979.4
20	61+50	100'L	1004.4	26.1	978.3
51	62+90	80'R	1003.6	29.7	973.9
52	63+40	83'L	1002.7	22.7	0.086

NOTES:

Distances left (L) or right (R) of centerline are as viewed looking downstream.
 Channel stationing is rounded to nearest 10 feet.
 Refusal elevations are inferred as top of firm bedrock for design and estimation purposes.
 Two or three feet thickness of weathered rock and/or rock slabs is common above the refusal elevations.

TABLE C-7
RIPRAP GRADATIONS BY WEIGHT (165 LBS/FT³)

ETL							
1110-2-120	STAGE 4	W <sub>100</sub>	W <sub>100</sub>	$W_{50}$	$W_{50}$	$W_{15}$	$W_{15}$
DESIGNATION	GRADATION	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN
LA	Α	86	35	26	17	13	5
LC	В	292	117	86	58	43	18
HG	C	400	160	169	80	84	25
LE	D	691	276	205	138	102	43
LF	F	984	394	292	197	146	62
LI	G	2331	933	691	467	346	146
HJ	Н	1098	439	463	220	232	69
<del>-</del> -	_						

TABLE C-8
REQUIRED BEDDING THICKNESS (IN INCHES) AND RIPRAP TYPES

STAGE 4 GRADATION	PRIMAI TYPE	RY BEDDING THICKNESS		Y BEDDING
A	4	6	NONE	
В	1	9	NONE	
С	2	12	NONE	
D	2	12	NONE	
F	2	12	NONE	
G	Α,	12	4	6
Н	A*	12	4	6

NOTE: 'Type A is riprap gradation

## TABLE C-9 BEDDING GRADATIONS

SIEVE NO.	TYPE 1 PERCENTAGE PAS	SING BY WEIGHT
6"	100	
3"	76 - 100	
2"	63 - 100	
1-1/2"	57 - 81	
3/4"	38 - 61	
3/8"	23 - 46	
# 4	10 - 33	
#10	0 - 17	
#20	0 - 7	
#40	0 - 3	

SIEVE NO.	TYPE 2 PERCENTAGE	PASSING	BY WEIGHT
<i>C</i> "	0.0	100	
6"	83 -	100	
3"	63 -	100	
2"	51 -	82	
1-1/2"	44 -	74	
3/4"	28 -	54	
3/8"	13 -	38	
# 4	10 -	25	
#10	0 -	10	
<b>#20</b>	0 -	1	

	TYPE 3
SIEVE NO.	PERCENTAGE PASSING BY WEIGHT
4"	100
3"	91 - 100
2"	79 - 82
1-1/2"	72 - 93
3/4"	53 - 73
3/8"	37 - 56
# 4	23 - 40
#10	10 - 25
#20	0 - 15
#40	0 - 9
#80	0 - 3

SOIL CLASSIPICATION RECORD SHEET

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							<del></del> -											<b>-</b>						
90/280	C-10	}		PERABLE	SE Note	SP Note (c)	SR!Note (d)	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200		=======================================		55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	ote (11)	(1) 40,00		CL;Note (o)	SP:Wote (a)	SKiNote (q)		te (s)	) te (t)	ote (u)		
1	TABLE			HAT 67	1		388			SM-SPiwote		SP:Note (i) SM-SP:Note (j)	SM-SP Note (1)		SR-SP mote	3				SR-SP Note (s)		: SM-8P;Note (u)		
HED LAB NO.		<b>i</b> ¦	CLASSIFICATION	TECH MENO 3-357, MAY 67	Silty gravelly sand	D 8	pu	Gravelly clayer Sand		Silty and Sandy grav. clay		Gravelly sand	pus		pess	clay		sand sand fravel		pur.	stady grave!	puq		
			ਹ 	1 CB	Silty	Sand	Silty mend	Grave	98	Salty		Gravel	Silty sand	Pu B		Sandy clay	Sund			Silty sand	131161	Silty sand		
				ಪ		0.95			1.02	=		0.62	1.12	0.92	1.20		0.98			2.49		1.08		
			1818	3		2.03			2.31	5.		3.20	3.23	.66	25		=			5.20		2.32		
:	!		RVB ANA	£ [		 82.			0.24	0.01		0.20	21.0	=======================================	4		0.17			9.05		. = . . :		
			TION CU	(am) (am) (am) Cu		0.25			0.37	9.14		0.32	6.23	0.23	9.19		0.22			8.5	 -	0.22		
252			CRADA	99		0.36			0.56	0.24		0.22	6F.0	0.31	0.26		0.29		,	10.26		9.32		
bru 89-		-		ž.																2				
BIRING: 89-244 thru 89-252	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE			3/4 : 1-1/2 : 3 IN				901		100		 2						901		2				
90 32 32 32 33 34	TO WAT		9	3/4	<u> </u>	2		<b></b>	<i></i>	92		2 2	3					=			. <b></b>	2 2		
2	.080 H	-		3/8	*~ **	3	8	3		<u>4</u>		£ 5						5		54		\$		
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		RCBNTS	AED 918	<u> </u>	. 25 %	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b> 3.	=		5. 5.					2 2 2 3			s # 		32		<b>6</b>		
	 *-	UNULATIVE PERCENTS PINER!	U.S. STANDARD SIRVE SIZE	02 : 04	57	<b>25</b>		61	 	96 : 36 : 21					<b></b>		9 :			1 : 100		. er 		
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CRESE			HYD.ANALYSIS PINES	.005 :.02mm; 200								,												
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1000			PLASTI ATT. L	==				22		75					:	73	·	<del>-</del>						
CHESTER	;			3			- <b></b>																	
FROJECT: MUCHENITER FLOOD CONTROL, SEAR CREEK		 98			; <del>-</del> :	11.9	<b>5</b>	1.0	89-247		99-248	16.7 : 24.0 :	18-24	-	21.9		2. 1. 2. 1.	15.0	189-251	 2. 5. 2. 5.	-252	 S:		
- February	DINE		SAMP : BOTTOM :	NO. OF SAMP	2	e	~	Hole :89		• •	Nole :89.	 			•		~ -		. a e :	· ·	Bole :89-252	 <del>-</del>		
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SOIL CLASSIFICATION RECORD SHEET

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90/280	C-10			REMARKS	SP!Note (v) SH!Note (w) SH!Note (x)	Spinote (y) Spinote (z) Spinote (zz) Spinote (zz) Mt.kote (zz)	SP!Note (dd) SP!Note (ee) SP!Note (ff) SM:Note (ff)	SP,Note (hh) SP,Note (ii) SP,Note (ij) SP,Note (kk)	SX-SE Xote (11)	SH Note (nn) SP Note (oo) SH Note (pp)	SH'Note (qq) ML'Note (rr) SH'Note (ss)	SH'NOTE (TT) SH'NOTE (UU) SP'NOTE (vv)
				AY 67	S 55 E	SN-SP Note SP Note SP Note CL-M Note	SP Note	SP Note SP-Note SH-SP Note	NS-NS	S 85	<u>,                                    </u>	NS SP
HRD LAB NO.	TABLE	401100	E01 (#2)	1-357,				sand			San	
		NOT TO STATE OF THE	THE STATE	TECH MENO 3-357, MAY	Sand Silty sand Silty sand	Silty sand Sand Sand Silty sand Sandy clay	Sand Sand Silty sand	Sand Sand Silty grav. Sand	Silty grav. sand Silty grav. sand	Silty sand Sand Silty sand	Silty sand Sandy clay Gravelly silty	Silty sand Silty sand Sand
	:			క్ర	0.82	0.94 0.95 1.10	1.10 0.89 1.21	1.02 0.94 0.95 0.94	2.75	1.02		9.6
	•	7616	ere i	3	2.67	2.00 2.94 2.38 3.33	3.44 2.24 3.00	2.39 2.12 3.64	14.00	2.64		2.57
:		TON CHOSE AND YOU	010	<b>:</b>	0.21	0.14	0.18	0.23 0.17 0.14	0.05	0.1 <b>4</b>		¥1.0
	,	1104	030	Ē :	0.3	0.20	0.35	0.36	0.31	0.23		0.22
260	:	CDANAT	090	<u> </u>	0.56	0.28	0.62	0.55 0.36 0.39	0.70	0.37		0.36
hru 89-		:		Z.								
80RING: 89-253 thru 89-260	DEPTH TO WATER TABLE	!	:	1-1/2	00			100	9 9		00	007
DRING:	- N		GRAVEL	<u>}</u>		00 00	001	001 84	8 <b>5</b>	<u>0</u>	882	3
≖ 	DEPT			3/8	2 6	6 9 6	8 9 8 9	\$ 8 \$	5 <b>5</b>	9 6	96	2 8
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	·			22 1 1	46 - 76 81 - 94 73 - 84	48 81 66 89 63 84 98 100	3 75 5 93 5 95	24.42	99 25	3 100 5 120	2.2.2	8 100 0 1 100
	URF.ELEV.:	(CUMULAT		₹  &	55.4	2729	9 38 75 75 85	65 23 ± 6 6 53 24 ± 6 6 65 53 24 ± 6	3: 25	13 1 98	3 8 83 12 18 86 12 18 86 12 18 86 12 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	50 50 98 00 70 70
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CREEK		GRAD HYD, ANALYSIS	FINES	.005 .020. 200								
8EAR	•	: GXH	;	ê								
CONTROL	RANGE:		(ATT. LINITS);	<b></b>		•					~ <del>2</del>	
FL000		PLASTICITY	(ATT.	= '		22					16 P	;
OCHE STE		H0151-	ag (	3								
PROJECT: ROCHESTER FLOOD CONTROL, BEAR CREEK	STATION:	DEPTH 70				89-254 5.0 14.5 24.0 33.2 35.2	89-255 14.0 24.0 34.0 35.6	89-256 6.5 19.0 27.1 39.0	89-257 6.9 10.9	89-258 1.9 11.7	2.1 21.6 24.9	89-260 6.7 9.9 16.5
<b>E</b>	<u>.</u>		SAMP	<u> </u>	6 8 8 8 8	<u> </u>	жоје 8 оп 11 в	5 5 5 8 8 8	3 2 g	9 5 5 C	<b>9</b> ~ ~ <b>8</b>	5 m 4 4

SOIL CLASSIPICATION RECORD SHEET

						=			2					
HED LAB NO. 90/280	TABLE C-10	CLASSIPICATION CLASSIPICATION		and SP;Note (ww)	Gravelly clayey Sand SC:Note (77)	ind 9C;Note (sc)	id SM-SP;Note (ab)	Silt gravelly and SN:Note (ac)	Gravelly clayey Sand SC:Note (ad) 911ty asady gravel GH-DP:Note (ae)	.v. sand SM-SP:Mote (af)	Sand Silty wandy gravel GR!Wote (ak)	iv. sand SM-39; Note (ai)  U. CL; Note (ai)  SM; Note (ai)	id SM.Wote (am) IV. sand SM.SP.Note (am) IV. sand SM.SH.Note (ac)	SP;Note (ap) SM;Note (aq) SM;Note (aq)
		CLASS		Gravelly sand	Gravelly	Clayey sand	Silty sand	Bilty fre	Gravelly Silty san	Silty grav. sand	Sand Silty man	Silty grav. Sandy clay Sandy clay	Silty and Silty grav.	Sand Silty sand Sand
		٤		0.89			0.93		0.51	0.11	98.0	0.76	0.17	0.95
	1	81 5		2.33			3.71		48.24	6.92	2.20		33.47	2.67
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SOIL CLASSIFICATION RECORD SHEET

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PROJECT: ROCHESTER FLOOD CONTROL, BEAR CREEK	STATION:	 }	NO. OF SAMP	
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#### TABLE C-11

# DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY Missouri River Division, Corps of Engineers Division Laboratory Omaha, Nebraska

#### TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION TESTS

Project: Rochester Flood Control

MRD Lab No. 90/280

Bear Creek

#### Holes 89-244 thru 89-276

Note: By visual examination and classification, samples not tested were compared and grouped with typical test samples described below:

- (a) Silty gravelly sand SM. Fine sand to fine gravel. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 2, Hole 89-244 (17% Fines, 54% Sand, 29% Gravel).
- (b) Silty sand SM. Fine to medium sand. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 3, Hole 89-244 (19% Fines, 81% Sand).
- (c) Sand SP. Fine to medium sand. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 4, Hole 89-244 (3% Fines, 90% Sand, 7% Gravel; Cu- 2.03, Cc- 0.95).
- (d) Silty sand SM. Fine to medium sand. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 2, Hole 89-245 (16% Fines, 83% Sand, 1% Gravel).
- (e) Gravelly clayey Sand SC. Fine sand to fine gravel. Medium tough at plastic limit. Similar to sample 2, Hole 89-246 (31% Fines, 54% Sand, 15% Gravel; LL-23.6, PI-11.6).
- (f) Sand SP. Fine to medium sand. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 4, Hole 89-247 (0.4% Fines, 99.6% Sand; Cu- 2.31, Cc- 1.02).
- (g) Silty sand SM-SP. Fine sand. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 6, Hole 89-247 (10% Fines, 90% Sand; Cu- 3.47, Cc- 1.19).
- (h) Sandy gravelly clay CL-ML. Fine sand to coarse gravel. Soft at plastic limit. Similar to sample 8, Hole 89-247 (54% Fines, 22% Sand, 24% Gravel; LL-24, PI-6.8).
- (i) Gravelly sand SP. Fine sand to fine gravel. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 2, Hole 89-248 (3% Fines, 75% Sand, 22% Gravel; Cu- 5.2, Cc- 0.62).
- (j) Silty sand SM-SP. Fine sand. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 4, Hole 89-248 (11% Fines, 89% Sand; Cu- 3.11, Cc- 0.93).
- (k) Silty sand SM-SP. Fine to medium sand. Nonplastic. Similar to sample 5, Hole 89-248 (6% Fines, 93% Sand, 1% Gravel; Cu- 3.23, Cc-1.12).

CENCS-ED-GH (1110-1-261a)

4 November 1991 Crum/dac/645

MEMORANDUM FOR Dave Tschida

SUBJECT: Rochester Flood Control Project Stage 4, Bear Creek FDM Soil Parameters (revised)

1. The following are suggested soil parameters for use in designing the subject project. The subsurface exploration has indentified predominantly granular soils existing at the site. These soils (catagories a & b) may be assumed for all structures not bearing on rock. Catagory b should be used for random fill not including organics, debris or cohesive soils.

a. on-site granular soils (SP, SM, SC, GM)

Cohesion, c=0Moist Unit Weight,  $\tau_m=115$  pcf
Saturated Unit Weight,  $\tau_{sat}=125$  pcf
Void ratio, e=0.69Relative Density,  $D_r=60\%$ Friction Angles: internal,  $\phi=33\%$ 

soil & mass concrete,  $\delta = 26^{\circ}$ 

- b. Backfill (random and clean pervious fill)

  Cohesion, c = 0Moist Unit Weight,  $\tau_m = 120$  pcf

  Saturated Unit Weight,  $\tau_{sat} = 125$  pcf

  Friction Angles: internal,
  - Friction Angles: internal,  $\phi = 33^{\circ}$  soil & mass concrete,  $\delta = 26^{\circ}$
- c. Bedrock

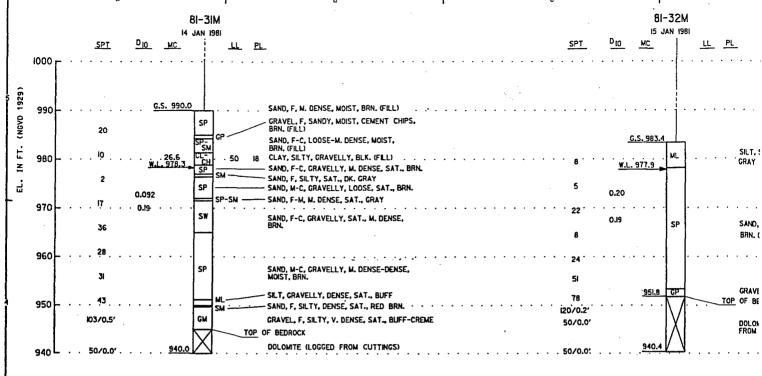
Unit Weight (saturated),  $\tau = 160 \text{ pcf}$ Cohesion, c = 50 psiInternal Friction Angle,  $\phi = 0^{\circ}$ Allowable Bearing Capacity, q = 12 tsf (167 psi)

- 2. Strength parameters to be verified with geology/geotech since there are some soils indentified in the soil borings that may not be representative of the properties as listed above. Some areas of sandstone contain zones that are uncemented and friable. There are also some isolated areas of cohesive soils and buried topsoils.
- 3. Suplemental parameters including interface friction in rock joints/planes, interface friction between soil and formed concrete, etc. should not be assumed without consultation with geology/geotech.
- 4. POC is the undersigned.

Douglas A. Crum Civil Engineer APPENDIX C

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

BORING LOGS



#### NOTES:

- L WATER LEVEL DETERMINED AFTER 20 MINUTES WITH BOTTOM OF AUGER TO EL. 975.0 AND BOTTOM OF HOLE AT EL. 976.0
- MOLE AT EL. 76.0

  HOLE STABILIZED WITH DRILLING MUD BELOW EL. 971.0.

  HOLE STABILIZED WITH DRILLING MUD BELOW EL. 971.0.

  DRILLED WITH 2% INL TRICONE BIT BELOW EL. 945.0.

  J. WATER LOSS AT EL. 970.0 TO 975.0, EST. 15 CPM.

  WOO PERCENT WATER LOSS BELOW EL. 950.0.

  4. HOLE BACKFILLED WITH SAND CEMENT GROUT MIXTURE.

#### NOTES:

I. WATER LEVEL DETERMINED AFTER 5 MIN. WITH BOTTOM AUGER AT EL. 974.4 AND BOTTOM OF HOLE AT EL. 97 2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO EL. 974.4. HOLE STABILIZED WITH DRILLING MUD BELOW EL. 974.4. DRILLED WITH 2% IN. TRICONE BIT BELOW EL. 950.4. 3. HOLE BACKFILLED WITH SOILS AND CAPPED WITH CEME!

#### GENERAL BORING LEGEND

726.7

YEAR OF BORING-BORING NUMBER, BORING TYPE (EG: M=MACHINE, A=AUGER, TP=TEST PIT, P=PIEZOMETER). 84-IM IMAY 1984 G.S. 1020,2 GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION AT BORING GW WELL GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURE, LITTLE OR NO FINES GP POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, LITTLE OR NO FINES GM SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES GC CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - CLAY MIXTURES SW WELL GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES SP POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES SM SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES SC CLAYEY SANDS, SAND - CLAY MIXTURES ML INORGANIC SILTS, LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50 MH INORGANIC SILTS, LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50 CL INORGANIC CLAYS, LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50 СН INORGANIC CLAYS, HIGH PLASTICITY, LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50 OL ORGANIC SILTS OR CLAYS, LOW PLASTICITY, LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50 ОН ORGANIC SILTS OR CLAYS, MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50 PT PEAT BORDERLINE MATERIAL STRATIFIED MATERIAL LOCATION AND SAMPLE NUMBER FOR UNDISTURBED SAMPLE

WATER LEVEL ON DATE OF BORING ELEVATION AT BOTTOM OF BORING

### ROCK LEGEND

LIMESTONE - DOLOMITE
THIN TO MED. BEDDED, FLAT TO WAVY BEDDED, HAI
TO WELL CEMENTED, SL. WEATHERED TO V. WEATHE
FRACTURES, SL. POROUS TO SOLID, SL. VUGGY, OC
STAINING AND VARIABLE DOLOMITIZATION, GRAY - E

SANDY LIMESTONE - SANDY DOLOMITE
SILTY TO V. SANDY AND OCCASIONALLY GLAUCONITI
MED. MEDDED, FLAT TO WAVY BEDDING, MOD. HARD
CEMENTED, SL. WEATHERED TO V. WEATHERED, SCA'
FRACTURES, SL. POROUS TO SOLID, OCCASIONAL IR
OCCASIONALLY VUGGY, BRN. - GRAY - TAN

SHALEY LIMESTONE - SHALEY DOLOMITE
SILTY AND CLAYEY TO V. SANDY, THIN TO MED. BE
WAVY LAMINATIONS, MOD. HARD, V. WEATHERED, SC
AND THIN SHALE PARTINGS ALONG BEDDING PLANES,
OCCASIONALLY VUGGY, SL. FISSILE, OCCASIONAL IR
GRAY, OLIVE, TAN, AND BROWN

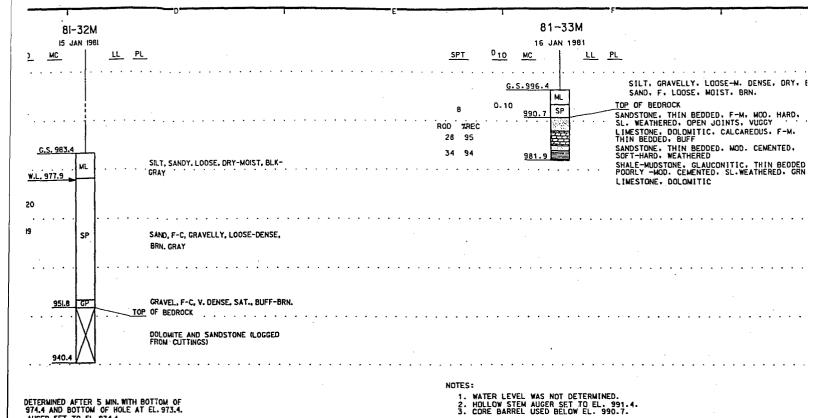
OOLITIC LIMESTONE
THIN TO MED. BEDDED, SOFT TO V. HARD, UNCEMEN
CEMENTED, SL. POROUS TO SOLID, VUGGY, SCATTEF
SILICEOUS REPLACEMENT ZONES, GRAY, BUFF, AND

SANDSTONE
OUARTZOSE, THIN TO MED. BEDDED, FLAT BEDDED I
CROSS BEDDING, POOR TO MOD. CEMENTATION, NOI
CALCAREOUS, OCCASIONALLY DOLOMITIC, FINE TO M
FRIABLE TO HARD, SL. WEATHERED TO UNNEATHERE
SL. POROUS TO POROUS, COMMONLY IRON STAINED,
INTERBEDDED WITH LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE. BROW

SHALE - DOLOMITIC SHALE
SILTY, LAMINATED TO THIN BEDDED WITH SANDY, S
INTERBEDS, FLAT TO WAYY BEDDING, SOFT TO MED
WELL CEMENTED, FINE TEXTURE, OCCASIONALLY FIS
TO V. WEATHERED, NON-CALCAREOUS TO CALCAREOL
OLIVE TO YELLOW - BROWN TO TAN - GRAY

<u>SILTSTONE - MUDSTONE</u>
THIN BEDDED, SOFT TO MOD. HARD, POOR TO WELL
WEATHERED, SL. CALCAREOUS, SCATTERED FRACTUR
POROUS, BUFF

RESIDUUM
COMPOSED OF SL. WEATHERED TO V. WEATHERED ROCK
OF SANDSTONE, LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, OR SHALE, WI
CLAY AND SILT COMPOSING THE MATRIX. MATERIAL CL
RESIDULM IS CONSIDERED TRANSITIONAL BETWEEN THE
AND THE OVERBURDEN SOILS



AUGER SET TO EL. 974.4. ED WITH DRILLING MUD BELOW EL. 974.4. 2% IN. TRICONE BIT BELOW EL. 950.4. ED WITH SOILS AND CAPPED WITH CEMENT.

#### CK LEGEND GENERAL BORING NOTES

DOLOMITE BEDDED, FLAT TO WAYY BEDDED, HARD TO V. HARD, MOD.
MTED, SL. WEATHERED TO V. WEATHERED, SCATTERED TIGHT
POROUS TO SOLID, SL. VUGGY. OCCASIONAL IRON
VARIABLE DOLOMITIZATION, GRAY - BRN. - BUFF.

ITONE - SANDY DOLOMITE
SANDY AND OCCASIONALLY GLAUCONITIC, LAMINATED TO
FLAT TO WAVY BEDDING, MOD. HARD TO V. HARD TO WELL
WEATHERED TO V. WEATHERED, SCATTERED TIGHT
L. POROUS TO SOLID, OCCASIONAL IRON STAINING AND
VUGGY, BRN. - GRAY - TAN

STONE - SHALEY DOLOMITE
AYEY TO V. SANDY, THIN TO MED. BEDDED, DCCASIONAL
TONS, MOD. HARD, V. WEATHERED, SCATTERED FRACTURES
LE PARTINGS ALONG BEDDING PLANES, SOLID,
VUGGY, SL. FISSILE, OCCASIONAL IRON STAIN, YELLOW,
TAN, AND BROWN

ESTONE
BEDDED, SOFT TO V. HARD, UNCEMENTED TO WELL
POROUS TO SOLID, VUGGY, SCATTERED FRACTURES AND
ALACEMENT ZONES, GRAY, BUFF, AND TAN

'HIN TO MED. BEDDED, FLAT BEDDED WITH OCCASIONAL IG, POOR TO MOD. CEMENTATION, NON-CALCAREOUS TO OCCASIONALLY DOLOMITIC, FINE TO MED. TEXTURE, IARD, SL. WEATHERED TO UNIVEATHERED, PITTED TO SOLID, O POROUS, COMMONLY IRON STAINED, FREQUENTLY WITH LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE, BROWN - WHITE - BUFF

LOMITIC SHALE ATED TO THIN BEDDED WITH SANDY, SILTY, AND CLAYEY LAT TO WAVY BEDDING, SOFT TO MED. HARD, POORLY TO ED, FINE TEXTURE, OCCASIONALLY FISSILE, SL. WEATHERED ERED, NON-CALCAREOUS TO CALCAREOUS, GRAY - GREEN TO LOW - BROWN TO TAN - GRAY

MUDSTONE SOFT TO MOD. HARD, POOR TO WELL CEMENTED, SL. SL. CALCAREOUS, SCATTERED FRACTURES, SL. FISSILE, SL.

SL. WEATHERED TO V. WEATHERED ROCK SLABS; FRAGMENTS LIMESTONE, DOLOMITE, OR SHALE, WITH SAND, GRAVEL, T COMPOSING THE MATRIX. MATERIAL CLASSIFIED AS CONSIDERED TRANSITIONAL BETWEEN THE TOP OF BEDROCK BURDEN SOILS

THE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM IS USED TO IDENTIFY BASIC SOIL TYPE. REPRESENTS ONLY THE BASIC SOILS. TO COMPLETE THE CLASSIFICATION, PERTINENT INFO IS ADDED TO THE RIGHT OF THE BORING STAFF, NOTES PERTAINING TO A SPECIFIC BORI SHOWN BELOW THE BORING STAFF.

2. MOISTURE CONTENT:

THE NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT IN PERCENT OF DRY WEIGHT (MC) IS SHOWN TO THE I 3. BLOW COUNT (SPT):

BLOW COUNTS ARE SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE BORING STAFF AND, EXCEPT AS NOTEL OF BLOWS NECESSARY TO DRIVE THE SAMPLER USED A DISTANCE OF 12'. STANDARD BL. ARE FOR A STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT) USING A 1-3/8' X 2' SAMPLER, 140 LB. FORD. FOR NON-STANDARD BLOW COUNTS, SAMPLER SIZE, HAMMER WEIGHT AND HEIGHT O ARE AS SHOWN.

4. ATTERBERG LIMITS:

I. GENERAL:

LIQUID LIMIT (LL) AND PLASTIC LIMIT (PL) ARE SHOWN TO THE RIGHT OF THE BORING S' THE GRAIN SIZE IN MILLIMETERS OF WHICH IOW OF THE SAMPLE IS FINER IS SHOWN TO OF THE BORING STAFF.

6. ROD / X REC

5. D<sub>IO</sub> SIZES

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD) AND PERCENT RECOVERY OF CORED ROCK (% REC) IS THE LEFT OF THE BORING STAFF. RQD IS THE PERCENT RECOVERY OF UNBROKEN PIECE THAN 0.3 FOOT. % REC IS THE PERCENT RECOVERY OF ALL PIECES WITH RESPECT TO LOST CORE.

> SYMBOL DESCRIPTION DE ST. P. AE APPROVING OFFICIAL: BORIN FLOOD CONTROL - SOU ROCHESTER CHECKED: STAGE 4 -DRAWN BORING LOGS 81-T DESIGNED: LJL CHECKED: DAC CAD FILE NAME: PLATELOGN DR DATE: 05-22-90 SPEC NO: DACW37-90-B-0000

E	F
	81-33M
	16 JAN 1981
	SPT D 10 MC LL PL
	G.S.996.4 SILT, GRAVELLY, LOOSE-M. DENSE, DRY, BLK.
	SAND, F, LOOSE, MOIST, BRN.
	8 0-10 TOP OF BEDROCK SANDSTONE, THIN BEDDED, F-M, MOD. HARD.
	ROD TREC SL. WEATHERED, OPEN JOINTS, VUGGY
	LIMESTONE, DOLOMITIC, CALCAREOUS, F-M, THIN BEDDED, BUFF
	SANDSTONE, THIN BEDDED, MOD. CEMENTED, SOFT-HARD, WEATHERED
	SHALE-MUDSTONE, GLAUCONITIC, THIN BEDDED, POORLY -MOD. CEMENTED, SL. WEATHERED, GRN. BRN 98
	PODRLY -MOD. CEMENTED. SL. WEATHERED. GRN. BRN. LIMESTONE, DOLOMITIC
	LIMEO OTE DOLOTH 110
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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	هو <b>ل</b> ـ
	NOTES:
	1. WATER LEVEL WAS NOT DETERMINED. 2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO EL. 991.4.
	2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO EL. 991.4. 3. CORE BARREL USED BELOW EL. 990.7.
r	GENERAL BORING NOTES
2	

ENERAL:

THE UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM IS USED TO IDENTIFY BASIC SOIL TYPE. THE LEGE REPRESENTS ONLY THE BASIC SOILS. TO COMPLETE THE CLASSIFICATION, PERTINENT INFORMATION IS ADDED TO THE RIGHT OF THE BORING STAFF. NOTES PERTAINING TO A SPECIFIC BORING ARE SHOWN BELOW THE BORING STAFF. THE LEGEND

MOISTURE CONTENT:

THE NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT IN PERCENT OF DRY WEIGHT (MC) IS SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE BORING STAFF.

BLOW COUNT (SPT):

BLOW COUNTS ARE SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE BORING STAFF AND, EXCEPT AS NOTED, ARE THE NUMBER OF BLOWS NECESSARY TO DRIVE THE SAMPLER USED A DISTANCE OF 12'. STANDARD BLOW COUNTS ARE FOR A STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT) USING A 1-3/8' X 2' SAMPLER. 140 LB. HAMMER AND A 30' DROP, FOR NON-STANDARD BLOW COUNTS, SAMPLER SIZE, HAMMER WEIGHT AND HEIGHT OF DROP ARE AS SHOWN.

ATTERBERG LIMITS:

LIQUID LIMIT (LL) AND PLASTIC LIMIT (PL) ARE SHOWN TO THE RIGHT OF THE BORING STAFF.

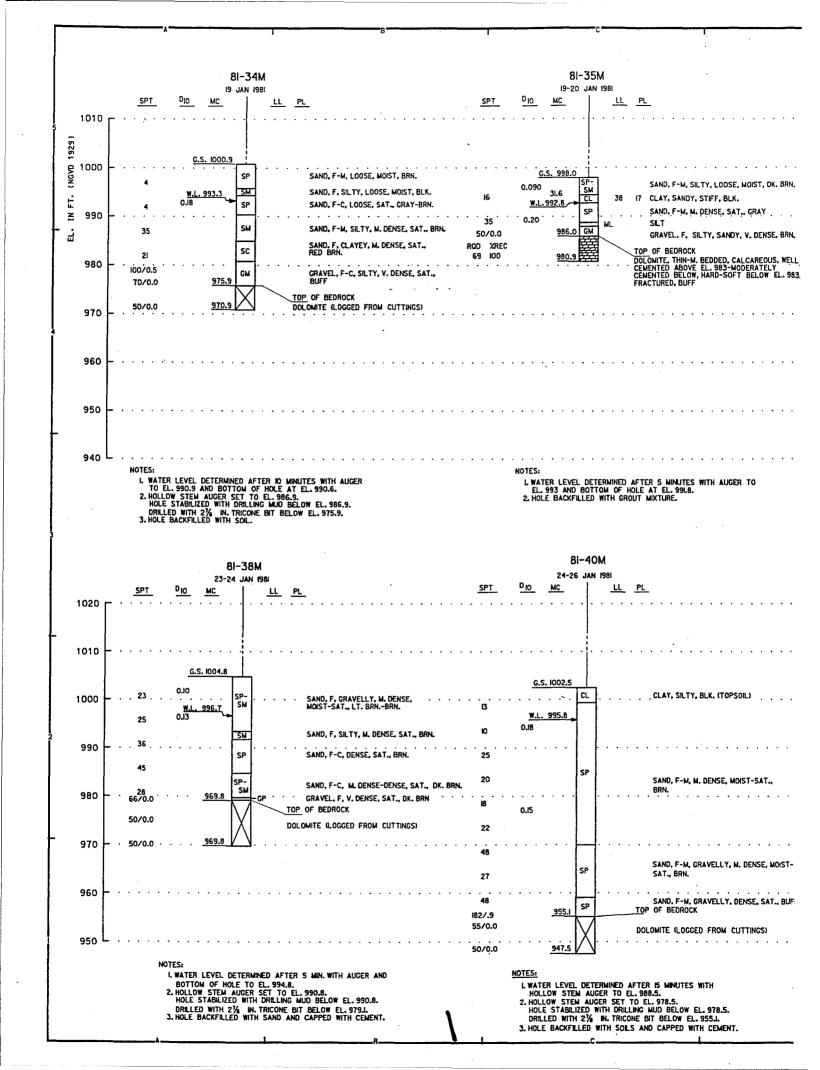
D<sub>10</sub> SIZES

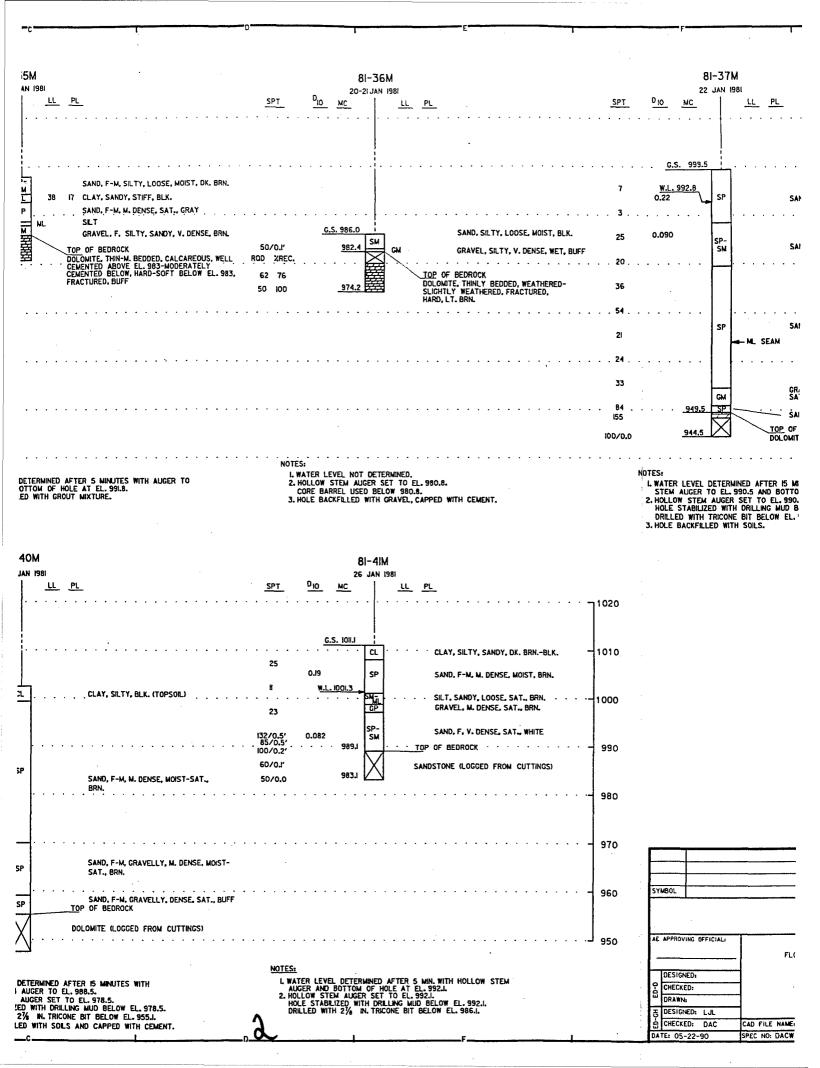
THE GRAIN SIZE IN MILLIMETERS OF WHICH IO% OF THE SAMPLE IS FINER IS SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE BORING STAFF.

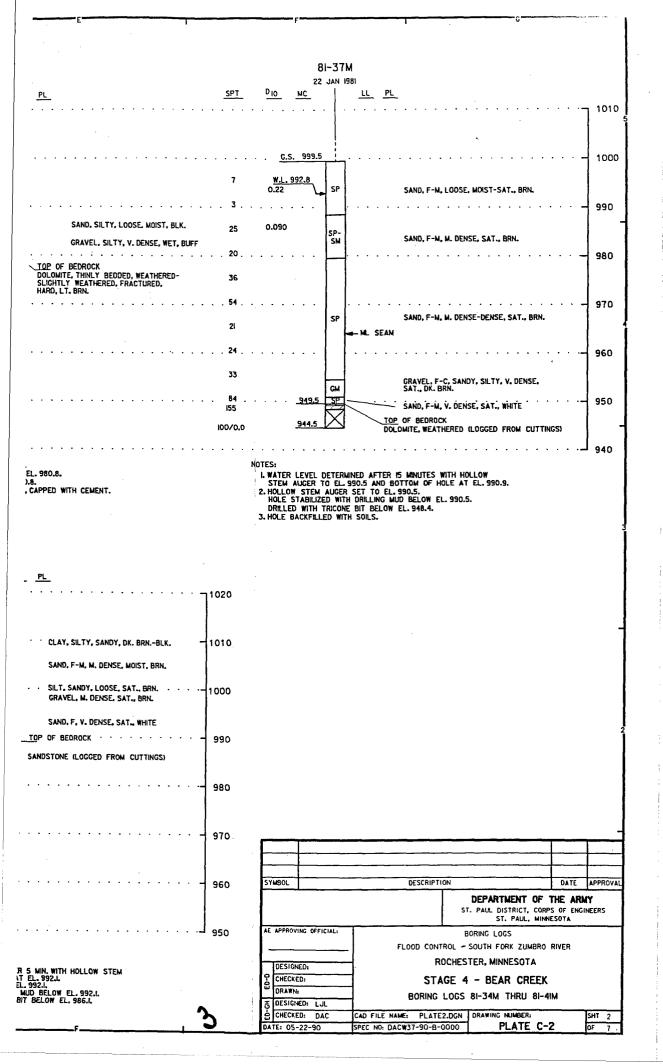
ROD / % REC

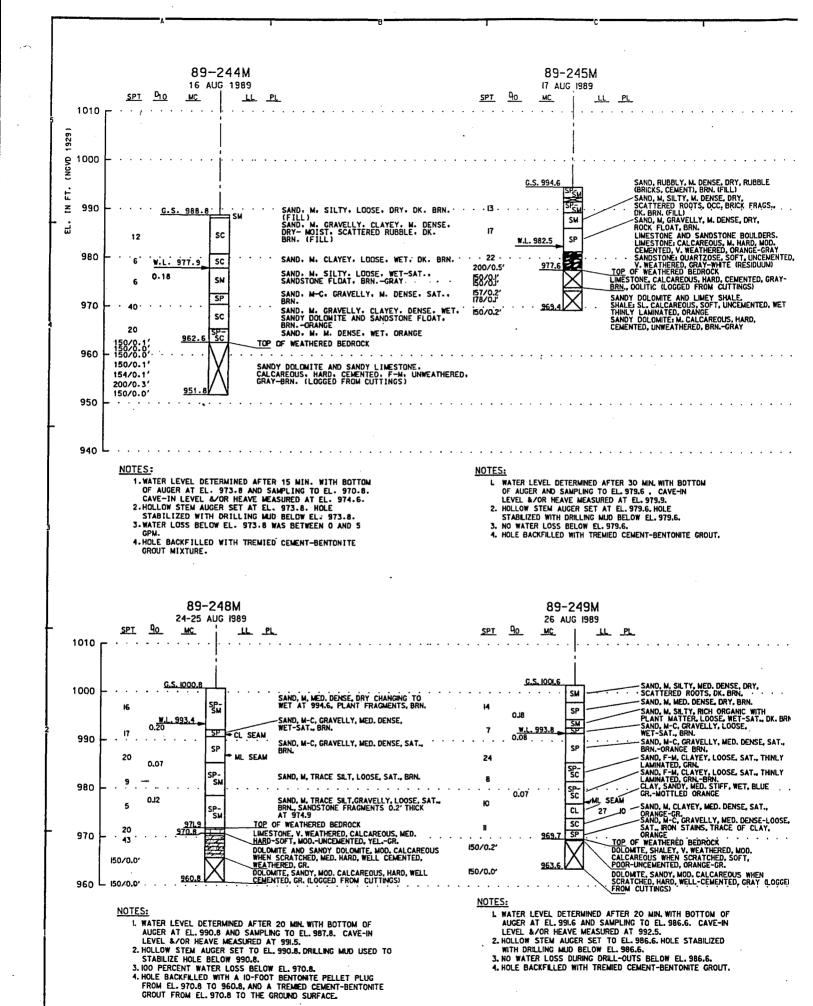
ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) AND PERCENT RECOVERY OF CORED ROCK (% REC) IS SHOWN TO THE LEFT OF THE BORING STAFF. ROD IS THE PERCENT RECOVERY OF UNBROKEN PIECES LONGER THAN 0.3 FOOT. % REC IS THE PERCENT RECOVERY OF ALL PIECES WITH RESPECT TO LOST CORE.

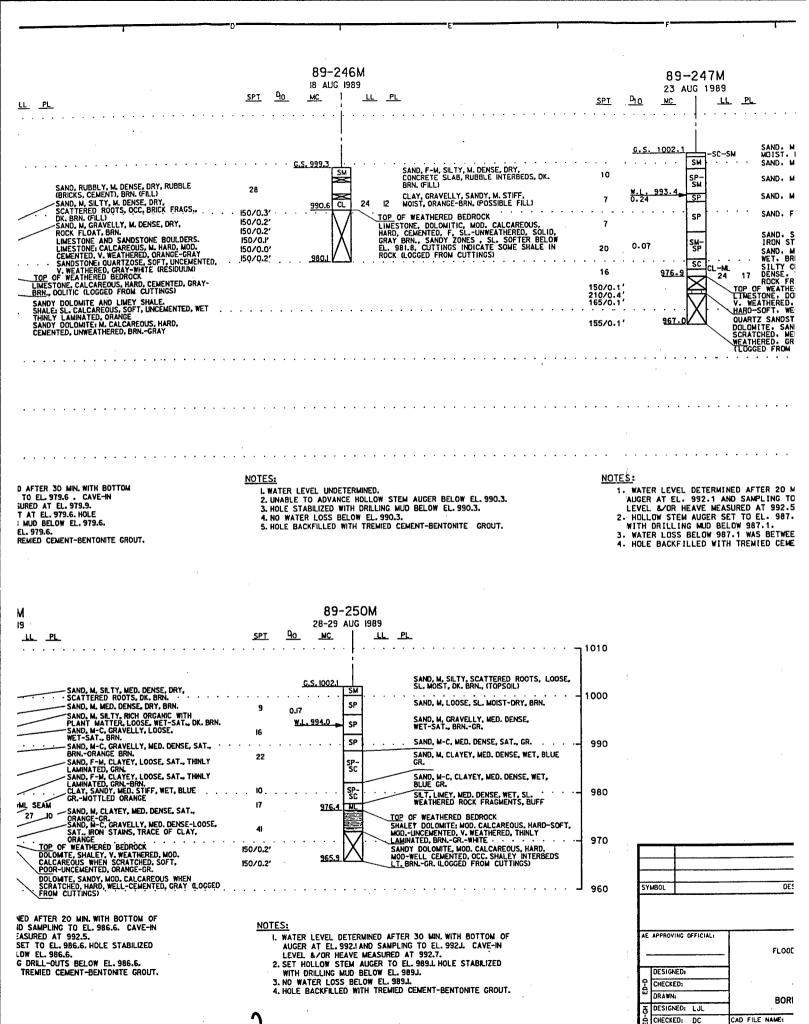
> DESCRIPTION SYMBOL DATE APPROVA DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY ST. PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA AE APPROVING OFFICIAL: BORING LOGS FLOOD CONTROL - SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA STAGE 4 - BEAR CREEK CHECKED: DRAWN BORING LOGS 81-31M THRU 81-33M 등 CHECKED: DAC CAD FILE NAME: PLATEI.DON DRAWING NUMBER: SHT I DATE: 05-22-90 SPEC NO: DACW37-90-B-0000 PLATE C-I





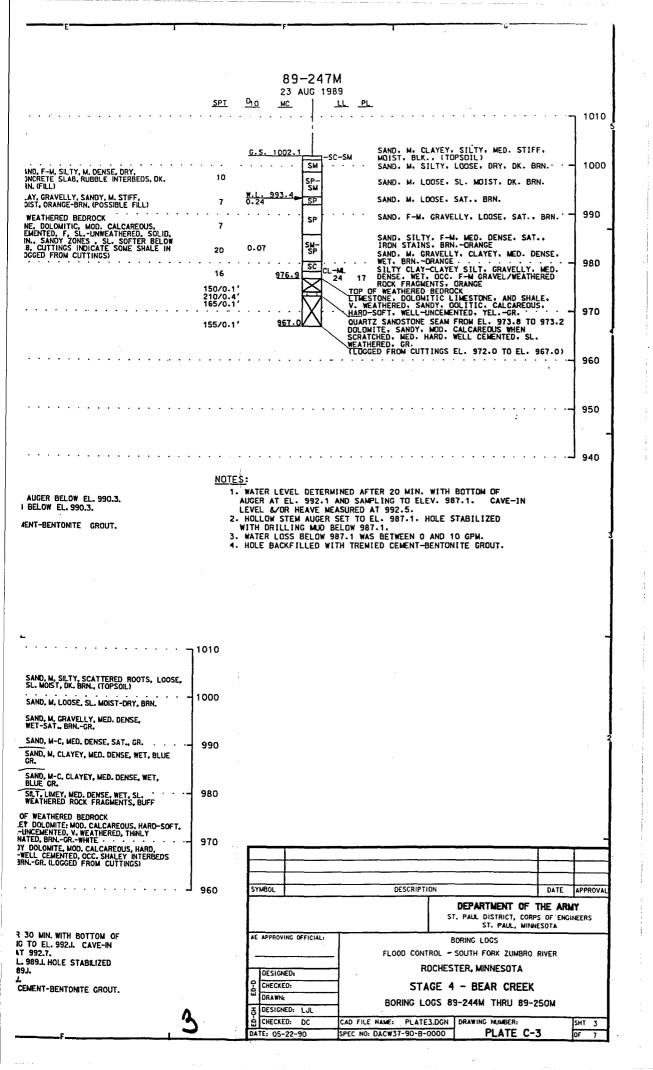


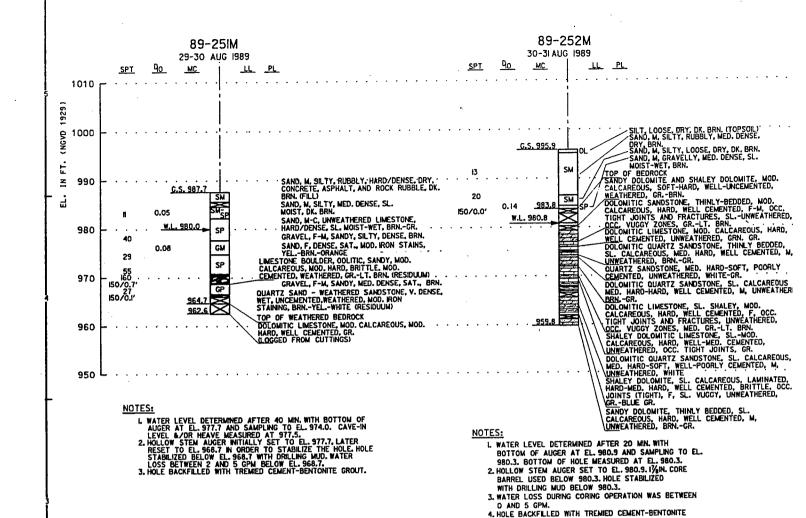


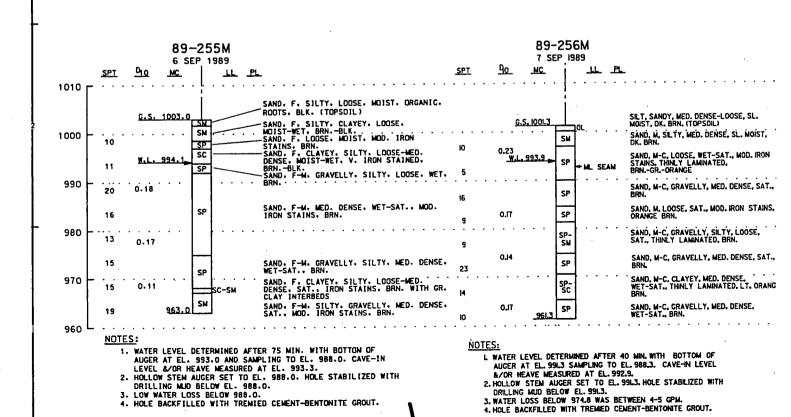


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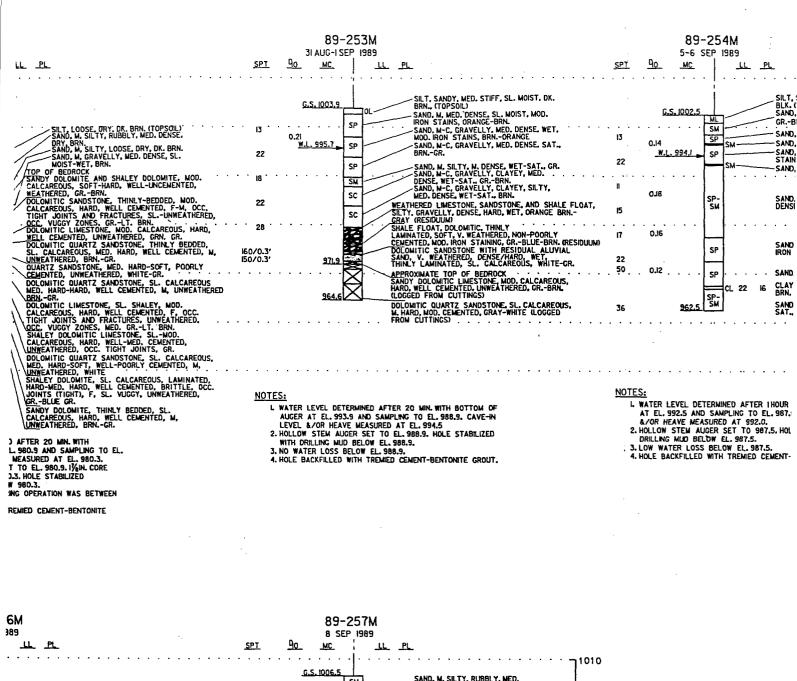
DATE: 05-22-90

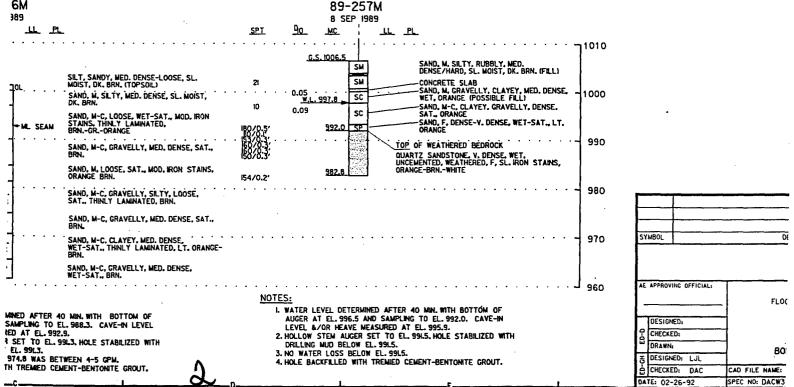




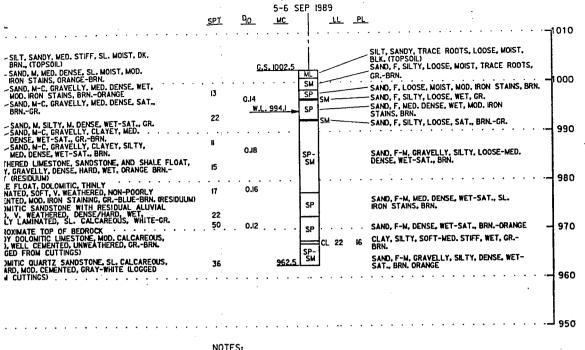


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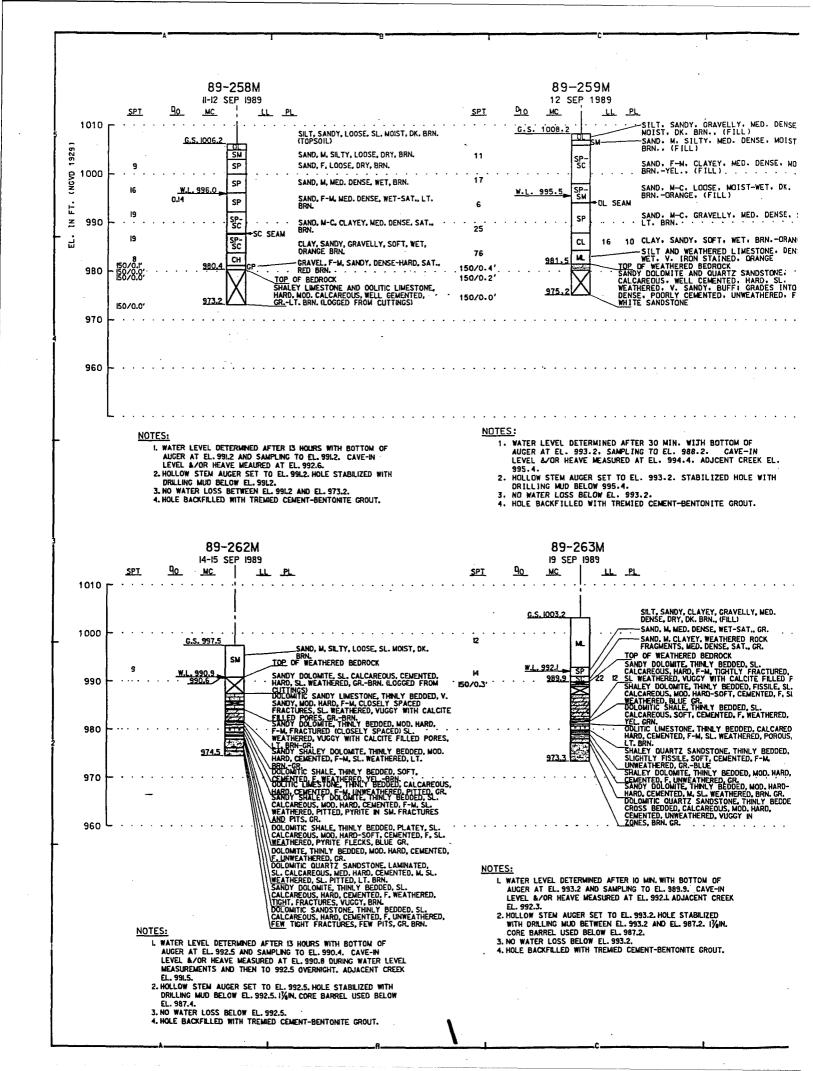


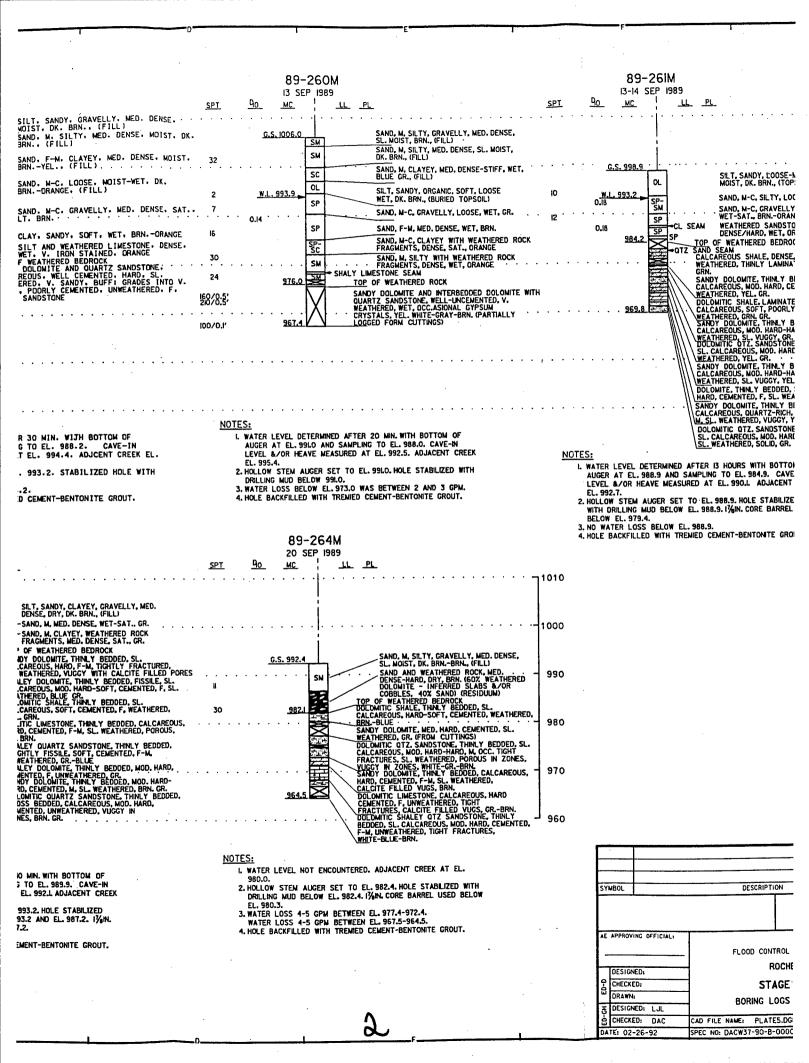
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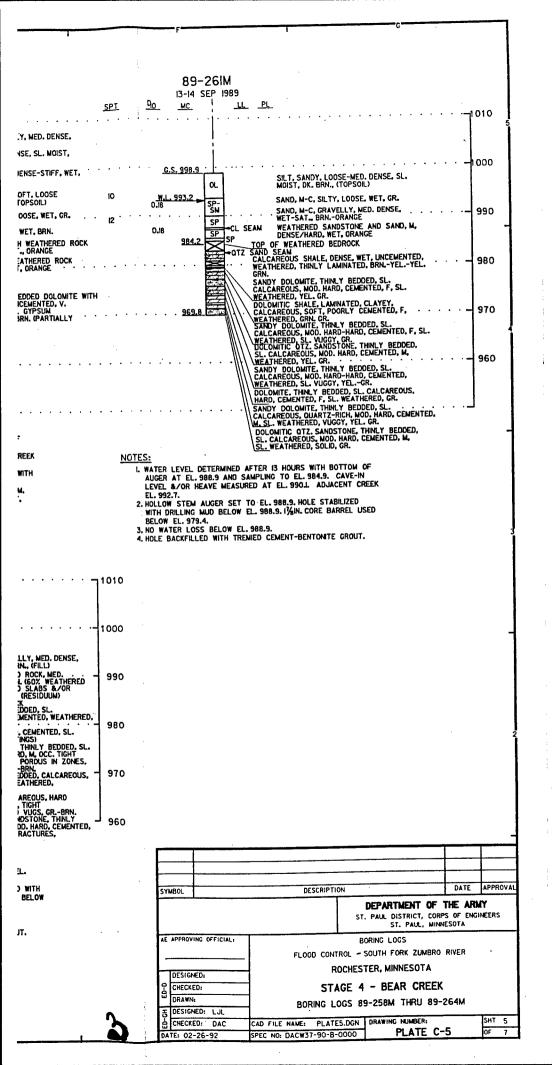


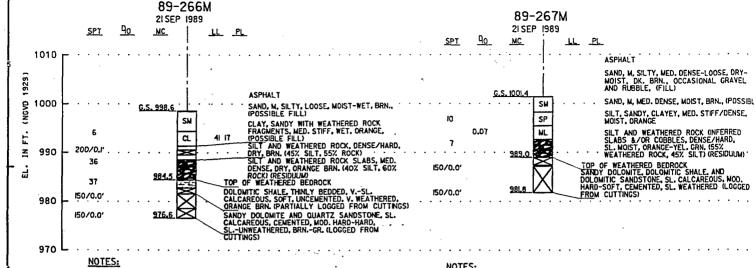
20 MIN. WITH BOTTOM OF G TO EL. 988.9. CAVE-IN EL. 994.5 988.9. HOLE STABILIZED EMENT-BENTONITE GROUT. I. WATER LEVEL DETERMINED AFTER IHOUR WITH BOTTOM OF AUGER
AT EL. 992.5 AND SAMPLING TO EL. 987.5. CAVE-IN LEVEL.
&/OR HEAVE MEASURED AT 992.0.
2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO 987.5. HOLE STABILIZED WITH
DRILLING MILD BELDW EL. 987.5.
3. LOW WATER LOSS BELOW EL. 987.5.
4. HOLE BACKFILLED WITH TREMIED CEMENT-BENTONTE GROUT.

SAT., ORANGE  SAT., ORANGE  SAT., ORANGE  SAT., ORANGE  SAT., ORANGE  OF WEATHERED BEDROCK  P OF WEATHERED BEDROCK  ARTZ SANDSTONE, V. DENSE, WET, CEMENTED, WEATHERED, F. SL. IRON STAINS, ANGE-BRNWHITE  980				
SAT., ORANGE — SAND, F, DENSE-V. DENSE, WET-SAT., LT. ORANGE OF WEATHERED BEDROCK  POF WEATHERED BEDROCK  POF WEATHERED SECTION STAINS,				
SAT., ORANGE — SAND, F, DENSE-V. DENSE, WET-SAT., LT. ORANGE				
SAND. M-C. CLAYEY. GRAVELLY, DENSE.	•			
SAND, M. SILTY, RUBBLY, MED. DENSE/HARD, SL. MOIST, DK. BRN. (FILL) —CONCRETE SLAB —SAND, M. GRAVELLY, CLAYEY, MED. DENSE, WET, ORANGE (POSSIBLE FILL)  1000				





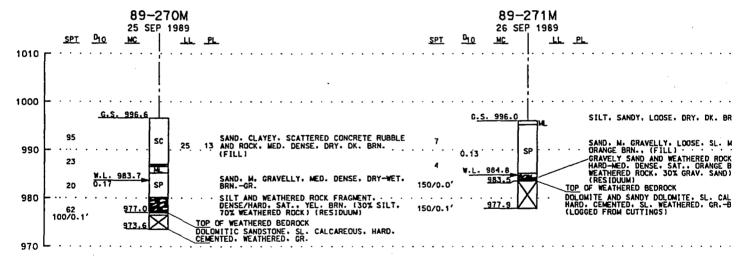




- L WATER LEVEL NOT ENCOUNTERED. ADJACENT CREEK EL. 984.4. 2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO EL. 983.6. HOLE DRILLED AND STABLIZED WITH DRILLING MLD BELOW EL. 983.6
  3. NO WATER LOSS BELOW EL. 983.6.
  4. HOLE BACKFILLED WITH TREMED CEMENT-BENTONITE GROUT.

#### NOTES:

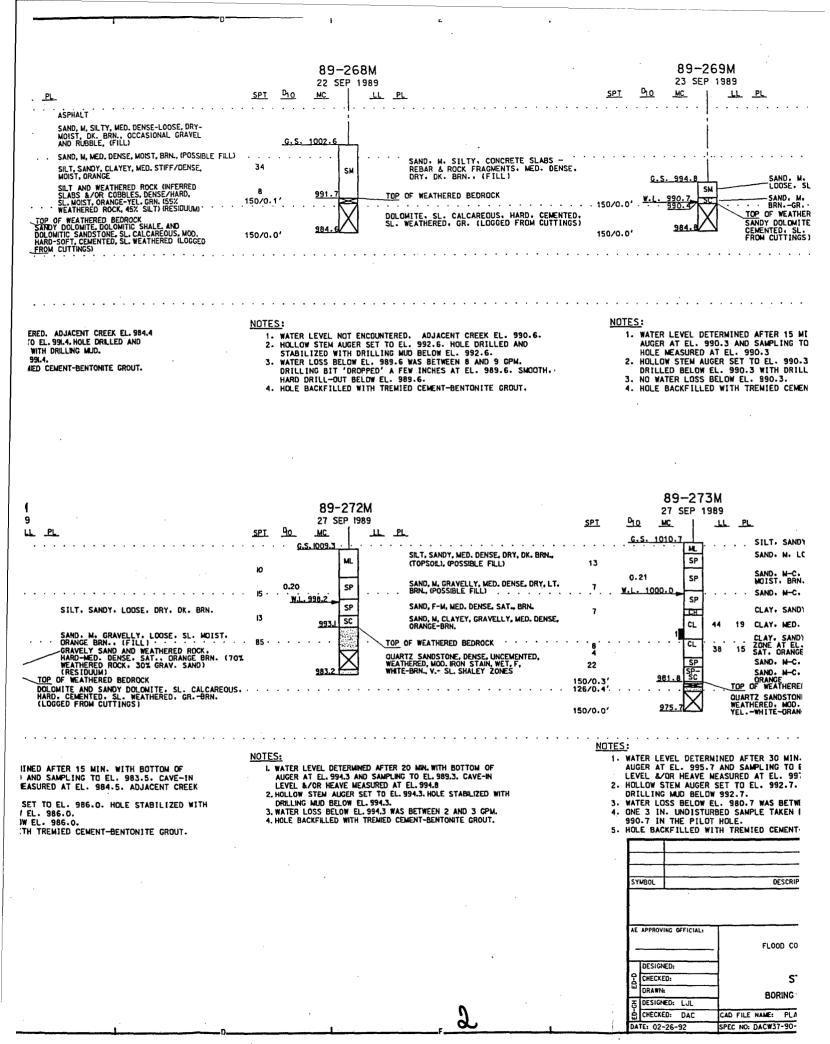
L WATER LEVEL NOT ENCOUNTERED. ADJACENT CREEK EL. 984.4 2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO EL. 991.4. HOLE DRILLED AND STABILIZED BELOW EL. 991.4 WITH DRILLING MUD. 3. NO WATER LOSS BELOW EL. 99.4.
4. HOLE BACKFILLED WITH TREMIED CEMENT-BENTONITE GROUT.

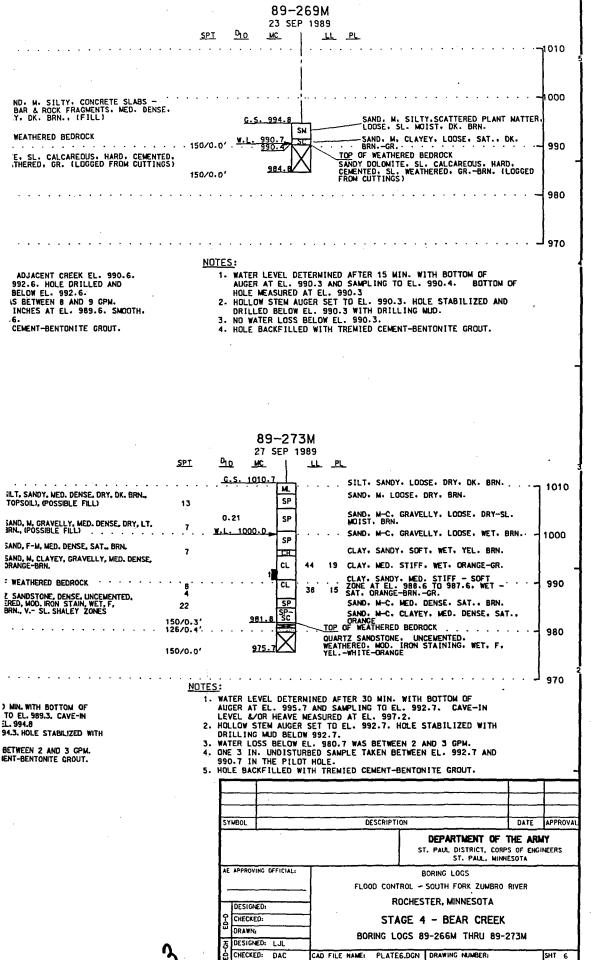


- 1. WATER LEVEL DETERMINED AFTER 15 MIN. WITH BOTTOM OF AUGER AT EL. 981.6 AND SAMPLING TO EL. 976.6. CAVE-IN LEVEL &/OR HEAVE MEASURED AT EL. 981.7.
  2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO EL. 981.6. DRILLING MUD USED TO STABILIZE HOLE BELOW EL. 981.6.
  3. 100% WATER LOSS BELOW EL. 981.6 (NO WATER RETURN).
  4. HOLE BACKFILLED WITH TREMIED CEMENT-BENTONITE GROUT.

#### NOTES:

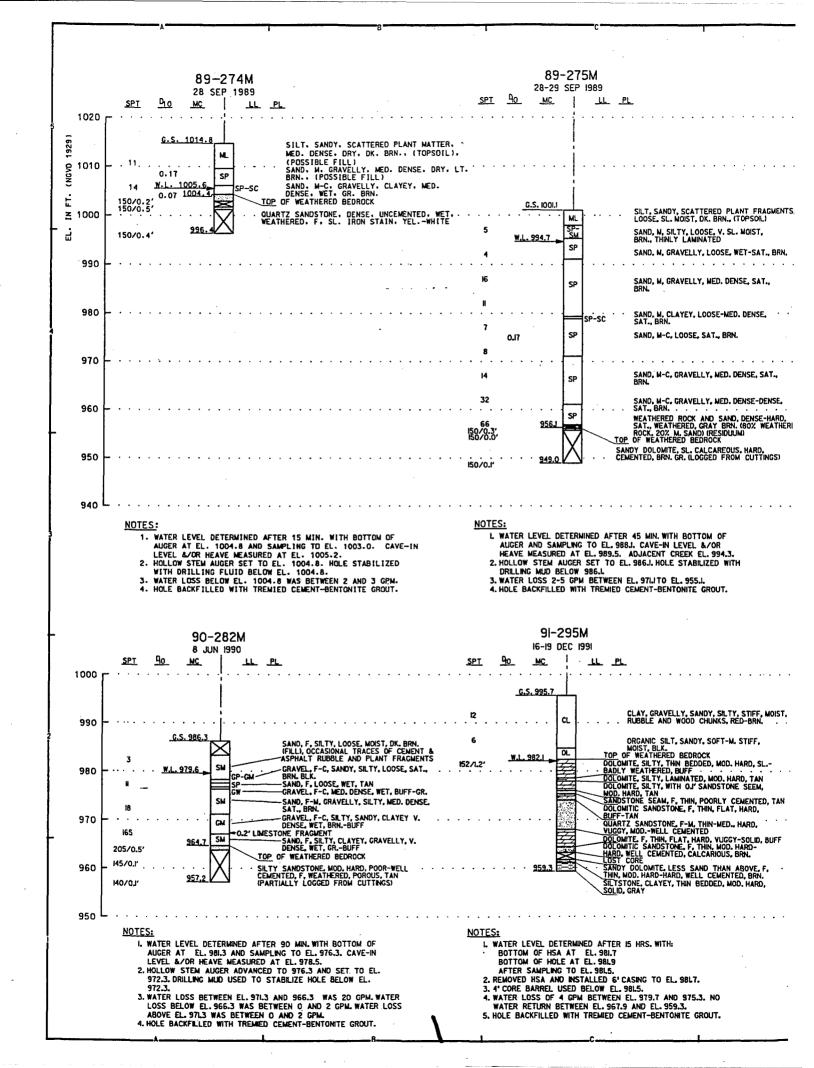
- 1. WATER LEVEL DETERMINED AFTER 15 MIN. WITH BOTTOM OF AUGER AT EL. 986.0 AND SAMPLING TO EL. 983.5. CAVE-IN LEVEL &/OR HEAVE MEASURED AT EL. 984.5. ADJACENT CREEK
- EL. 984.3.
  2. HOLLOW STEM AUGER SET TO EL. 986.0. HOLE STABILIZED WITE DRILLING MUD BELOW EL. 986.0.
  3. NO WATER LOSS BELOW EL. 986.0.
- HOLE BACKFILLED WITH TREMIED CEMENT-BENTONITE GROUT.



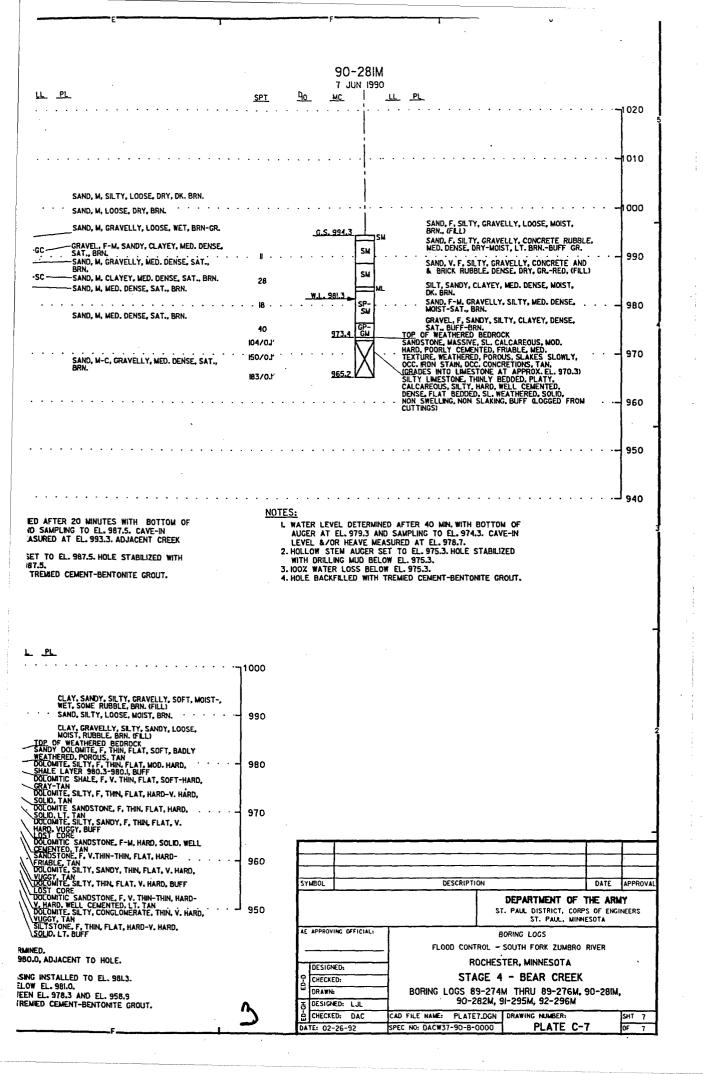


SPEC NO: DACW37-90-B-0000

PLATE C-6





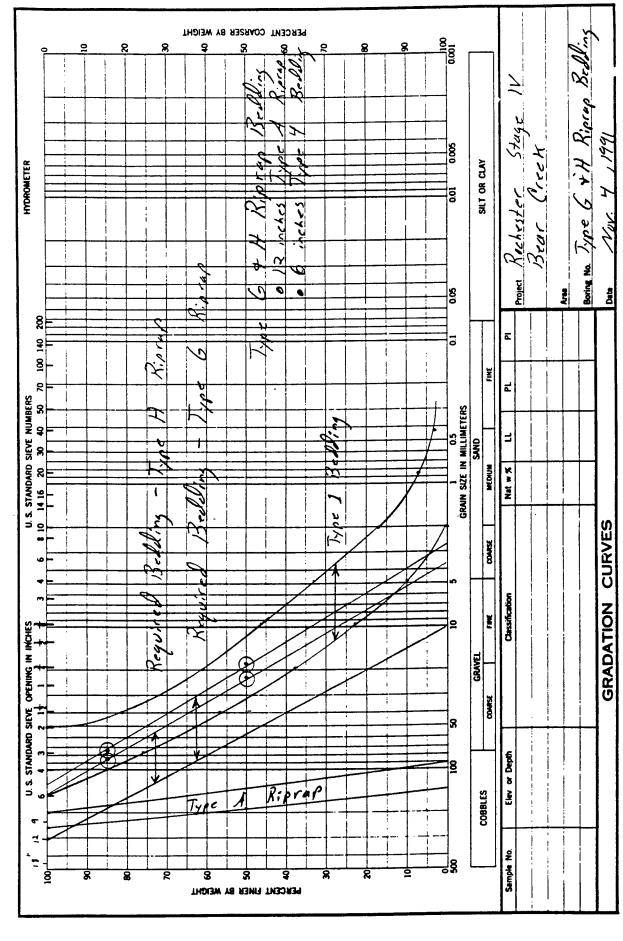


GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

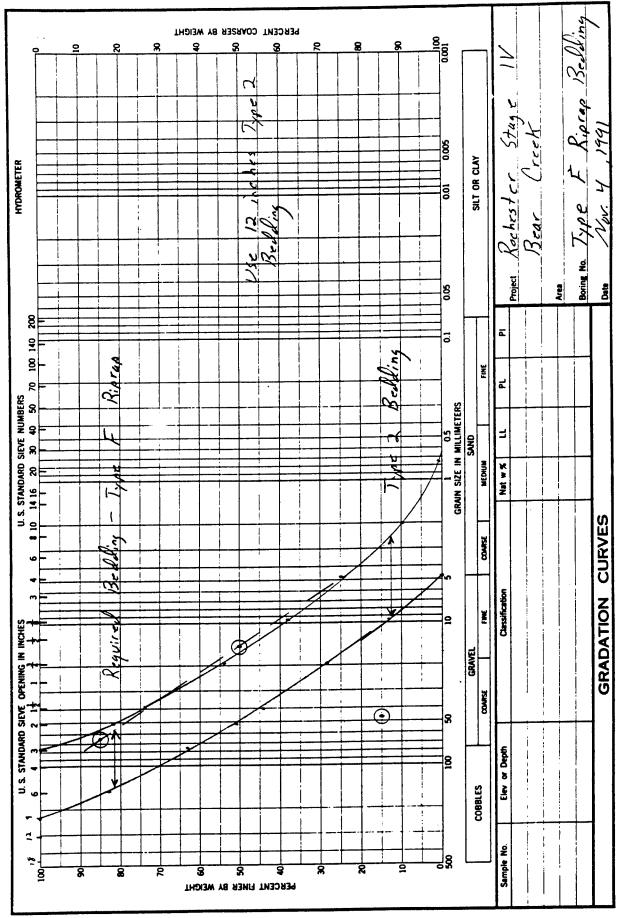
RIPRAP AND BEDDING GRADATIONS

ENG , MAY 63 2087

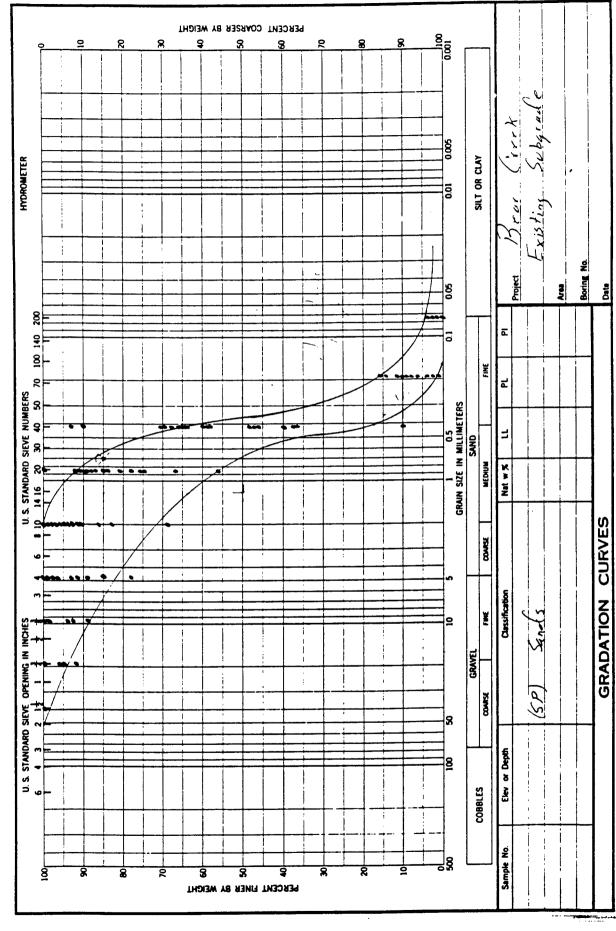
PLATE C - 8



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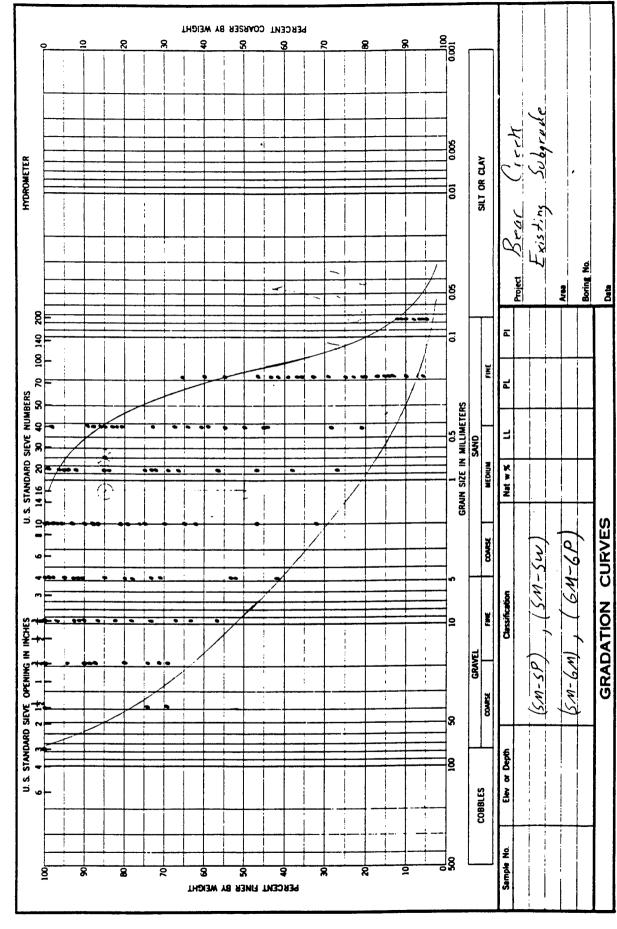
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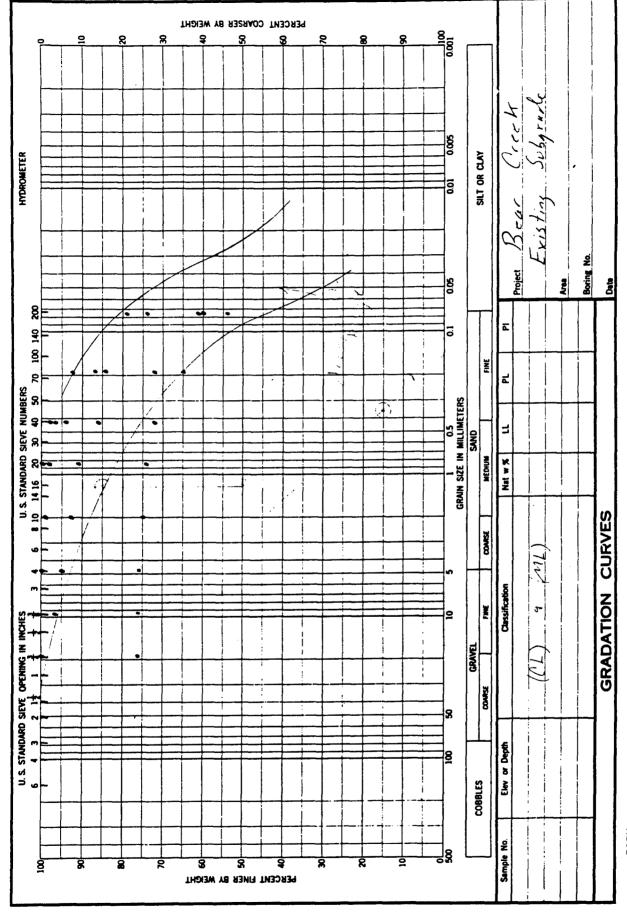
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Sample No.

PLATE C





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GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

CRITICAL FILTER CRITERIA CROSS SECTIONS

SUBJECT: Be	dding	Filter Crit	COMPUTED BY:	DATE:	FILE NO.
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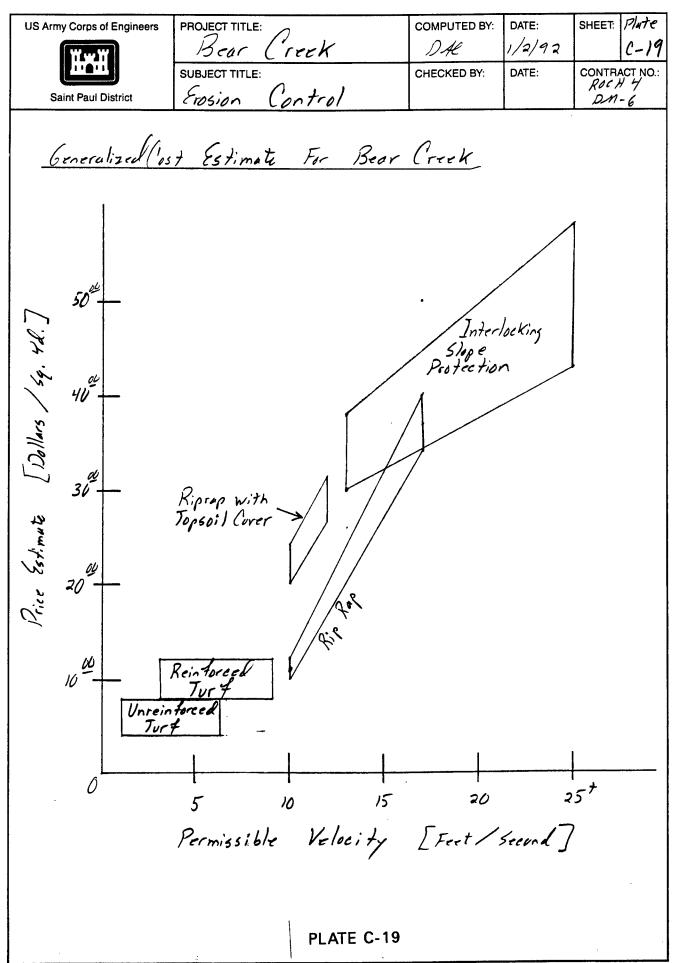
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GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

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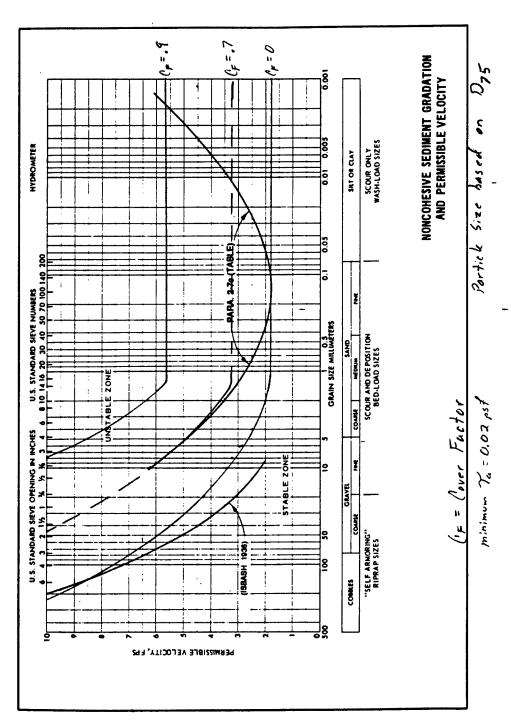
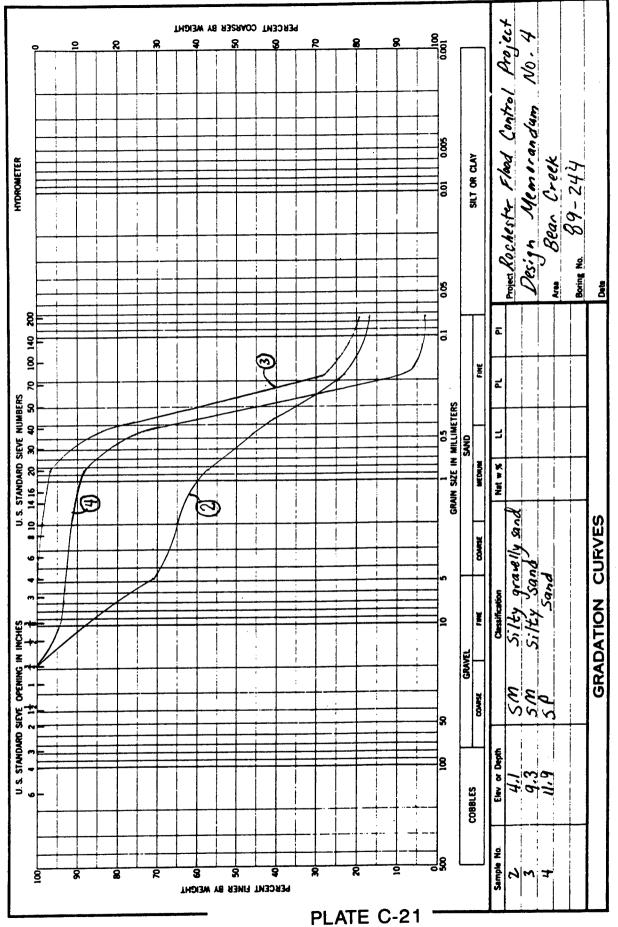


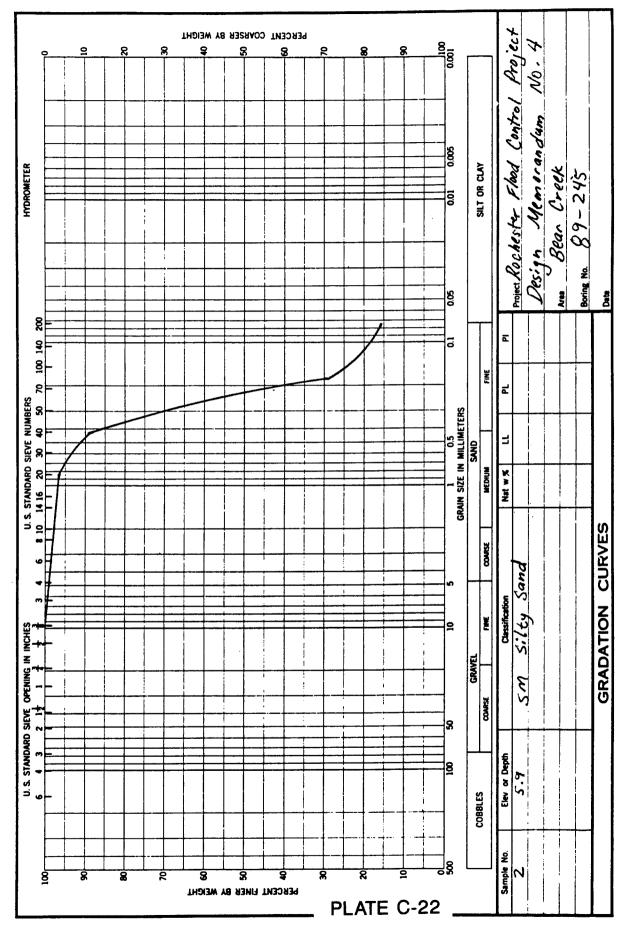
PLATE C-20

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

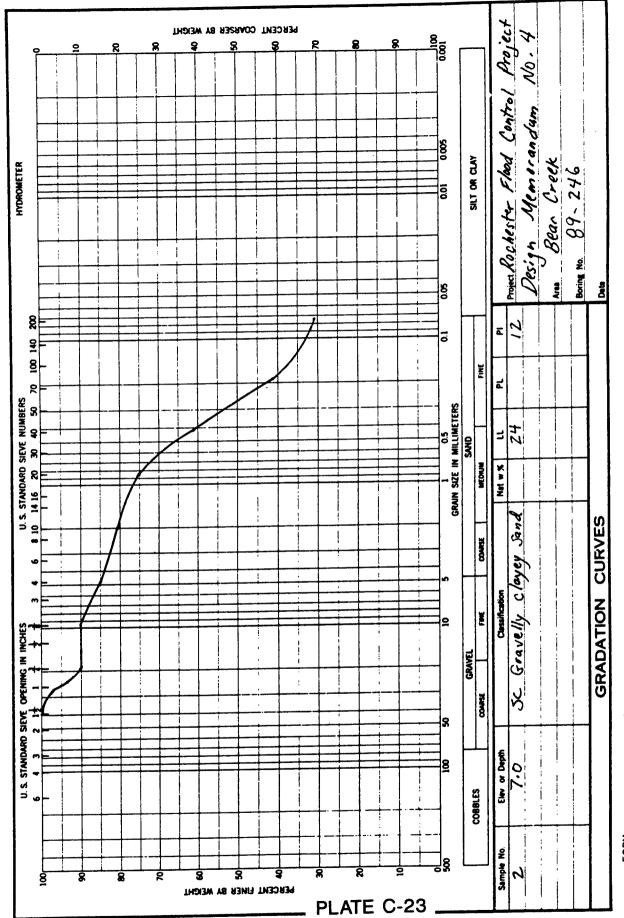
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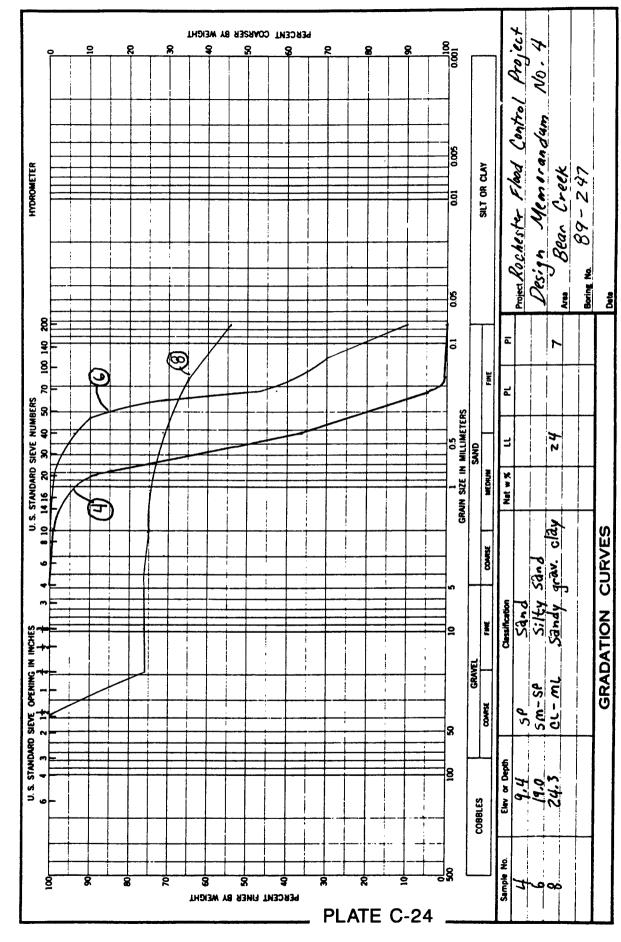
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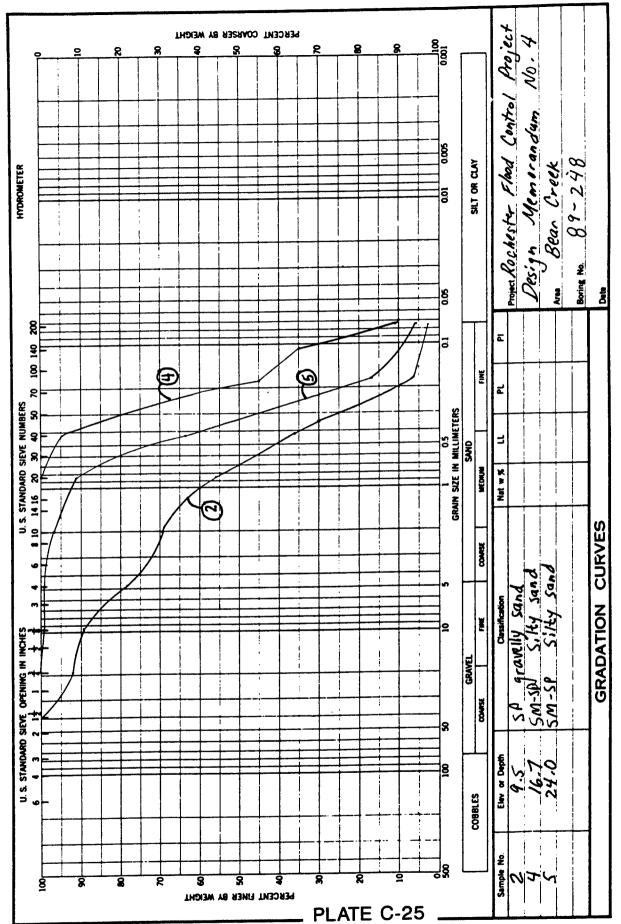
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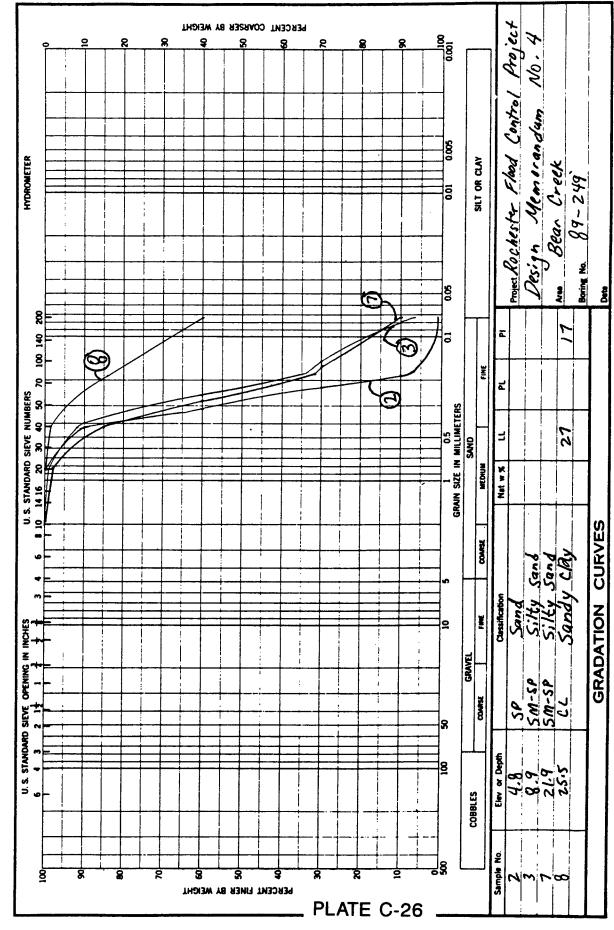


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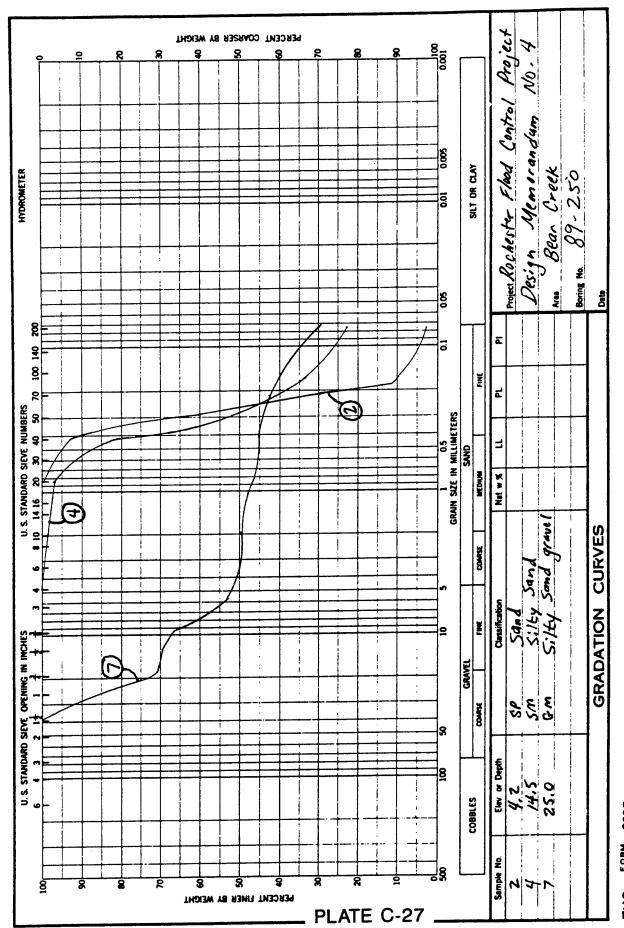


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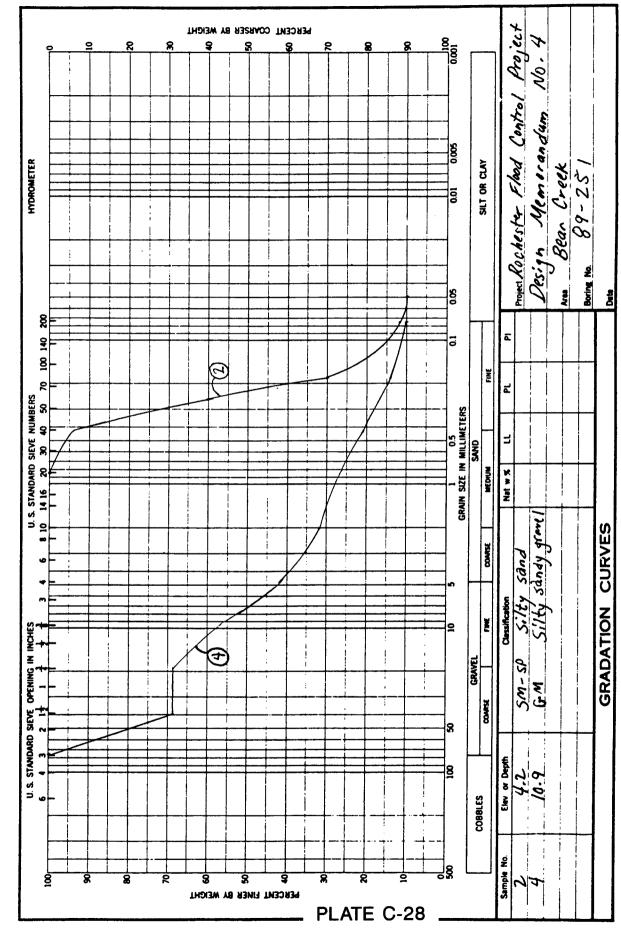
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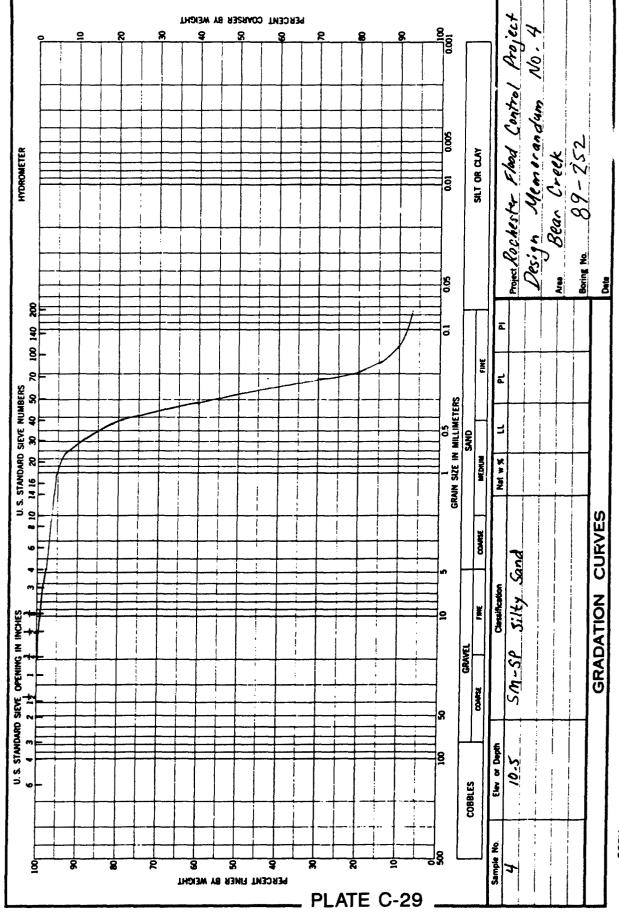
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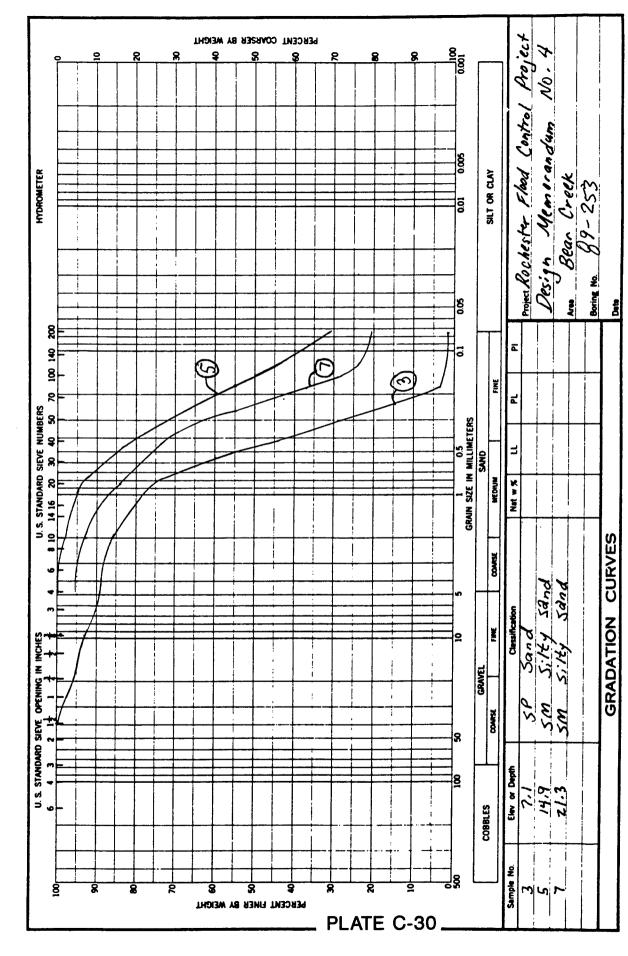
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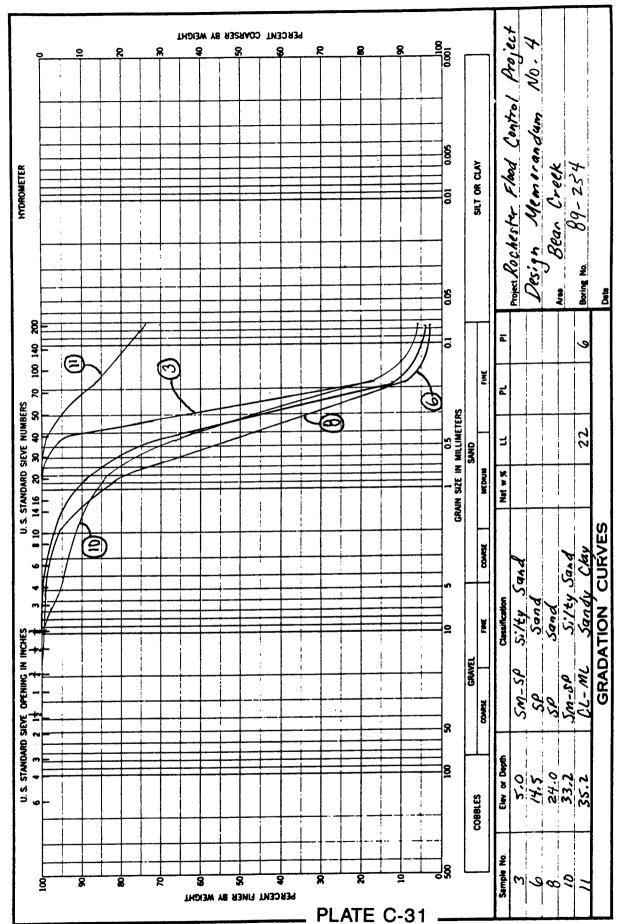
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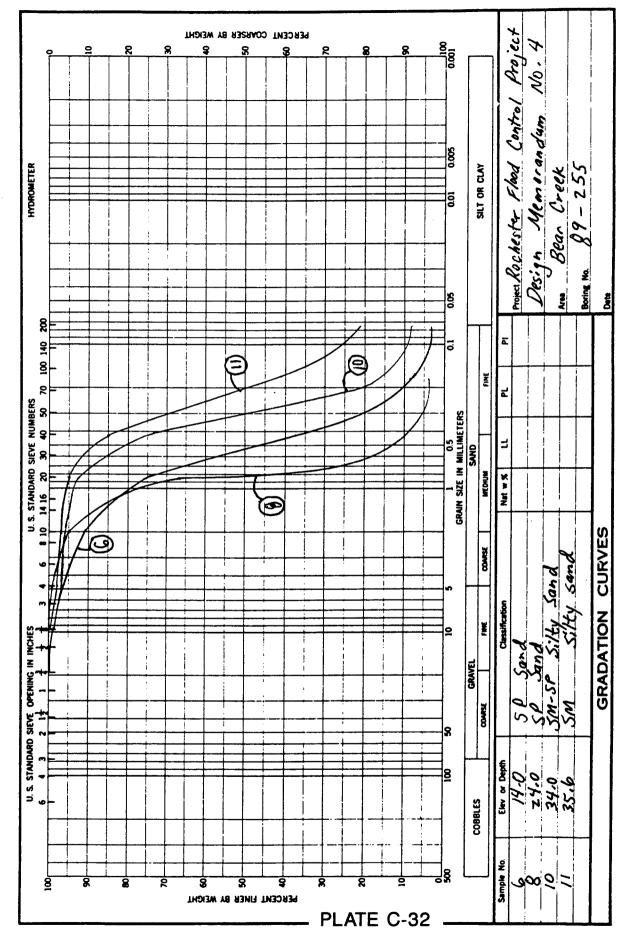
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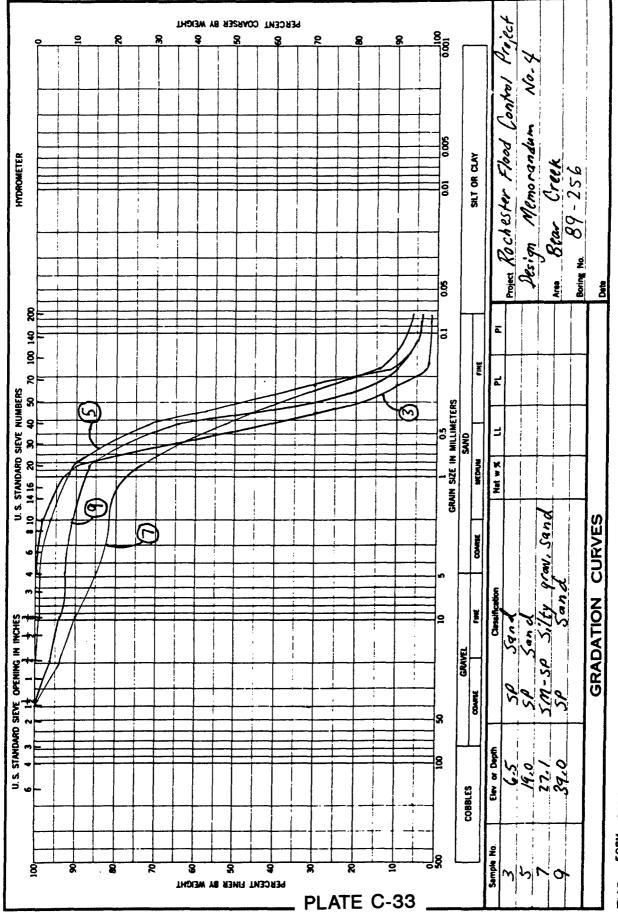
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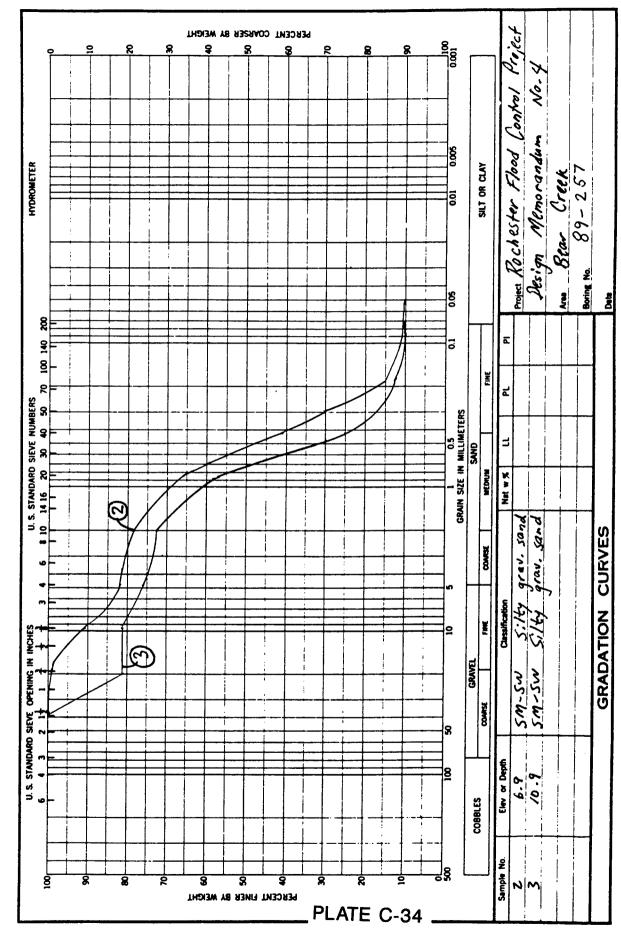
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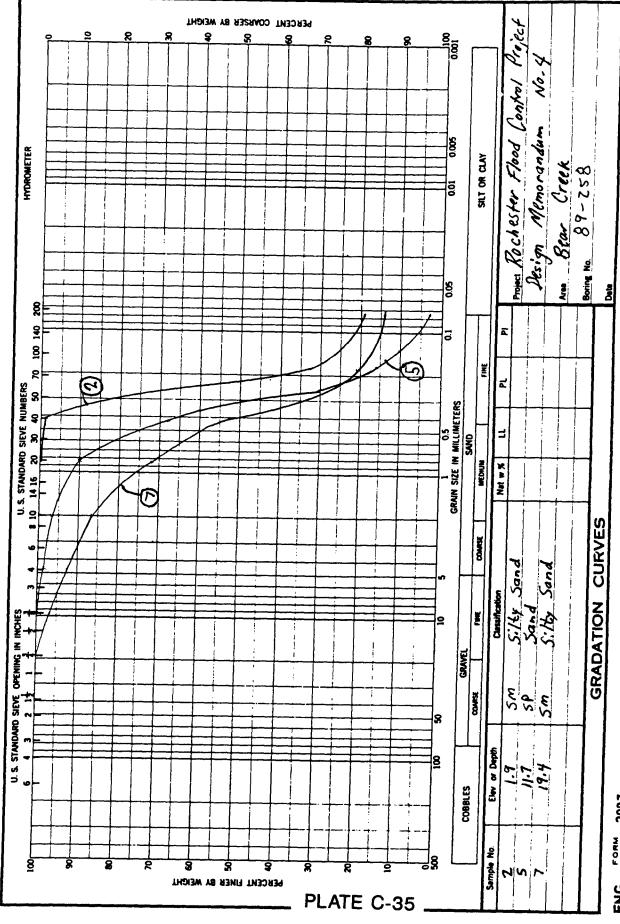
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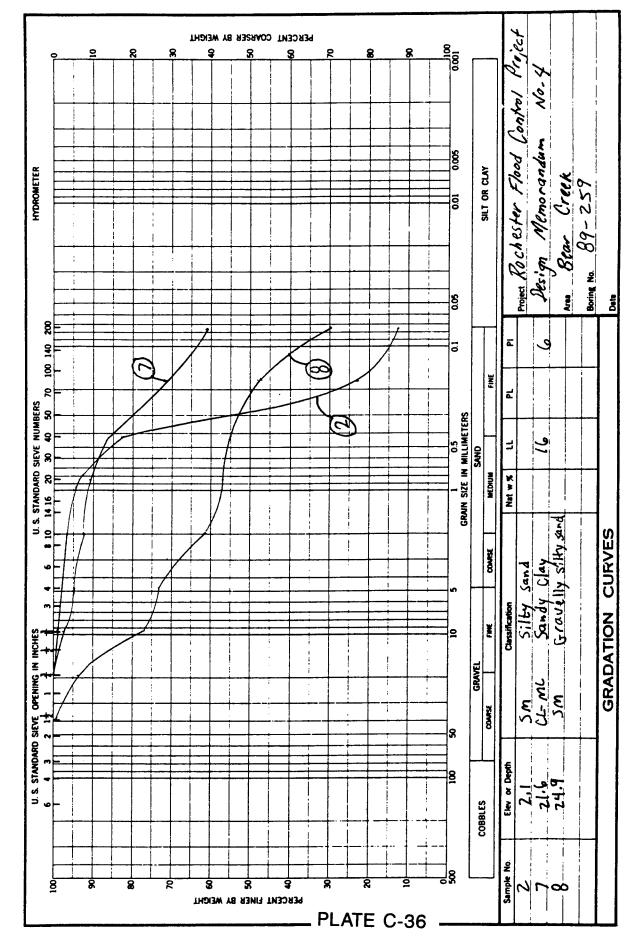


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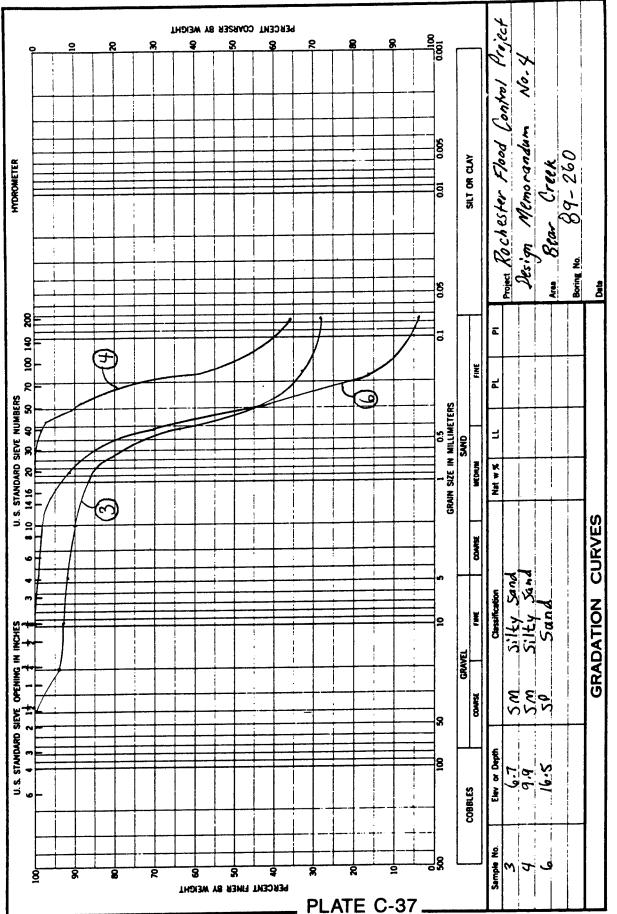


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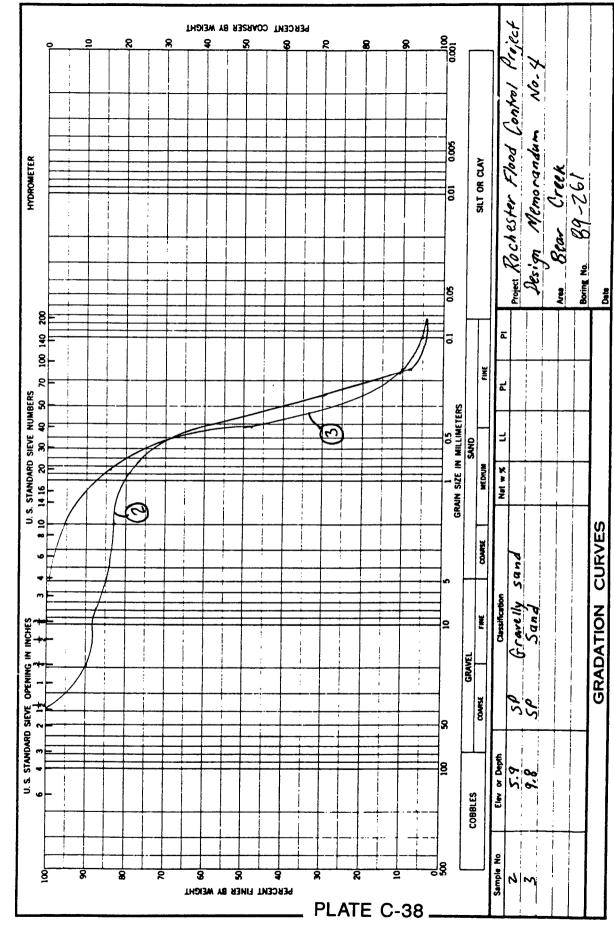
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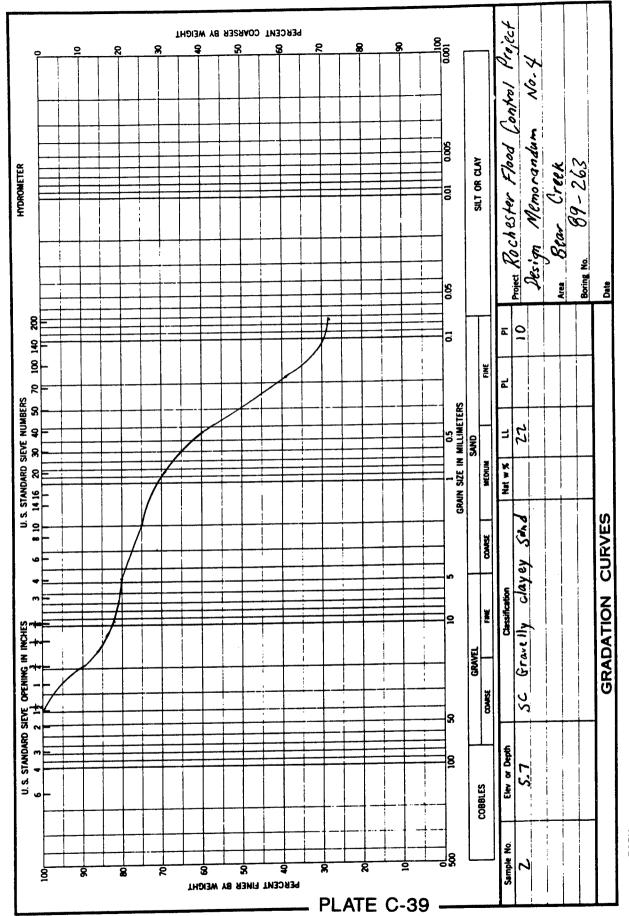
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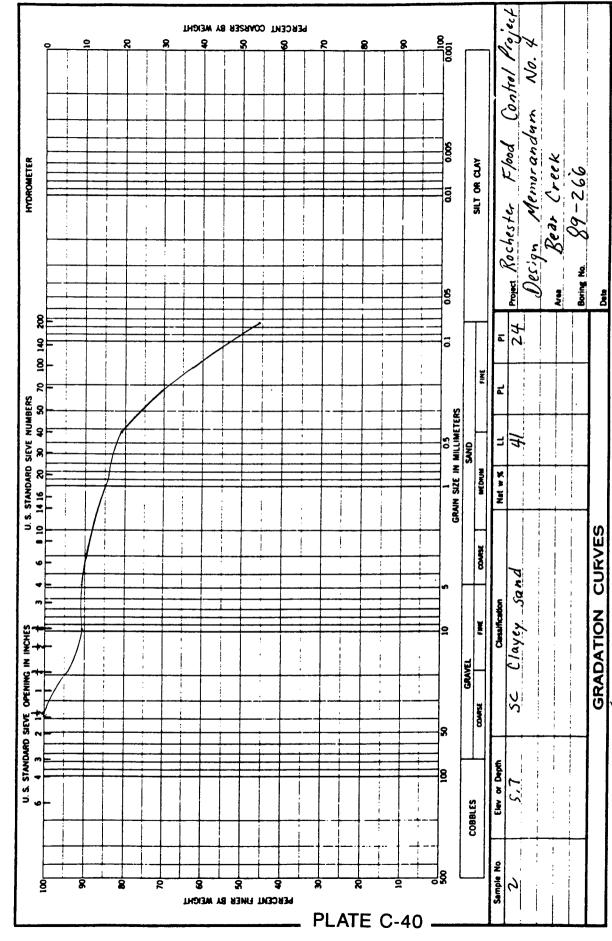
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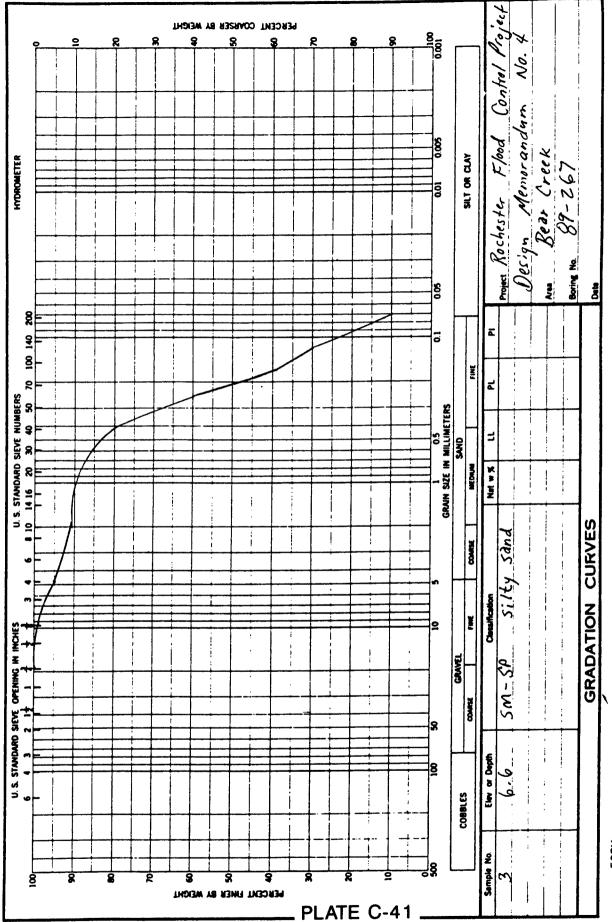
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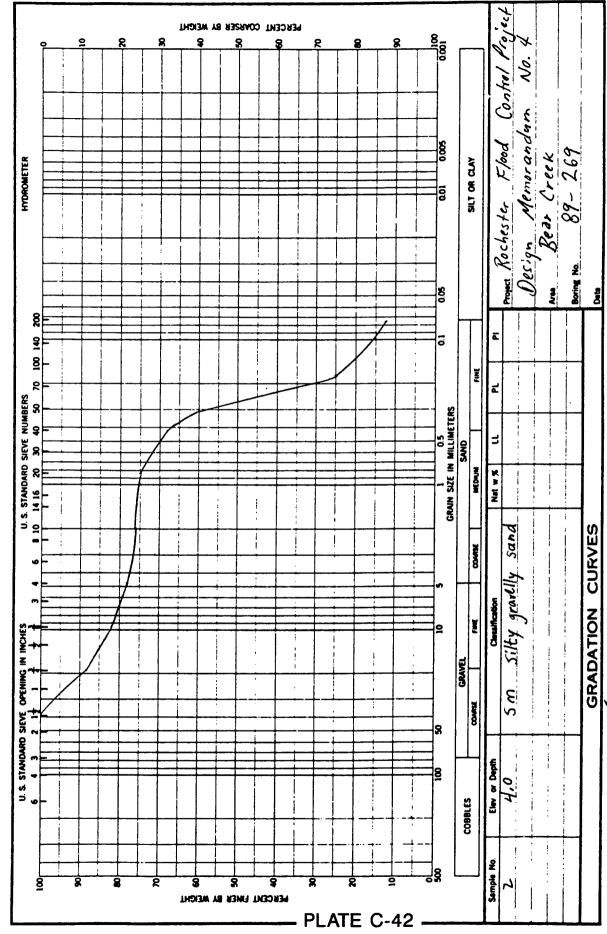


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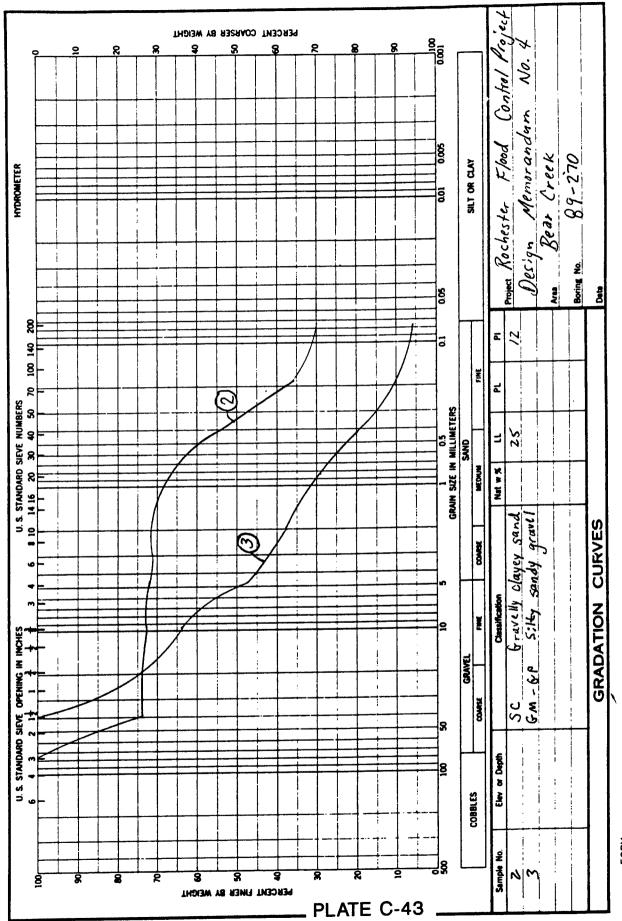


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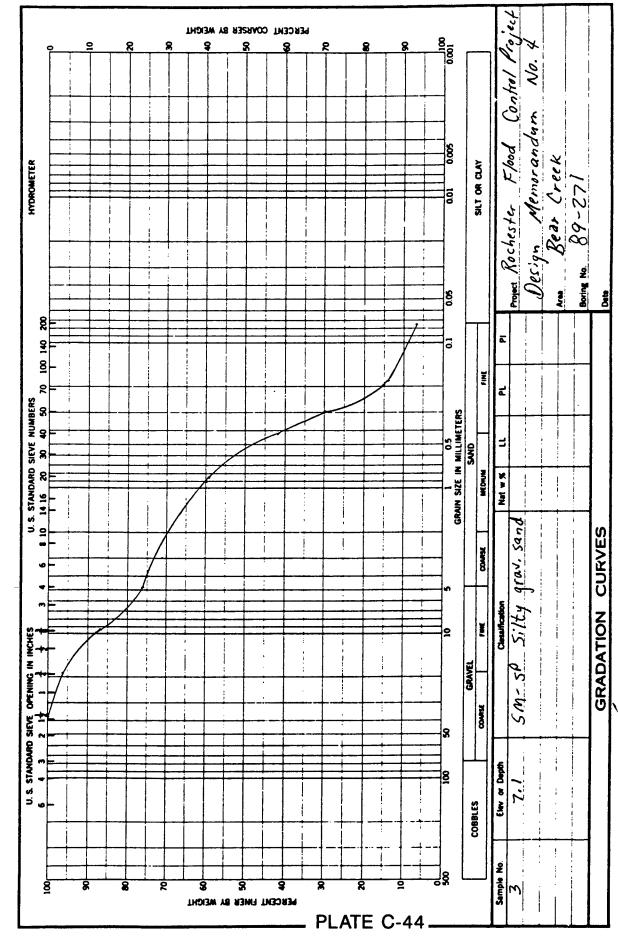
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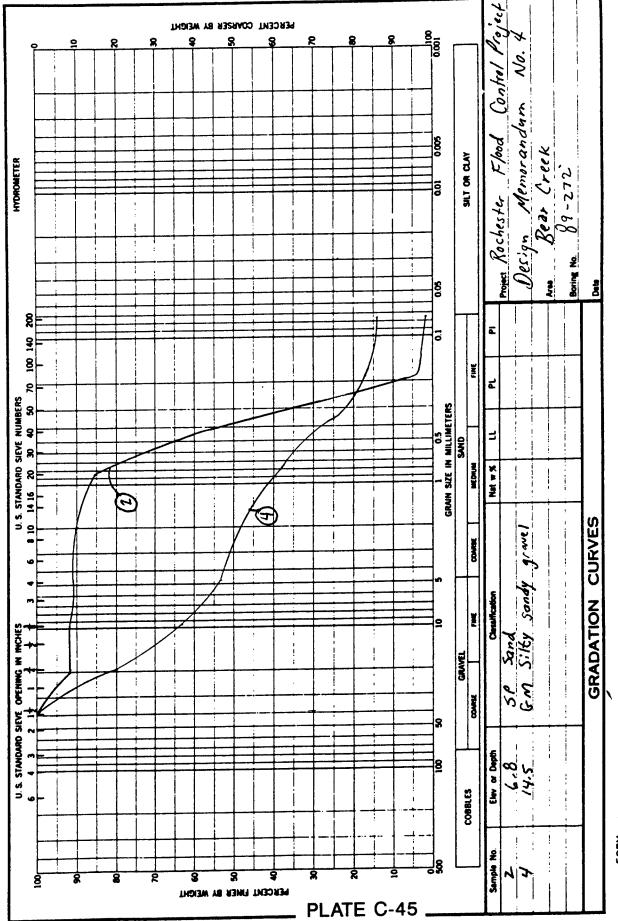
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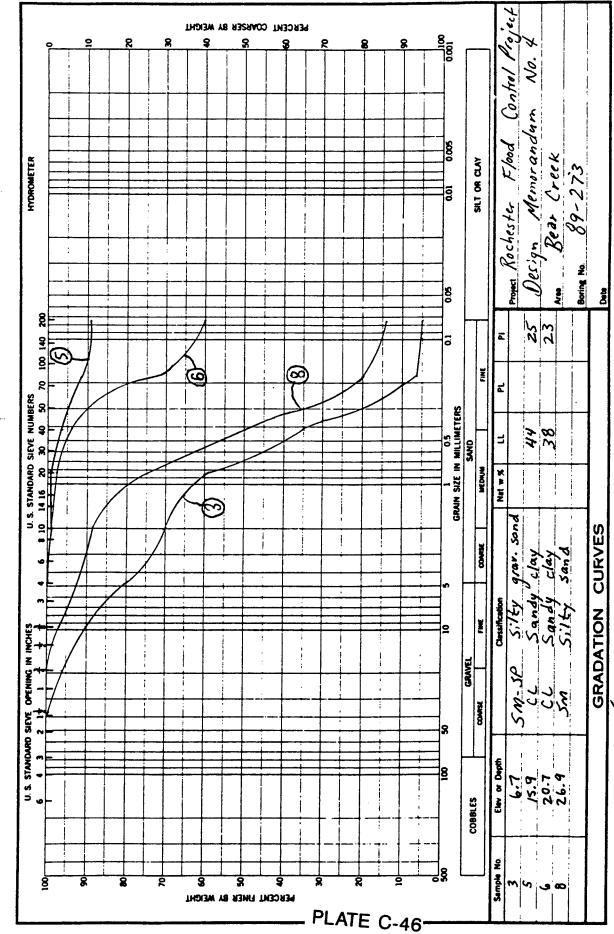
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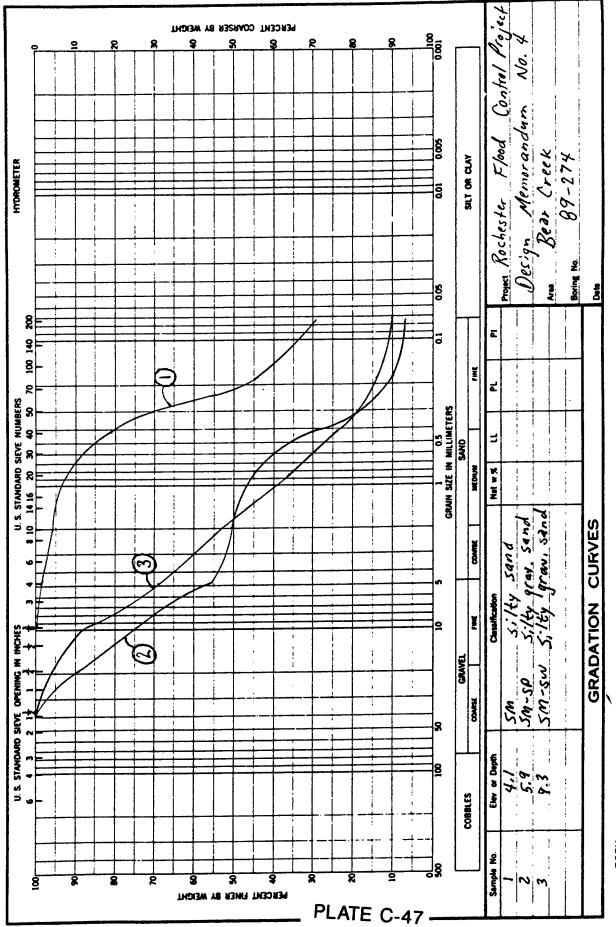
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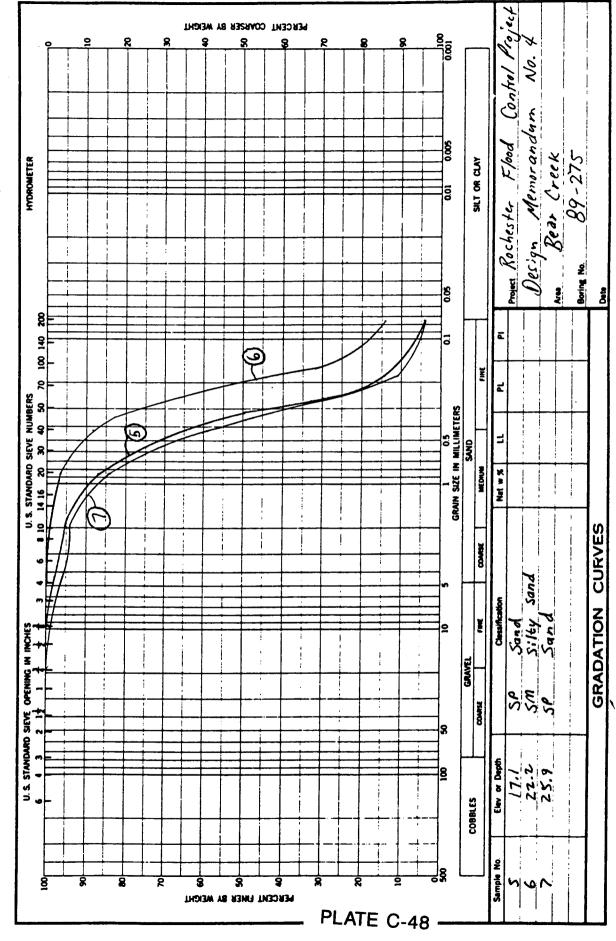
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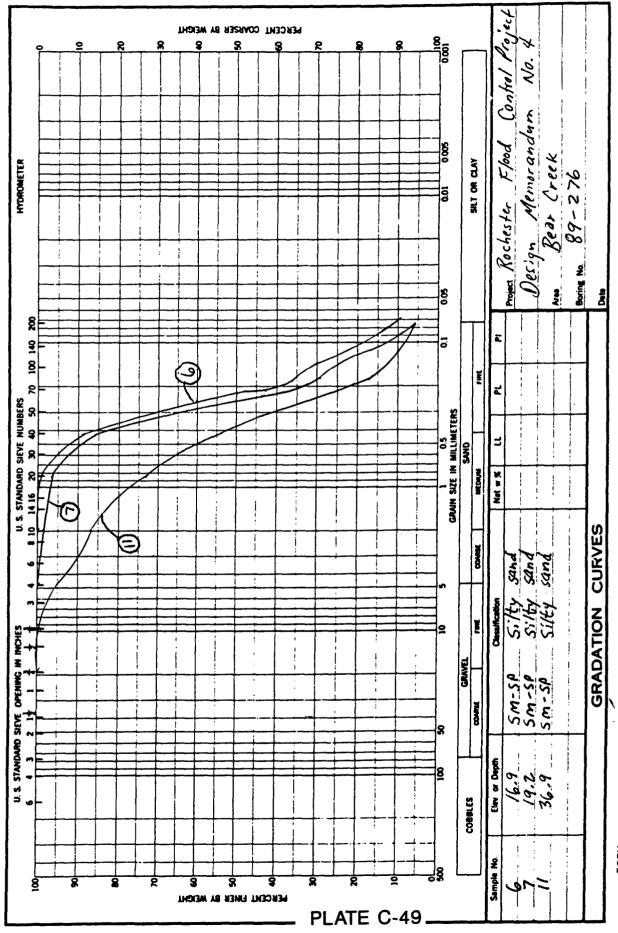
ENG , FORM 2087



ENG , MAY 43 2087



ENG , MAY 63 2087

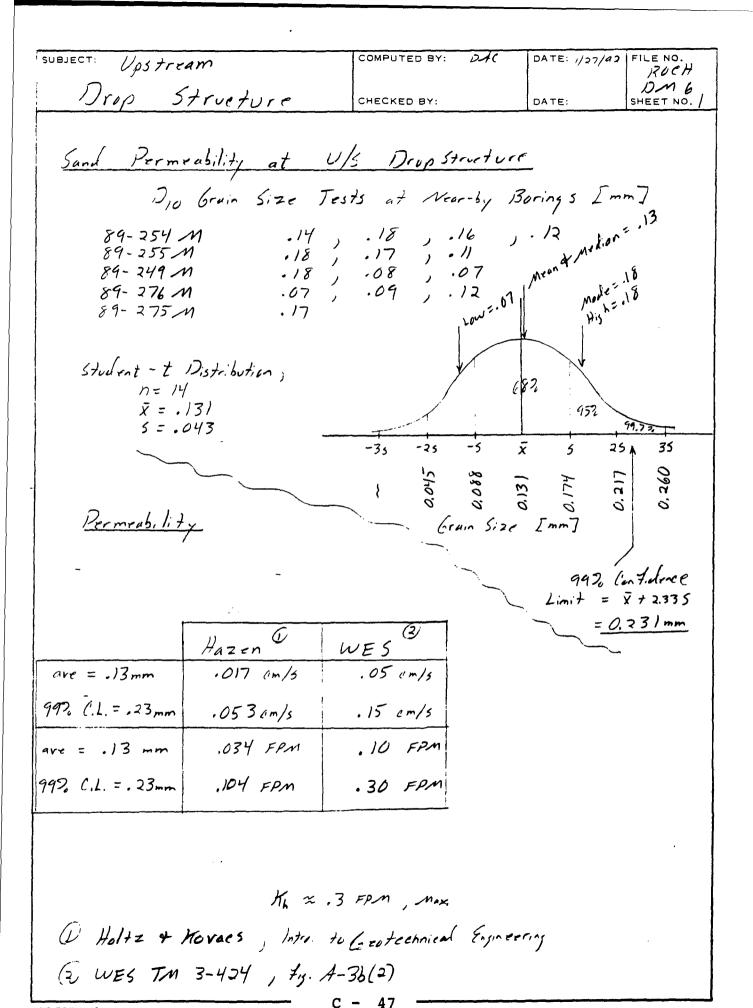


ENG , LAN, 3, 2087

## APPENDIX C

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

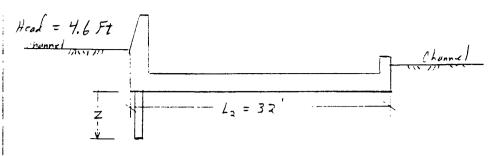
COMPUTATIONS FOR UPSTREAM DROP STRUCTURE



SUBJECT: COMPUTED BY: JAC DATE: 2/3/12 FILE NO.

VpStream Drop Structure

CHECKED BY: DATE: SHEET NO. 2



Blighs ('reep Ratio) Ref. TM 3-424 p. 61

( = 12/H = 32/4.6 = 7

Fa Fine Sand, Blighs Georp Ratio should be Greater Than 15. - No. Good.

Lanes Creep Rutio; ('w = L2/3 + IP

\( \sum\_{P} = \text{Vertical Pathes} \)
\[ \sum\_{P} = \text{Vertical From Channel Invert to} \]
\[ \sum\_{O} = \text{Vertical From Channel Invert to} \]
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\[ \sum\_{O} = \text{Vertical From Channel Inve

For No live of  $\frac{32}{3} + 6.8 = 3.8$ 

For Fire Sand, Lones Creep Ratio should be Greater than 7. No. Good. Add but off.  $I_{W} = \frac{32/3 + 6.8 + 27}{44} = 7$ 

Z > 7.4' -> Chouse Gotoff to Flev. 980.0'

Head 998.2 U/S Wath Level 1006.3 1004.9 10029 1002.2 Tail water 1003.1 991,4 998,4 1001.6 999.5 Head 3.8 6.8 3.4 3.3 3.2 11/4 Event Design 5byr

Use 3.8.

Calculations

Completed for

Hobbits based on

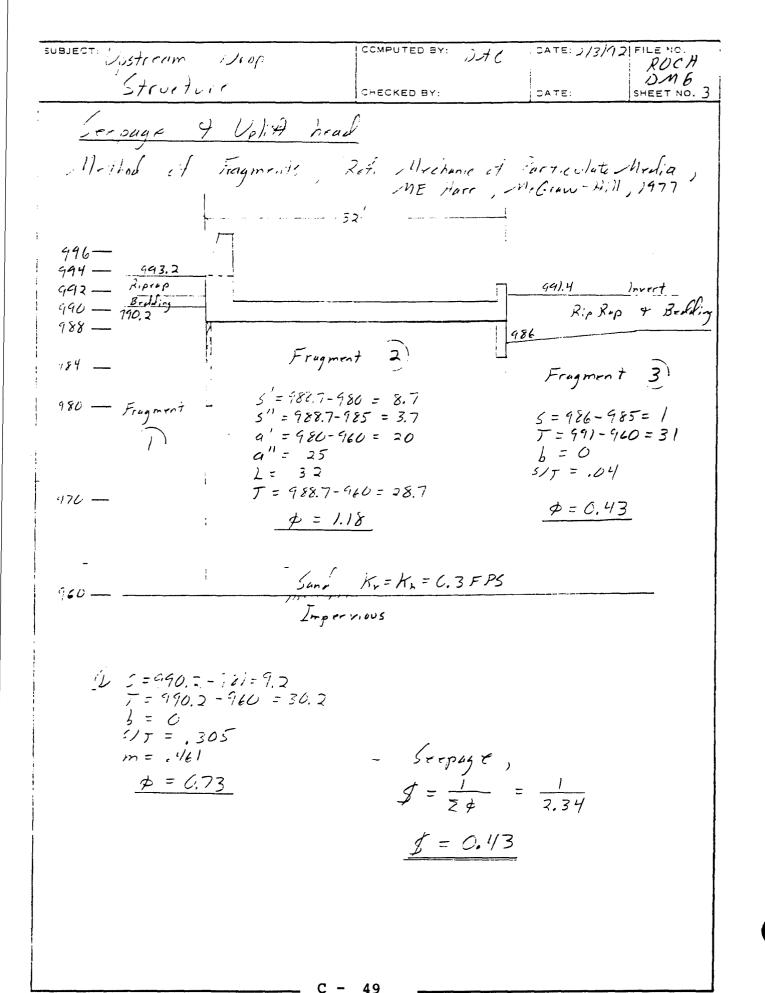
preliminary

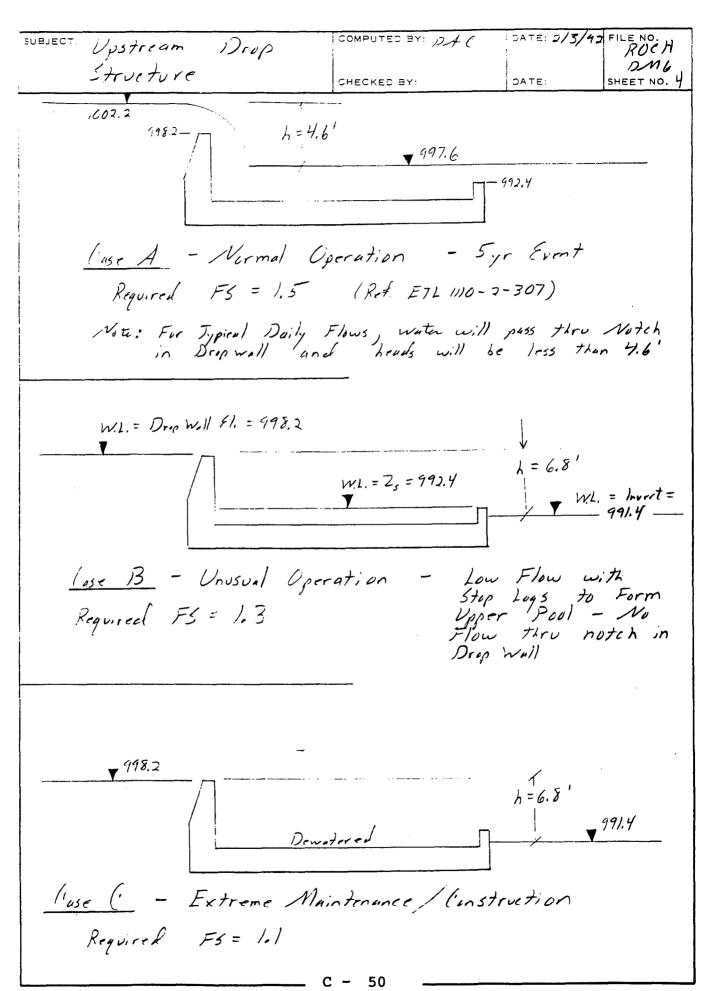
preliminary

preliminary

preliminary

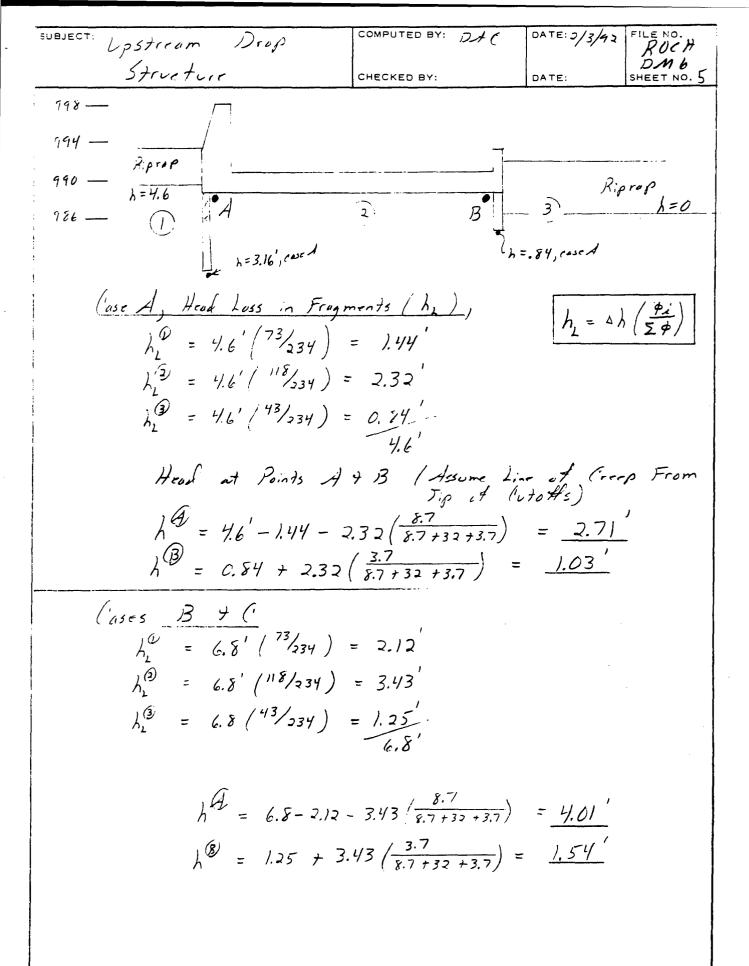
and levels.

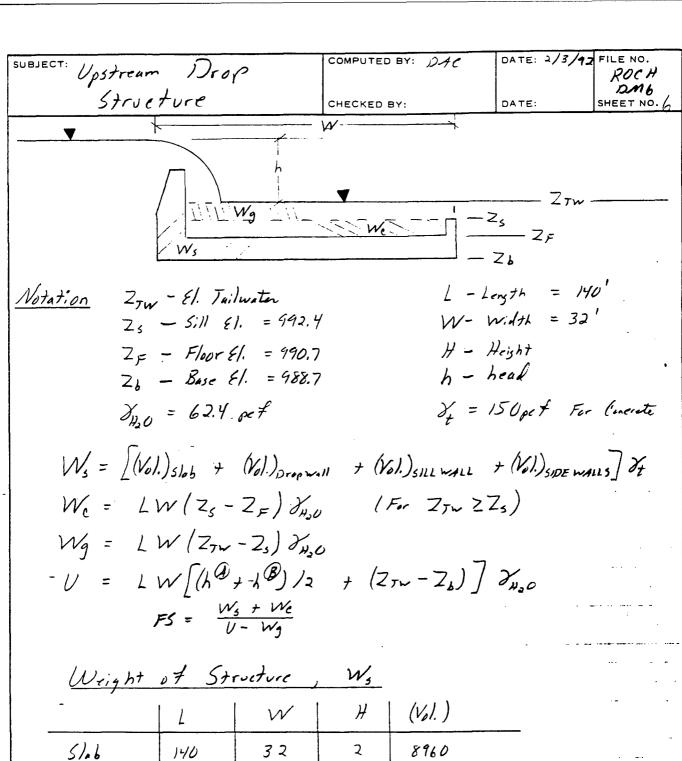




WES FORM NO. 1253

• 420 m





Oright by Sylverore,			- 3		
-	L	W	Н	(Vol.)	
51.6	140	32	2	8960	· - · - · · - · · - · · · - · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Drop Wall Drop Wall	140	3 (1.5 + 3)/ <sub>2</sub>	2.5 5	1050 1575	
5:11 W.11	140	,	1.7	238	
Side Walls	2 × 32	1.5	13.5	1325	
	•			13,150 FT3	= 487 yd 3

For &= 150 pcf , Ws = 1972

W = 1972

SUBJECT: Upstream Drup COMPUTED BY: DAC DATE: 2/3/92 FILE NO. 20CH DM 6
Structure CHECKED BY: DATE: SHEET NO. 7

Velith Factors of Safety,

Ref. Flotation Stability Criteria For Generate

Hydrovlie Structures, ETL 1110-2-307, 8/20/87  $5 = \frac{W_s}{U-W_g} + \frac{W_c}{V}$  5 = Sure horse loads = 0FS =  $\frac{W_s}{U-W_g}$ 

(ase A)  $W_{3} = 1972^{*}$   $W_{6} = L \cdot W \cdot H \cdot \mathcal{F} = 140(32)(992.4 - 990.7)62.4 = 475^{*}$   $U = 140(32)\left[\frac{(2.71 + 1.03)}{2} + (997.6 - 988.7)\right]62.4 = 3011^{*}$   $W_{9} = 140(32)(997.6 - 992.4)62.4 = 1454^{*}$  $F_{5} = (1972 + 475)/(3011 - 1454) = 1.57 (> 1.57)$ 

("use B)  $W_s = 1972^{\kappa}$ ,  $W_e = 475^{\kappa}$ ,  $W_g = 0$   $V = 140(32) \left[ \frac{(4.01 + 1.54)}{2} + (991.4 - 988.7) \right] (62.4 = 1531)$ V = (1972 + 475) / (1531 - 0) = 1.60 (> 1.3)

Case ( )  $W_s = 1972^{*}$  ,  $W_e = 0$  ,  $W_g = 0$   $U = 1531^{*}$  $F_s = \frac{1972 + 0}{1531 - 0} = 1.29$  (>1.1) OK SUBJECT: COMPUTED BY: DAC DATE: 1/27/92 FILE NO. ROCH

DAG

CHECKED BY: DATE: SHEET NO. 8

Check Seepage

W/O Cutoff,  $f = \frac{1}{L_2 + .86 \, d} = \frac{28.7}{32 + .86(28.7)} = .506$ With Cutoff, f = 0.43 (From Fragments)  $Q = f \times p = .43(0.3 \, FPm)(4.6^{\circ}) = 0.59 \, cFm / LF$   $= 59 \, cFm / 100 \, LF$ Medium to Heavy Seepage, but mostly due to large area of thow. Seepage will not surface downstram, except within the channel.

Piping Potential at Toe

Critical Gradient,

ic = 6-1 = 2.8-1

it = 1+e

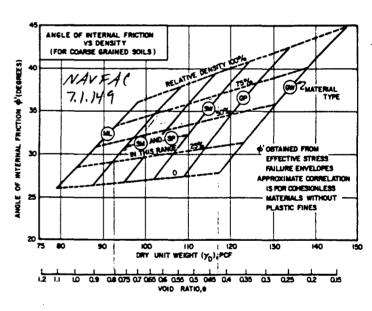
Upper range of e From

Fig. is about 0.8;

ie = 1.0

Ref. IM 3-424,

For Fine Sand, use ic = .85



 $i_{ave} = \frac{8h}{A} = .43 (4.6')_{28.7'} = 0.07$   $FS = \frac{i_{ave}}{i} = \frac{.85}{.07} = 12$ 

Factor of Sofety of 6 - 7 recommended For Fine Sand. Ref. Harr, Mech. of Particulate Media, p. 178). This should be OK based on lare. Downstream seepage outoff will limit Flow net concentration at toe.

## APPENDIX C

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

COMPUTATIONS FOR DOWNSTREAM DROP STRUCTURE

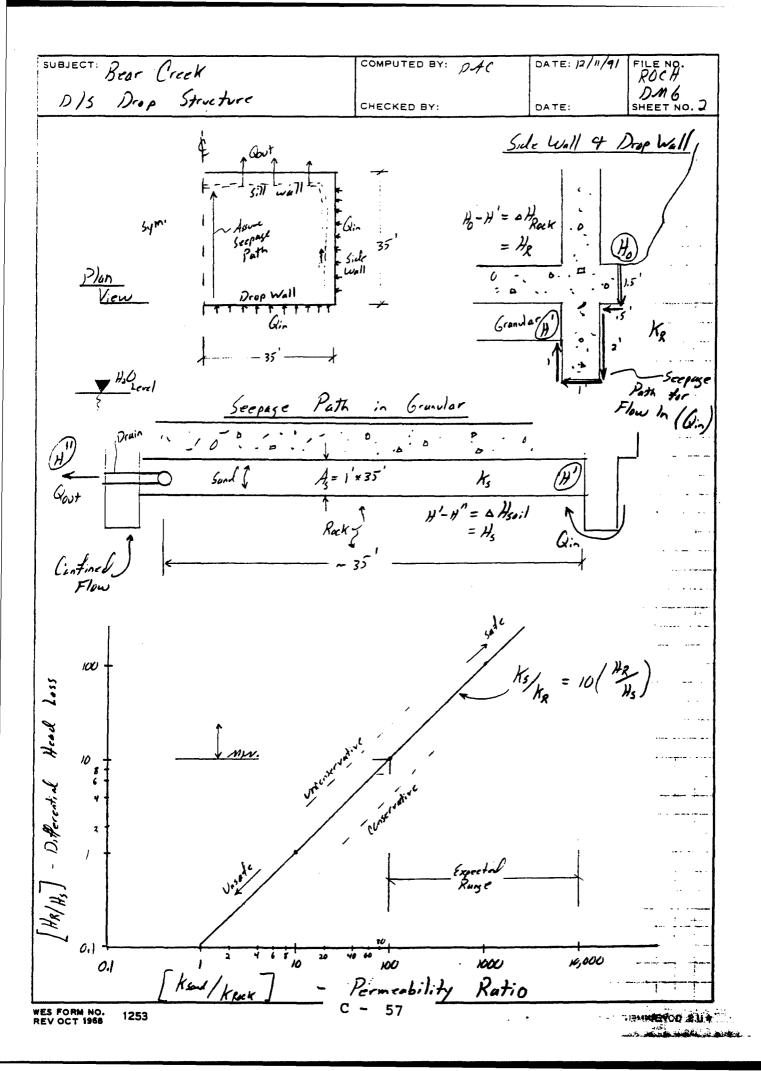
SUBJECT: Bear Creek DATE: 12/1/41 COMPUTED BY: DHC DM6 DIS Drop Structure CHECKED BY: DATE: SHEET NO. Upliff Analysis Down stream drop structure is founded on rock. The Sedimentary rock is known to be stratified, with some layers being significantly more porous of unemented than the majority of the rock. The worst case for upliff would be if an uncemented layer ran continuous beneath the fandation on a relatively shallow depth and was interconnected to the granular true of the production Drumye Blanket by fractures.

Since the strutification of porous layers in the rock is unknown, the seepage path of flow enfering the drainage blanket can not be determined. Thus, assume LINE OF CREEP method to determine upliff pressures. [Ref. EM 2502, \$3.19] Line of Creep is equivalent to assuming constant thiermess of Flow path,  $g = K \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}$ , G = gA,  $A = Lx^{2}$ G= KL Jx Druinage Blanket (See next page) L=35', dx=35' Drup Wall (see next. p.) Scopage Puth = 1.5' + .5' + 2' + 1' + 1' = 7 Ft G= Ks (35') Hs / 35' G= KL Jx G = / (35')( +x) Qui Ks Hs In flow = Out Flow Q= 5 KRHR 5/2 HR + 5/2 Hz = Ks Hz Side Wall some as drop will Q= 5 KR HR Soil Permeability = 10 Head Loss in ROCK
ROCK Permeability = 10 Head Loss in Soil

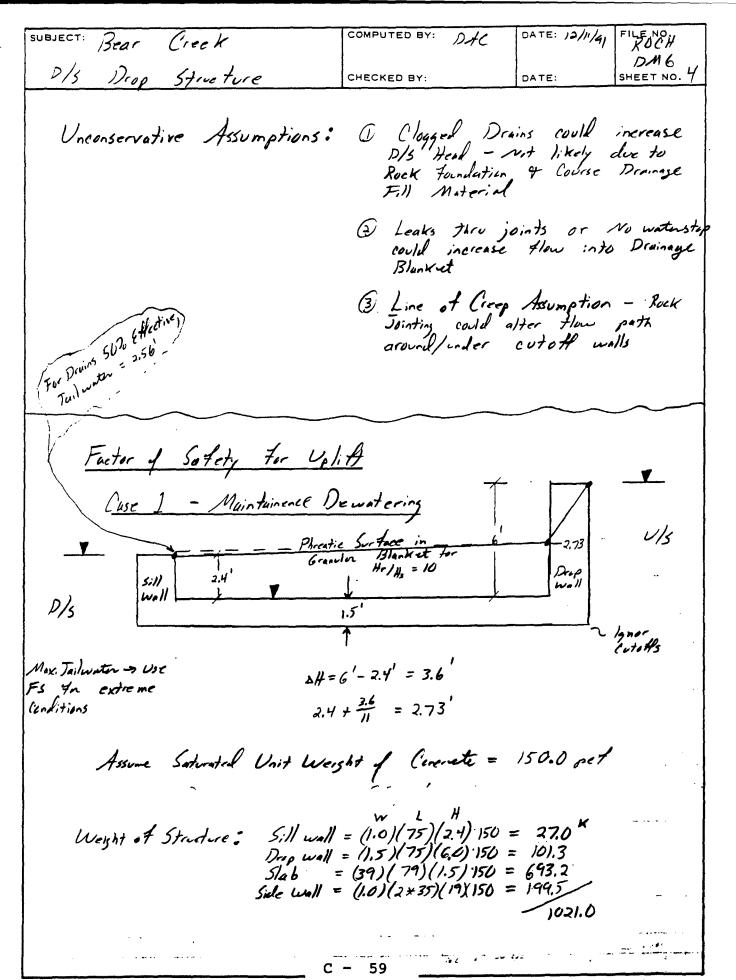
56

WES FORM NO. 1253

\* Bytch (100)



		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
SUBJECT: Bear Creek	COMPUTED BY: 124C	DATE: 12/11/41	ROCH
DIS Dup Structure	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	DM6 SHEET NO. 3
Permeability Ratio,  Grain Size of Sandstone is  a Dio 20.2 mm. Assume  Stane with uncemented 1.  Krack = 0.1	similiar to overburden upper bound permea ayer; cm/sec for unceme		s with sand-
Typical Values for permitteem or 10 <sup>-5</sup> cm/s or 10 sandstone, with possity x			is range
Deninge Fill Specification Assume Dou = 3.3 mm (coarse converte aggregate).		_	m).
Ks 2 10 cm/sec	fu Prainage	Blunket.	
Probable Permeab lity	Ratio:		
	Ks/ \ 10/-3		
	Ks/ L 10,000		
From Graph on p. 2	) HR/HS 2 10		
For Head Loss of 3.8  about 0.35 Ft 4 H  about 3.45 Ft.	end Loss in seek	would be	le
Conservative Assumptions: O Conservative Assumptions: O Conservative	aservative Flow Path	in Douing	se Blunki
2 Tot	al Upstream Head ass Side wall	umed along	legth
. 3 R	ruck Permeability		•



SUBJECT: Bear Creek

COMPUTED BY: DAC

DATE: 12/11/91 FILE NO. H

ROCH

DA6

SHEET NO. 5

Upliff Force: Sill wall = 
$$(2')(79)(2.4+1.5)$$
 62.4 =  $38.5^{16}$   
Slab =  $(35')(79')(2.567273+1.5)$ 62.4 =  $715.2$   
Prop wall =  $(2')(79')(2.7376+1.5)$ 62.4 =  $57.8$ 

$$15$$

$$M = 25p \neq (35')^2/8 = 3.8 \frac{t}{kip} - Ft$$

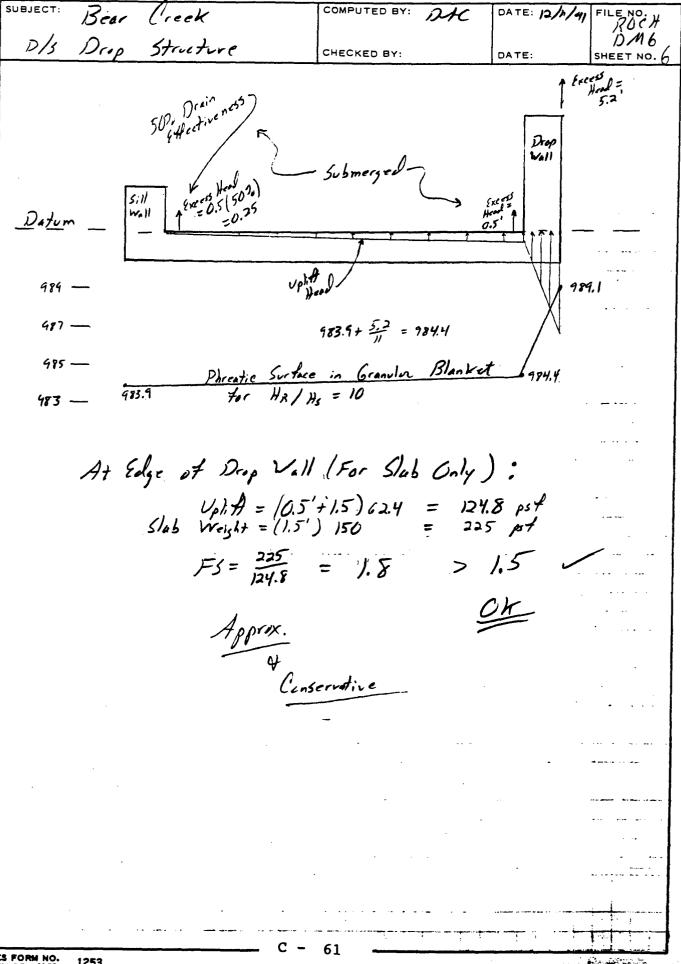
$$\overline{I} = \frac{bd^3}{12} = \frac{12'(18)^3}{12} = 5832 \text{ in } 4/\text{Ft} \qquad \Rightarrow \text{Structural Dept.}$$

$$V = M_c^2 = \frac{(3860 F_1 N_s)(12"/F_1)(9")}{5832 \cdot 14} = 70 psi$$

## Case 2 - Operations

-	Wat.	n Surface	Profiles 25yr	50,0	100,	Design	SPF
Stu. 12+40 (D/S)	979.7	980.5	982.0	9829	983.9	984.8	994
Sta. 13+30 (U/S)	983.9	9849	986.6	987.9	984.1	990.1	996.
Hegel Differential	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.9	/.3

Most Critical



THE GOLD THE PRINTING OFFICE: 1990-118 L.

Bear Creck D'/S Drop Structure

" Proportion of to Line of Creep Reduces Q = KA UT to QZXI St where A = Lt, t = Constant.

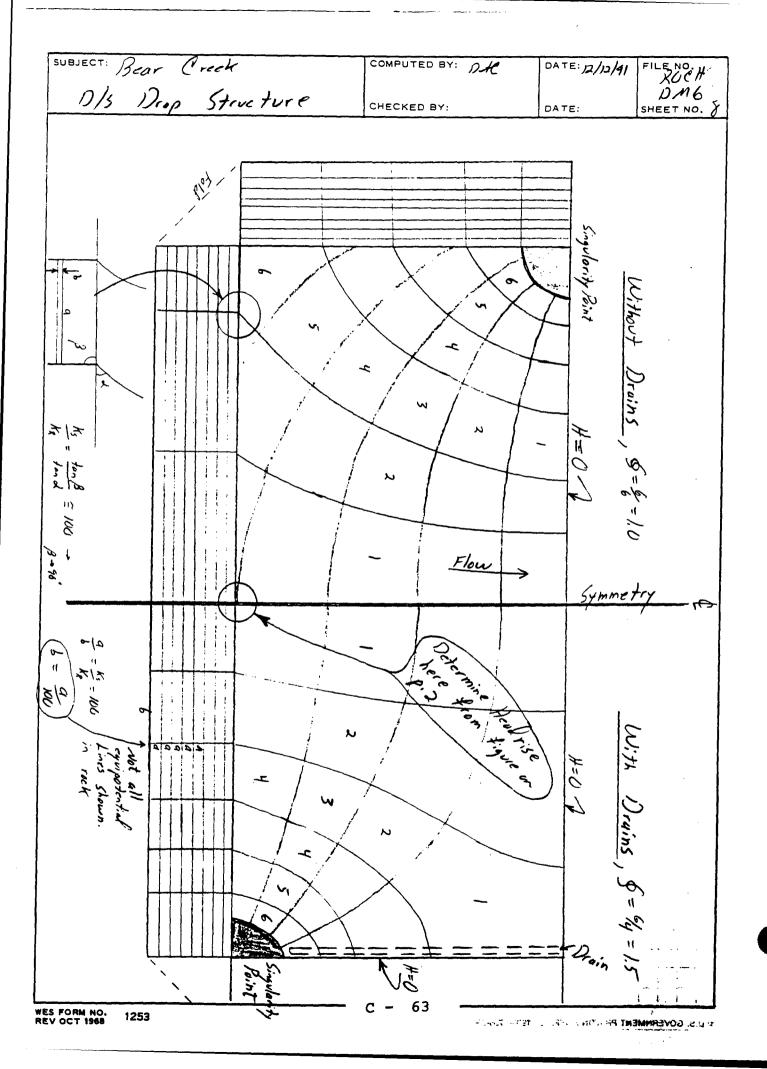
This reduces 2D problem (which would involve a flow het or some ofen methol to determine the shape factor & te a problem. prublem, such as at the

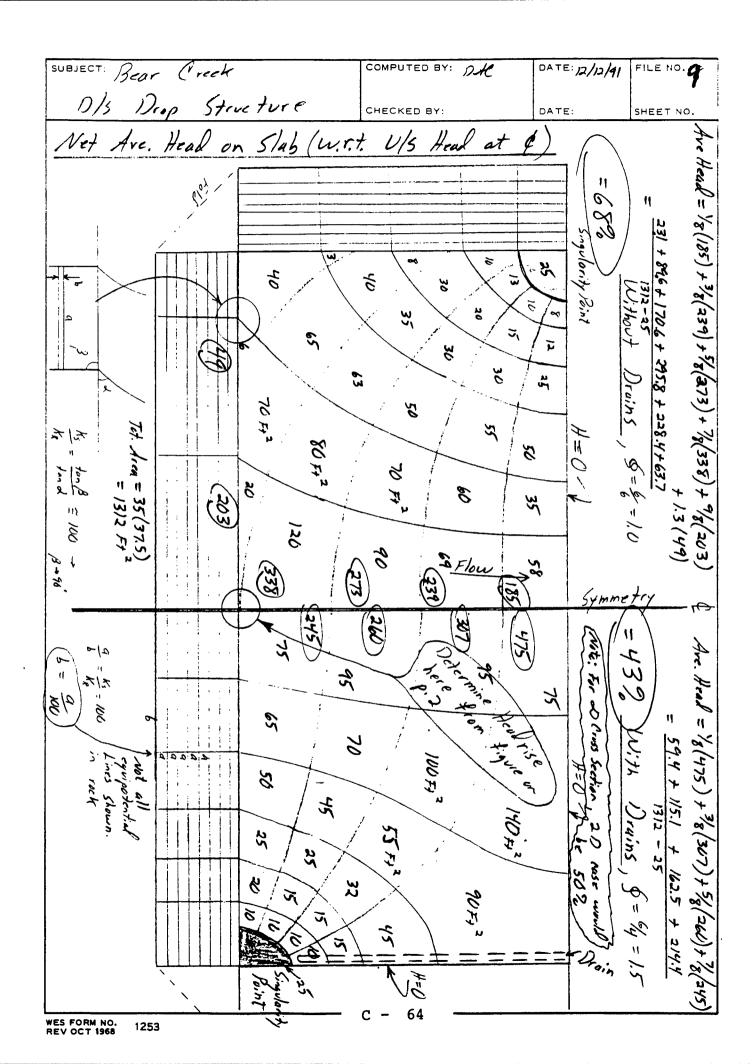
Corner of a Lock Dip Structure, etc. can be reduced

2D problem as indicated. Then construct

flow net for 2D simplification. SEEPS will not accept boundary conditions for horizontal flow problem and will adjust BC's to solve a numberse problem.

0/5	
Grunular Greep assumption /  Desinge  Blanket	Vertical column-Rock
Vertical Column - Rock	, Fold
	Granular Greep assumption /  Blanket





(IB)ECT: O	COMPUTED BY: D-	+C DATE: 12/16/	g/ FILE NO.
UBJECT: Bear Creek	)	- 12/16/	FILE NO. H
D/s Drop Structure	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	SHEET NO. /
previous (1) For Cusc  Ref; EM 22  ETI 29  Effect; veness  D/S drapsto  the coarse dra  contact with  with the classing  ineffectiveness	uses since inthem  24, clruin effect  200 (9/25/58) p.  56 (6/24/81) pp.  4 drains ranges  ructure, the drains  inage assregate luid  soil. The interaction  varse assregate is vi  is non existent. Pos  include crushed pipe	not included of the is very so included of the performance of the perf	For lelled in mout pipe present drain plugging De
Ave. Net Head on Base = = =	507 (5.2') + 437 2.6' + (43) 2.6' 3.72'	(50%) 5.2'	
$V_{pliff}$ , $(V-W_{g})=3$	7.72' /39')(79') 62.		1.0
Water in Structure, We =			
Structure, Ws = .	1021 " (from p	· <i>Y</i> )	
Wy + W	6 + S	·	
$FS = \frac{W_s + W_s}{V - V_s}$	73		- 
$FS = \frac{1021 + 1}{715.2}$			
	393 1		

APPENDIX C

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

COMPUTATIONS FOR LEVEE

SUBJECT: COMPUTED BY: 1) A ( DATE: 3/92 FILE NO. )

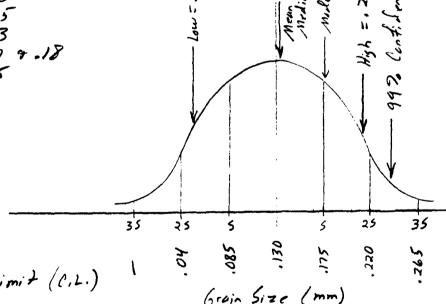
LEVEE CHECKED BY: DATE: SHEET NO. /

## Sand Permeability at Lett Bunk Levre

Dio Grain Size Tests at Nearby Burings [mm]
81-38M .10 .13

81-38-M 89-249-M .18 89-250 M 89-253M , 21 .18 , .16 , .12 84-254M .14 89-255M .18 .05 89- 257 M 89- 258 M .14 89- 275-4 .07, .09, .12 89-276M

Student - t Distribution n = 21  $\bar{x} = 0.130$  s = 0.045Median = .13 Mode = .17 + .18 Low = .05 High = .21



999. Confidence Limit (C.L.) = x + 2.335

= ,13 + 2,33(.04)

= 0.235 mm

SUBJECT:	COMPUTED BY:	DFC	DATE: 3/42	FILE NO.
Levee				DM6
	CHECKED BY:		DATE:	SHEET NO. 2

- 0.4 2 ( 2 ), 2 (Typical = 1.0)
   For K < 10<sup>-3</sup> cm/s
   Good Correlation to Permeability
  of Remolded Lab samples or Fill
  Soils.
- 2) WES Method Waterways Experiment Station Correlation for Middle & Lower Missipsips River Valley Ref: EM1901, p. 2.29 EM1913, p. 3.13 WES TM N., 3-424
  - 6 Good Correlation to in-sito alluvial deposits, For Ky

STREET, SV. A.

3) Masch & Denny Relationship Ret. EM 1901, p. 2.23

	Huzen	WES	Masch + Denry 3
Average	.017 cm/see	.05 cm/sec	.013
Maximum	.053 en/see	. 15 cm/see @	.025

SUBJECT: Perm	eabili	4 8	stim	ate	СОМР	TED BY	1 0-	40	DATE: //	25/41	FILE NO. 13 var Creek
for Sand	e s	ear	Lev	100	CHECK	KED BY:			DATE:	s	SHEET NO. 3
Gradation	51		(mi	m)		ф	Fuet	for			$\sigma_{_{\!I}}$
Curve									D84	1295	
Fine Limit SP Sands	.07	.19	.35	.60	1.1	3.84	2.40	1.51	0.74	-, 14	1.02
Coarse Limit SP Sands	.28	.41	.65	6.0	23.	1.84	).29	0.62	-2.59	-4.52	1.93
81-38M 5-1	.05	.20	,33	.40	.70	4.32	2.32	1.60	). 32	0.51	0.83
81-38M 5-3	.075	. 20	.35	.65	1.8	3.74	2.32	1.51	0.62	-,85	1.12
	.01*							0.51		1	
89-250M 5-2	. 12								1.69	1-00	0.47
89-250M 5-4	.01*				1	11		1	1.15	Ł	1.14

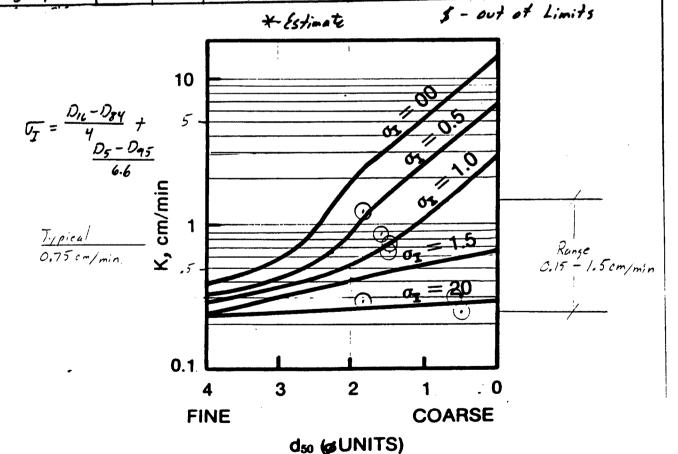
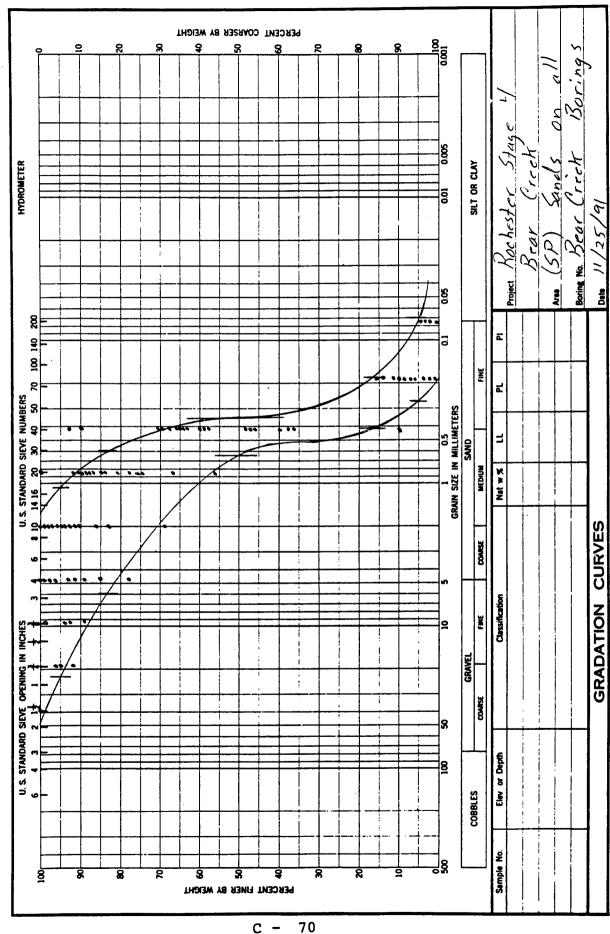
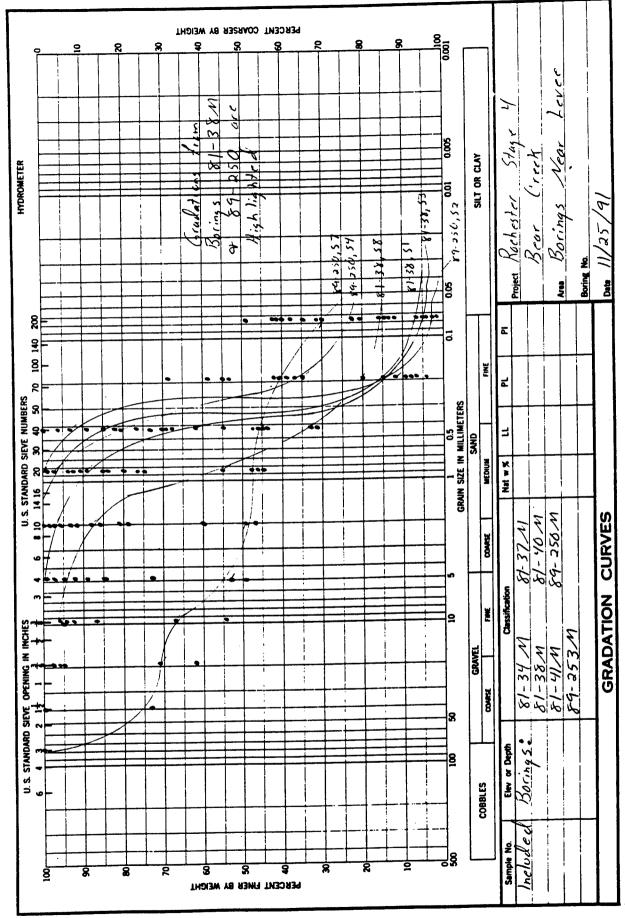


Figure 2-14. Masch and Demny relationship for permeability as a function of median grain size and inclusive standard deviation (courtesy of Prentice-Hall 175)

1.77.





ENG , MAY 63 2087

SUBJECT:	COMPUTED BY:	DAC	DATE: 3/42	RUCH DUG
	CHECKED BY:		DATE:	SHEET NO.

Levee Seepage

Analysis Methods:

o See Attached popl · For No Ditch

2) Analytical / Method of Fragments · See Attached

· For No Ditch

3) Finite Element Method

SEEPS code

written by J. Kuppusamy Virginia Tech 5/91 Include Ditch , Relief Trench in model

· Investigate 6 cases at various Stages of Hendwater / Tailwater

· Use water stages as attached on Figure

Allowable Criteria:

Reference EM 1913 , p. 65

Maximum Allowable Serpage Rute =

Q = 200 GPM Per 100 1F

Q = 0.267 CFM / LF

· Maximum Allowable Gradient at Tue (i) (upward) = 0.3

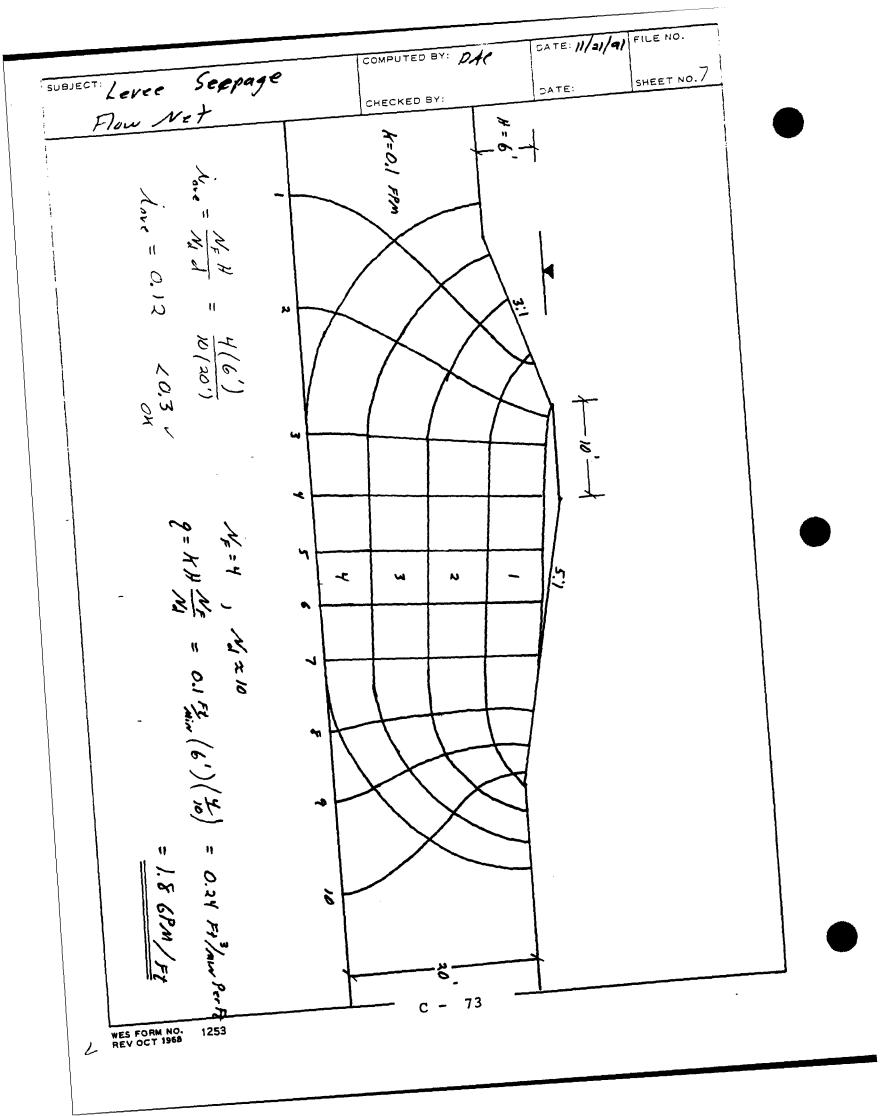
Design Criteria:

· Assume Typical Leree Section, 10 Ft Top width, 6 Ft High above average Landside Grown elevation, 5H: IV Lands de Slope,

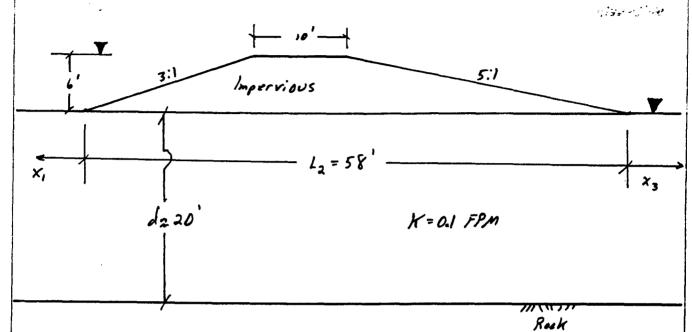
3H: IV Riverside Slope, 2 Ft Ditch with

bench - See Attachel pages

• Assume River Stages on Attachel Figure



SUBJECT: Levee Seepage	COMPUTED BY: DAC	DATE: 11/22/41	FILE NO.
Analytical	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	DM6 SHEET NO. 8
Riverside		Lunds	ile

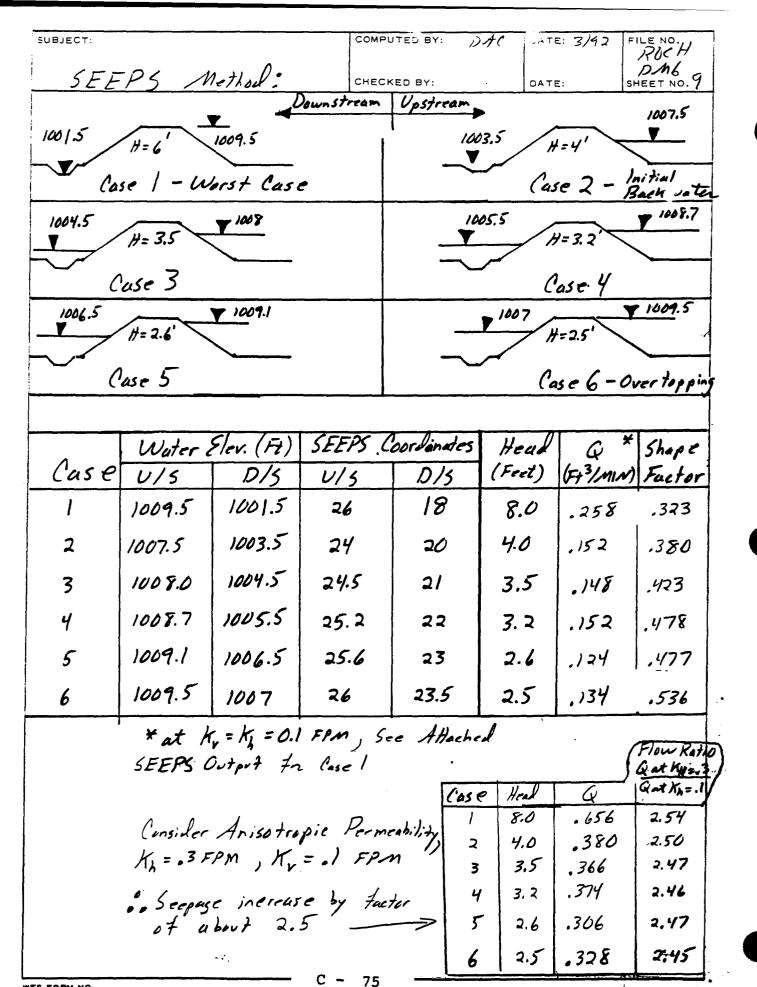


$$\frac{Reference \ EM1913, Appendix B}{(Eqn. 13-13)} \ S = \frac{d}{L_2 + 0.86d} = \frac{20}{58 + 0.86(20)} = \frac{0.266}{0.266}$$

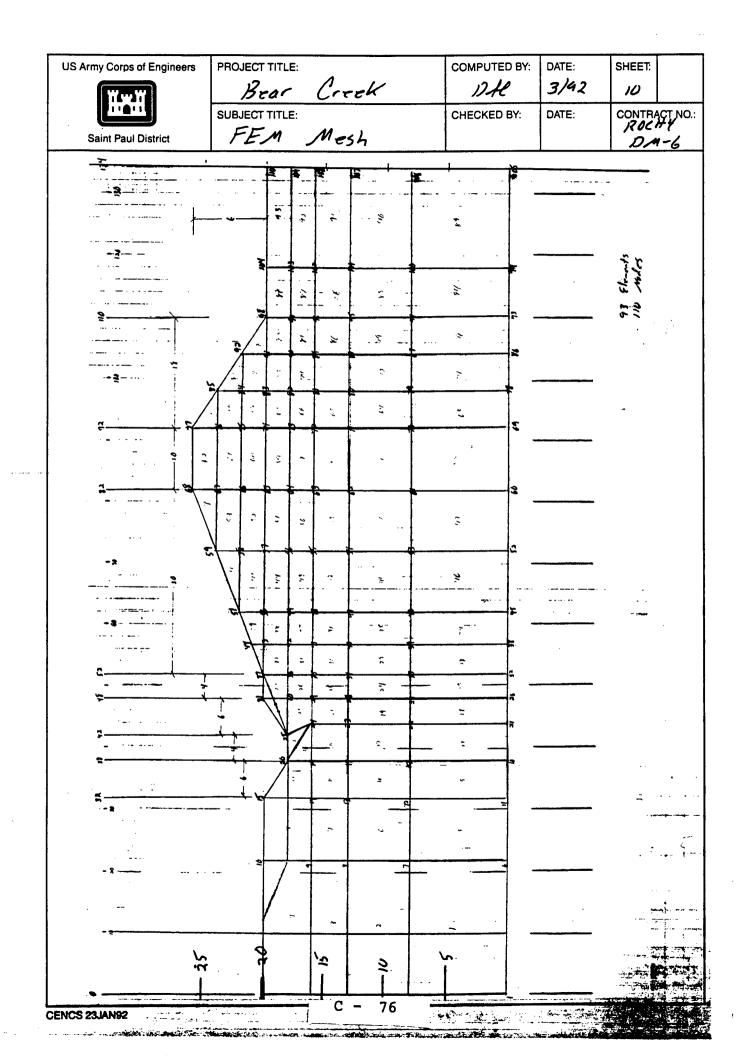
$$Q = KHS = (0.1)(6').266 = 0.160 Ft^3 \ per Ft$$

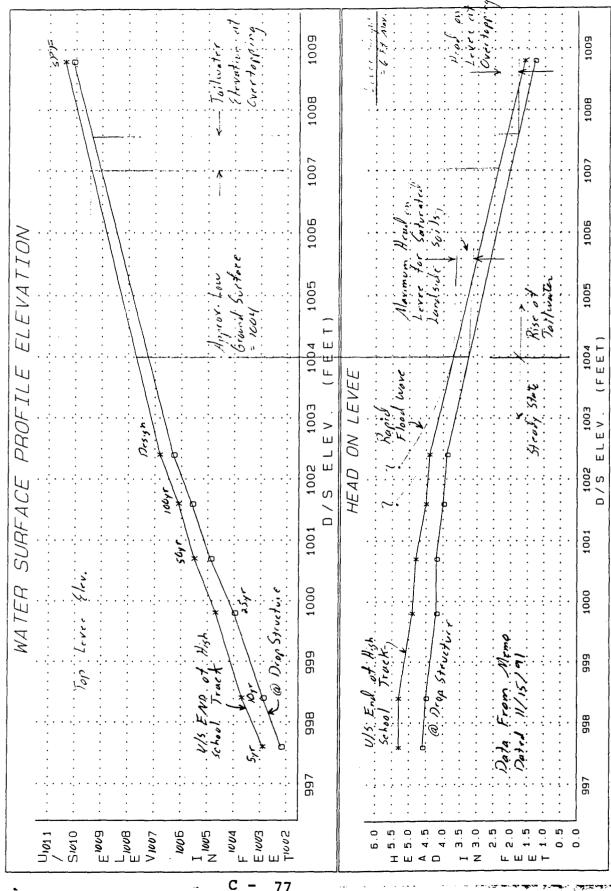
$$Q = 1.19 \ GPM/Ft$$

$$L_{ave} = \frac{N_FH}{N_f d} = \frac{SH}{d} = \frac{(.266)6'}{20'} = 0.08 \ < 0.3 \ N_{OK}$$



THE PLANE LES





	COMPUTED BY:	1740	DATE: 3/42	FILE NO.
Levee	CHECKED BY:		DATE:	DA16 SHEET NO.12

Summary of Seepage Analyses

For case 1 - Overtopping with NO toilwater

Analysis Method	Geometry	Scepage (2) (CFM/LF)	Head (Feet)	Shape 3 Factor
Analytie 1	LeveeOnly	0.160	6	0.27
Flow Net		0.24	6	0.40
SEEPS	$\downarrow$ $\Theta$	0.235	6	0,39
	Levee/Ditch (5)	0. 258	8	0.32
<b>↓</b>	Levee Ditch (6)	0.316	8	0.39

Notes: ( Applicable for impervious Level Material - No Flow

Thru Levee

Permeubility,  $K_V = K_A = 0.1$  FPM f = G/KASee attached output to file LEVEE2. \* See attached output to file LEVEE1. \* See attached output to file LEVEE1. \* See attached output to file LEVEEY. \* See attached sketch to Druinuge Trench configuration

Conclusion - For evertopping without tailmater, shape factors
\$ \( \) 0.4. From SEEPS analysis on previous

- page, \$ > 0.4 are observed for cases 3-6

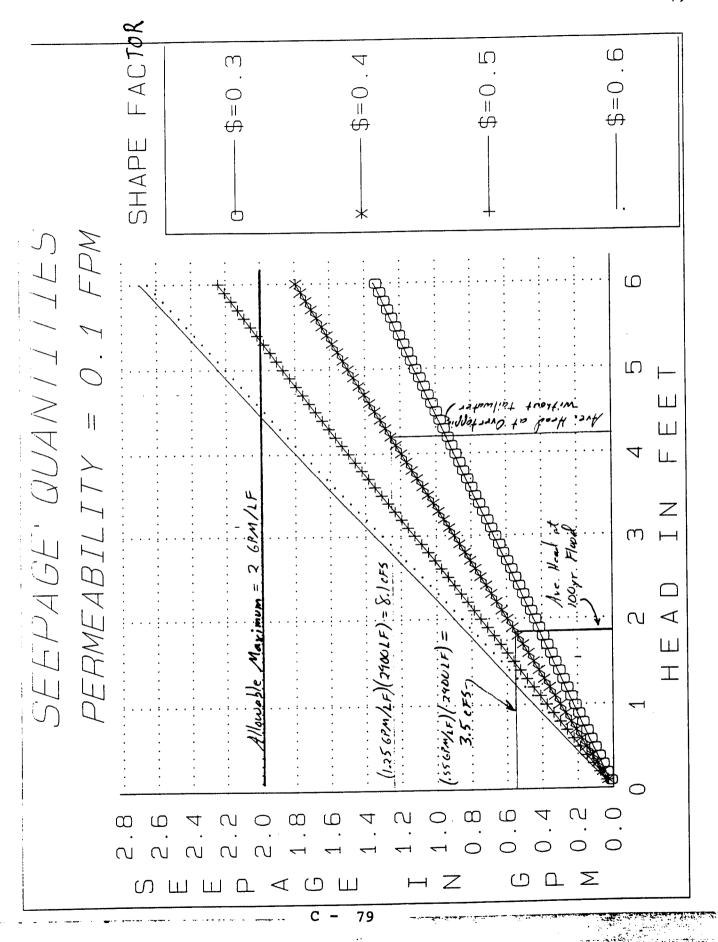
where tailmater is \( \) 1 toot deep at Levee toe, but

then heads are lawer and scepage is less.

Assume \$ = 0.4 should be conservative for total Scepase estimate,

	mary of	Piping And	yes	Sec Notes above also
Method	Geometry	Ave. Gralient	Maximum Gradient At Toe 9	(8) iave =
Analytic O	Levee Only	0.08		= NFH/NID
Flow Net		0.12	_	= \$ 4/0
SEEPS	V @	,	0.20	19) See out out
SEEPS	Levee/Ditch (5)		0.25	9 See output Sumples from SEEPS
SEEPS	Levee / Ditch/ Trench 6	0.16	0.28	SEEPS

78



# Levee Seepage Colculation: Left Bank

	approx.	100yr.		<u>الم</u>		
levee	ground	flood		water	<u> </u>	
crest	surface		levee	above	levee see	page
elev.	elev.	elev.	height	ground	overtop	100yr
station (feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	(feet)	$(\mathtt{cfm})^{\mathcal{U}}$	(cfm)
0 n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
70 n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
200 - 1006.5	1000	1006.3	6.5	6.3	33.8	32.76
300 1006.5	1001.5	1006.3	5	4.8	20	19.2
400 1008.5	1002.5	1006.4	6	3.9	24	15.6
1008.6	1004	1006.4	4.6	2.4	36.8	19.2
800 1008.7	1004	1006.5	4.7	2.5	37.6	20
1000 1008.8	1004	1006.5	4.8	2.5	38.4	20
1200 1008.9	1004	1006.6	4.9	2.6	39.2	20.8
1400 1009.1	1004.2	1006.6	4.9	2.4	39.2	19.2
1600/1009.3	1004.5	1006.7	4.8	2.2	38.4	17.6
1800 1009.5	1005.5	1006.7	4	1.2	32	9.6
2000 1009.6	1005.5	1006.8	4.1	1.3	32.8	10.4
2200 1009.7	1006.5	1006.8	3.2	0.3	25,6	2.4
2400 1009.8	1006.7	1006.9	3.1	0.2	24.8	1.6
2600 1009.9	1006.7	1006.9	3.2	0.2	25.6	1.6
2800 1010	1006.7	1007	3.3	0.3	26.4	2.4
2900 1010.1	1007.5	1007	2.6	0	10.4	0

total seepage (cfm) = 485 212.36 total seepage (cfs) = 8.08333 3.53933

 $Q = \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1}  

L = Length along Levee

Note: a overtopping without Tuilwater - Worst case

```
BEAR CREEK LEVEE, TYPICAL SECTION @STA. 4+00 - 12+00
                                                           fil = LEVEE 2. *
INPUT
                       PARAMETERS
          PROBLEM
                                                       6' Levee - No Ditch
     NUMBER OF NODES
                                        110
                                         93
     NUMBER OF ELEMENTS.....
     NUMBER OF DIFF MATERIALS.....
                                          1
 PROB OPTION (0=AXI-SYMM ,1=PLANE)..
                                          1
     FIXED HEAD NODES (BC) ......
                                         13
     FIXED SEEPAGE NODES ......
                                          0
     HR VALUE .....
                                        .600D+01
INPUT
                MATERIAL PROPERTIES
                      KYS [Ft/mw] ANG
MATL
           KXS
                   .10D+00
                              .00D+00
        .10D+00
 BOUNDARY CONDITIONS

P/y (Ft)

NODE PRESS HEAD
                           # (Ft)
                         TOTAL HEAD
   85
         .200D+01
                         .260D+02
                                               Boundary Conditions
   92
         .400D+01
                         .260D+02
   98
         .600D+01
                         .260D+02
  104
         .600D+01
                         .260D+02
         .600D+01
  110
                         .260D+02
   5
         .000D+00
                         .200D+02
         .000D+00
   10
                         .200D+02
                                             4=20
   15
         .000D+00
                         .200D+02
         .000D+00
   20
                         .200D+02
   25
         .000D+00
                         .200D+02
                                                                                20
   31
         .000D+00
                         .200D+02
   37
         .000D+00
                         .200D+02
   44
         .000D+00
                         .210D+02
NODAL
        PRESSURES AND SEEPAGE QUANTITIES
              H (Ft)
                                 P/8 (Ft)
 NODE
              TOTAL HD
                               PRESS HD
              .200D+02
                              .200D+02
      1
      2
              .200D+02
                              .120D+02
                                                H = Z + P/2 + \frac{V^2}{49}
      3
              .200D+02
                              .701D+01
              .200D+02
                              .401D+01
                              .000D+00
      5
              .200D+02
      6
              .201D+02
                              .201D+02
                              .121D+02
     7
              .201D+02
                              .705D+01
     8
              .201D+02
     9
              .200D+02
                              .403D+01
    10
              .200D+02
                              .000D+00
                              .202D+02
    11
              .202D+02
                              .122D+02
    12
              .202D+02
                              .713D+01
    13
              .201D+02
                              .407D+01
    14
              .201D+02
    15
              .200D+02
                              .000D+00
    16
              .204D+02
                              .204D+02
```

17	.203D+02	.123D+02			
	.202D+02	.721D+01			
18					
19	.201D+02	.413D+01			
20	.200D+02	.000D+00			
21	.206D+02	.206D+02			
22	.205D+02	.125D+02			
23	.204D+02	.736D+01		.4-0	
24	.202D+02	.421D+01	<i>i</i> .	=	- <i>= 0</i> .2
			16-37	= -4-0	- 0
25	.200D+02	.000D+00			
26	.210D+02	.210D+02			
27	.208D+02	.128D+02	•	æ,	
			1 42-43	= 0	- = 0
28	.205D+02	.754D+01	1 42-43	2	- 0
29	.203D+02	.433D+01			
30	.202D+02-	.216D+01			
			•	2	
31	.200D+02 <i>-</i>	.000D+00	j	= .2	- = 0.10
32	.210D+02	.210D+02	130-31	2	0.70
33	.209D+02	.129D+02	1		
34	.208D+02	.778D+01			
35	.206D+02	.458D+01	•	1.1	
36	.204D+02-	.236D+01	137-42	$=\frac{1.11}{\sqrt{2^2+5^2}}$	- = 0 20
			2232- AS	1/22 + 52	- 0,20
37	.200D+02-	.000D+00		V- / 3	
38	.214D+02	.214D+02			
39	.213D+02	.133D+02			
			•	. 4:	
40	.213D+02	.994D+01	1	= 40	- = Q.20
41	.212D+02	.652D+01	137-43	_	- 4.20
42	.211D+02 -	.306D+01	•	•	
43	.210D+02 -	.104D+01		<u></u>	
44	.210D+02	.000D+00			
45	.218D+02	.218D+02		•	_
				1 4 0.3	-> OK
46	.218D+02	.138D+02		$\lambda = \lambda = 0.5$	-, 0,1
47	.218D+02	.108D+02			
48	.218D+02	.776D+01			
49	.218D+02	.476D+01			
50	.218D+02	.177D+01			٠
51	.218D+02	175D+00			1
					<i>≪</i> )''
52	.228D+02	.228D+02			44 180
53	.228D+02	.148D+02			
54	.228D+02	.118D+02			
55	.228D+02	.882D+01	3/	37/	_
56	.228D+02	.584D+01		0.1	2 4 4 7
57	.229D+02	.288D+01 '	77/1/7/7		- 775
	.229D+02	.911D+00	<b>↑</b>	+ <b>^</b>	1
58			0.1	0.2	. 0
59	.229D+02	105D+01	0.1	0.2	, '
60	.237D+02	.237D+02	•		
	.237D+02	.157D+02	•	•	•
61			<i>30</i>	36	42
62	.237D+02	.129D+02			
63	.238D+02	.102D+02			
64	.238D+02	.740D+01			
65	.238D+02	.463D+01			
66	.239D+02	.185D+01			
67	.239D+02	120D+00			
68	.239D+02	209D+01			
69	.245D+02	.245D+02			
70	.246D+02	.166D+02			
71	.246D+02	.138D+02			
72	.247D+02	.111D+02			
73	.248D+02	.836D+01			
74	.248D+02	.562D+01			
75	.249D+02	.287D+01			
76	.248D+02	.842D+00			
70	• 2 T U D T U Z	• 0 7 2 0 1 0 0			

```
77
           .248D+02
                           -.119D+01
 78
           .249D+02
                            .249D+02
 79
           .250D+02
                            .170D+02
           .251D+02
                            .141D+02
 81
           .252D+02
                            .112D+02
 82
           .253D+02
                            .831D+01
 83
           .255D+02
                            .551D+01
 84
                            .372D+01
           .257D+02
 85
           .260D+02
                            .200D+01
 86
           .253D+02
                            .253D+02
 87
           .253D+02
                            .173D+02
 88
           .254D+02
                            .141D+02
 89
           .256D+02
                            .109D+02
 90
           .257D+02
                            .773D+01
 91
           .259D+02
                            .586D+01
 92
           .260D+02
                            .400D+01
 93
           .255D+02
                            .255D+02
 94
           .256D+02
                            .176D+02
 95
           .257D+02
                            .143D+02
 96
           .258D+02
                            .111D+02
 97
           .259D+02
                            .790D+01
 98
           .260D+02
                            .600D+01
           .257D+02
 99
                            .257D+02
100
           .258D+02
                            .178D+02
101
           .259D+02
                            .129D+02
102
           .259D+02
                            .992D+01
           .260D+02
103
                            .796D+01
           .260D+02
104
                            .600D+01
105
           .259D+02
                            .259D+02
106
           .259D+02
                            .179D+02
107
           .259D+02
                            .129D+02
108
           .260D+02
                            .996D+01
109
           .260D+02
                            .798D+01
                            .600D+01
110
           .260D+02
```

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### SEEPAGE QUANTITIES

```
NODE
              SEEPAGE
   85
            .105D+00
   92
            .544D-01
   98
            .375D-01
  104
            .268D-01
  110
            .113D-01
    5
           -.438D-02
   10
           -.125D-01
   15
           -.150D-01
   20
           -.127D-01
   25
           -.280D-01
           -.474D-01
   31
   37
          -.877D-01
   44
          -.276D-01
                         SEEPAGE OUT =-.235D+00 [F; 3/MIN]
SEEPAGE IN= .235D+00
```

Q = 1.76 GPM / Ft

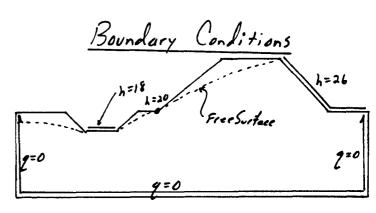
```
******************
BEAR CREEK, TYPICAL LEVEE SECTION @STA. 4+00 - 12+00 #: L = LEVEE1.*
****************
******************
INPUT
     PROBLEM PARAMETERS
   NUMBER OF NODES
                       110
   NUMBER OF ELEMENTS.....
   NUMBER OF DIFF MATERIALS.....
 PROB OPTION (0=AXI-SYMM ,1=PLANE)..
   FIXED HEAD NODES (BC) .....
   FIXED SEEPAGE NODES .....
   HR VALUE .....
                       .600D+01
**********************
```

INPUT

#### MATERIAL PROPERTIES

MATL KXS KYS AND 1 .10D+00 .10D+00 .00D+00

ARY CONDITIONS P/y (Ft)	)} (Ft)
PRESS HEAD	TOTAL HEAD
.200D+01	.260D+02
.400D+01	.260D+02
.600D+01	.260D+02
.600D+01	.260D+02
.600D+01	.260D+02
.000D+00	.180D+02
.000D+00	.180D+02
.000D+00	.200D+02
	P/y (Ft) PRESS HEAD .200D+01 .400D+01 .600D+01 .600D+01 .600D+01 .000D+00



NODAL	PRESSURES AND	SEEPAGE	QUANTITIE:
	H (Ft)		P/Y (Ft)
NODE	TOTAL HE	)	PRESS HD
1	.188D+02		.188D+02
2	.188D+02		.108D+02
3	.188D+02	: .	.579D+01
4	.188D+02	:	.279D+01
5	.188D+02	<del>-</del> ,	.120D+01
6	.188D+02		.188D+02
- 7	.188D+02	:	.108D+02
8	.188D+02	:	.578D+01
9	.188D+02		.278D+01
10	.188D+02	<b>-</b> ,	.124D+01
11	.190D+02		.190D+02
12	.189D+02		.109D+02
13	.187D+02	· <b>-</b>	.571D+01
14	.186D+02	٠	.264D+01
15	.187D+02	: <del>-</del> ,	.133D+01
16	.192D+02		.192D+02
17	.190D+02		.110D+02
18	.187D+02	: <b>-</b>	.570D+01
19	.184D+02	:-	.237D+01
20	.180D+02		.000D+00
21	.196D+02		.196D+02
22	.194D+02	:	.114D+02

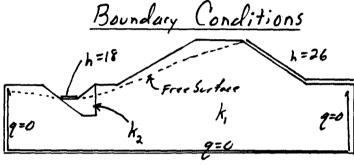
23			
	.191D+02	.609D+01	
24	.187D+02~	.270D+01	
25	.180D+02	.000D+00	
	.202D+02	.202D+02	
26			
27	.199D+02	.119D+02	
28	.196D+02	.661D+01	7
29	.195D+02-	.351D+01	$\lambda_{24-25} = \frac{.7}{\sqrt{2^2+2^2}} = 0.25$
30	.195D+02-	.153D+01	VA TA
31	.196D+02	408D+00	•
32	.202D+02	.202D+02	$\lambda_{24-23} = \frac{.4}{3} = 0.13$
33	.202D+02	.122D+02	$\lambda_{24-23} = \frac{.4}{3} = 0.13$
34	.201D+02	.714D+01	1,9-20 =
35	.201D+02	.410D+01	114-20 = -4 = 0.2
36	.201D+02	.207D+01	1,9-20 =
37	.200D+02	.000D+00	•
38	.208D+02	.208D+02	
39	.208D+02	.128D+02	1,4-18 = -3 = 0.1
40	.208D+02	.942D+01	114-11 = = 0.1
			3
41	.208D+02	.610D+01	
42	.208D+02	.279D+01	. 15
43	.208D+02	.839D+00	$\lambda_{25-30} = \frac{1.5}{6} = 0.25$
44	.209D+02	135D+00	25-30 6
45	.213D+02	.213D+02	
46	.213D+02	.133D+02	
47	.214D+02	.104D+02	$\Lambda_{25-29} = \frac{1.5}{\sqrt{2^2 + 6^2}} 0.24$
48	.214D+02	.738D+01	1/22+13 0.29
49	.214D+02	.441D+01	V 2 / G
50	.215D+02	.146D+01	$\lambda_{13-14} = \frac{0.1}{3} = 0.03$
51	.215D+02	493D+00	1,3-14 = -0.1 = 0.03
52	.224D+02	.224D+02	3
53	.225D+02	.145D+02	
54	.225D+02	.115D+02	
55	.225D+02	.851D+01	120.3 -> OK
56	.225D+02	.555D+01	
57	.226D+02	.259D+01	
58	.226D+02	.629D+00	
58 59	.226D+02 .227D+02		
59		.629D+00	.5
59 60	.227D+02 .235D+02	.629D+00 133D+01 .235D+02	
59 60 61	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02	.629D+00 133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02	
59 60 61 62	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02	.629D+00 133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02	
59 60 61 62 63	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02	.629D+00 133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01	20 25 (25. 30
59 60 61 62 63 64	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01	20 25 .25 . 30
59 60 61 62 63 64 65	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01	20 25 25 30
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01	20 25 .25 30 .20 ,25 ,21
59 61 62 63 64 65 66	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02	20 25 .25 30 .20 .25 .24
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02 .246D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .110D+02 .823D+01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02 .246D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .110D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 71 72 73 74 75	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02 .246D+02 .246D+02 .247D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .110D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 71 72 73 74 75	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02 .246D+02 .247D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .110D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01 .276D+01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 70 71 72 73 74 75 77	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02 .246D+02 .246D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .110D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01 .276D+01 .731D+00131D+01	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 70 71 73 74 75 77	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02 .246D+02 .246D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01 .276D+01 .731D+00131D+01 .248D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 63 64 65 67 68 70 71 77 77 77 77 77 77	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .246D+02 .246D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01 .276D+01 .731D+00131D+01 .248D+02 .169D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 64 65 66 67 77 77 77 77 77 78 79 80	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .245D+02 .246D+02 .246D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .248D+02 .249D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01 .276D+01 .731D+00131D+01 .248D+02 .169D+02 .140D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
59 61 62 63 64 65 67 68 70 71 77 77 77 77 77 77	.227D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .235D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .236D+02 .237D+02 .237D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .244D+02 .246D+02 .246D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02 .247D+02	.629D+00133D+01 .235D+02 .155D+02 .127D+02 .996D+01 .719D+01 .442D+01 .165D+01322D+00229D+01 .244D+02 .164D+02 .137D+02 .823D+01 .551D+01 .276D+01 .731D+00131D+01 .248D+02 .169D+02	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

```
83
             .255D+02
                            .546D+01
             .257D+02
    84
                            .369D+01
    85
             .260D+02
                            .200D+01
    86
             .252D+02
                            .252D+02
    87
             .253D+02
                            .173D+02
    88
             .254D+02
                            .140D+02
    89
             .255D+02
                            .108D+02
    90
             .257D+02
                            .771D+01
    91
             .259D+02
                            .585D+01
    92
             .260D+02
                            .400D+01
    93
             .255D+02
                            .255D+02
    94
             .255D+02
                            .175D+02
    95
             .256D+02
                            .143D+02
    96
             .257D+02
                            .111D+02
    97
             .259D+02
                            .789D+01
    98
             .260D+02
                            .600D+01
    99
             .257D+02
                            .257D+02
   100
             .258D+02
                            .178D+02
   101
             .258D+02
                            .128D+02
   102
             .259D+02
                            .991D+01
   103
             .260D+02
                            .795D+01
   104
             .260D+02
                            .600D+01
   105
             .259D+02
                            .259D+02
   106
             .259D+02
                            .179D+02
   107
             .259D+02
                            .129D+02
   108
             .260D+02
                            .995D+01
   109
             .260D+02
                            .798D+01
   110
             .260D+02
                            .600D+01
*************************
 SEEPAGE QUANTITIES
******************
  NODE
             SEEPAGE
   85
           .115D+00
   92
           .597D-01
   98
           .412D-01
  104
           .294D-01
  110
           .124D-01
   20
          -.697D-01
   25
          -.169D+00
   37
          -.194D-01
                      SEEPAGE OUT =-.258D+00 [ Ft /min]
SEEPAGE IN= .258D+00
                                   Q= 1.93 GPM /Ft
```

OK

```
***************
BEAR CREEK LEVEE, TYPICAL SECTION @STA. 4+00 - 12+00
***********
                                        file = LEVEEY, *
INPUT
        PROBLEM
                 PARAMETERS
    NUMBER OF NODES
                              110
    NUMBER OF ELEMENTS.....
                               93
    NUMBER OF DIFF MATERIALS.....
                                2
PROB OPTION (0=AXI-SYMM ,1=PLANE)..
    FIXED HEAD NODES (BC) ......
    FIXED SEEPAGE NODES ......
                                0
   HR VALUE .....
                               .600D+01
 *****
INPUT
            MATERIAL PROPERTIES
                 KYS [FPM]
                          ANG
MATL
        KXS
      .10D+00
              .10D+00
                      .00D+00
   1
   2
      .10D+02
              .10D+02
                      .00D+00
                                      Boundary Conditions
 BOUNDARY CONDITIONS
                     H (F1)
```

P/7 (Ft) PRESS HEAD TOTAL HEAD NODE .200D+01 .260D+02 85 .400D+01 .260D+02 92 .260D+02 98 .600D+01 104 .600D+01 .260D+02 110 .600D+01 .260D+02 20 .000D+00 .180D+02 25 .000D+00 .180D+02



NODAL		SEEPAGE QUANTITIES
	H (Ft)	P/2 (Ft)
NODE	TÓTAL HD	PRESS HD
1	.184D+02	.184D+02
2	.184D+02	.104D+02
3	.184D+02	.536D+01
4	.184D+02	.236D+01
5	.184D+02	163D+01
6	.184D+02	.184D+02
7	.184D+02	.104D+02
8	.184D+02	.536D+01
9	.184D+02	.235D+01
10	.183D+02	165D+01
11	.185D+02	.185D+02
12	.184D+02	.104D+02
13	.183D+02	.532D+01
14	.183D+02	.228D+01
15	.183D+02	170D+01
16	.186D+02	.186D+02
17	.185D+02	.105D+02
18	.183D+02	.528D+01
19	.181D+02	.214D+01
20	.180D+02	.000D+00
21	.189D+02	.189D+02

```
.813D+01
 82
           .251D+02
 83
           .254D+02
                             .538D+01
 84
           .256D+02
                             .365D+01
 85
           .260D+02
                             .200D+01
 86
           .251D+02
                             .251D+02
 87
           .252D+02
                             .172D+02
 88
           .253D+02
                             .139D+02
                             .108D+02
 89
           .254D+02
 90
           .257D+02
                             .766D+01
           .258D+02
 91
                             .583D+01
 92
           .260D+02
                             .400D+01
 93
           .254D+02
                             .254D+02
 94
           .255D+02
                             .175D+02
 95
           .256D+02
                             .142D+02
 96
           .257D+02
                             .110D+02
 97
           .259D+02
                             .787D+01
 98
           .260D+02
                             .600D+01
 99
           .257D+02
                             .257D+02
100
           .257D+02
                             .177D+02
101
           .258D+02
                             .128D+02
102
           .259D+02
                             .989D+01
103
           .259D+02
                             .795D+01
104
           .260D+02
                             .600D+01
105
           .258D+02
                             .258D+02
106
           .259D+02
                             .179D+02
107
           .259D+02
                             .129D+02
108
           .259D+02
                             .995D+01
109
           .260D+02
                             .797D+01
110
           .260D+02
                             .600D+01
```

SEEPAGE QUANTITIES

NODE SEEPAGE .133D+00 85 92 .686D-01 98 .474D-01 104 .338D-01 110 .143D-01 .190D-01 20 25 -.316D+00

SEEPAGE IN= .316D+00 SEEPAGE OUT =-.316D+00  $(F_t^3/\mu_{IN})$ 

Q= 2.4 GPM/Ft > 2.0

Acceptible Because: 1) Unusual / Extreme Head Conditions
2) Flow into Relief Trench

#### APPENDIX C

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

COMPUTATIONS FOR SLOPE STABILITY

US Army Corps of Engineers  Saint Paul District	PROJECT TITLE:  Bear Creek	COMPUTED BY:	DATE:	SHEET:	
Saint Paul District		DAC	17/14/42	1 / [	
Saint Paul District				acuta act NO	_
Saint Paul District	SUBJECT TITLE:	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	ROCH 4	.
	Slupe Stubility			DM6	-
<u>Slope 57</u> 1) Asso	Jability  ume Critical Section:  Jower half 2.5 Hill  3H: IV. Typical Section	use broken V and up	slope -	3	
70 3	3100.				_
2) Use includ	Soil parameters adopted in 4 November 149 (=0 \$\phi = 33) \( \text{Theist} = 115 pef \text{ Soit.} = 1	ed for Bed memo:/ 125 pe f	ar Crech implified 15 used in UTexas 2	ケ <sup>・</sup> 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、 、	
	For of Safety for In. $FS = \frac{\tan \phi}{\tan \beta} = \frac{\tan \phi}{(1)}$	2.5) = 1.6.	2	)	
4) Factor during seep suct	or of Sofety for Signal Construction, Assume parallel to Slap ion). Reference EM arth 4 Rockfill Dams",	In finite 5/4 - (wet sur 1110-2-190 0. V-):	slipe to ne and face, n 2 "Stal	d c bility	
FS	$S = \frac{fan P}{fan B} \left( \frac{g}{g_{sat.}} \right) = 1.62$	$\left(\frac{125-62.4}{125}\right)$	= 0.8 -> Unst	1) 1461e	
n ti U	expect Sloughing at toe of lower water level emperary invert level is method of Slices to a struction with riprap	where dec below sle during co- letermine st. cover.	vatoring upe face ustruction ability j	dues and an. oust-	
25- ½,25) 5) <u>V</u>	Texas 2 Model (14,25)			····· <b></b> 25	5
(0,23.5) (19,3 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20- 20-	otive of and Bedding	(40,18)		— 20	
V-	Gand (40, 16.5)			15	-
10- Y <sub>set</sub> = 115	Varies	- I		(61.75, 4.5)	(100,4.5
"Sat		 	(61,25, 8)	(100	, 81
I	20 30 ··································	0			

US Army Corps of Engineers	PROJECT TITLE: 13 ear Creek	COMPUTED BY:	DATE: 4//14/92	SHEET:	
Saint Paul District	SUBJECT TITLE: Slope Stability	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	CONTRA	ACT NO.:

- 5) Assume 1/2 feet riprup and bedding that is significantly more permeable than underlying sand. Assume constant drainage of riprup and bedding, so there is No pare pressure in upper 1/2 feet on Slape surface.
- G) UTexas 2 results for Spencers Method:

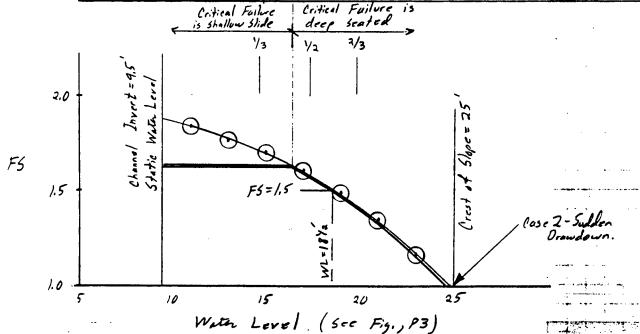
  Factor of Sofety will vary dependent on static water

  profile in Slope. Assume linear profile from

  point below Slope Crest and extending thru

  toe of Slope (see figure, p. 3).

Water Level	Factor of Safety	Data File	Comments
11 13 15	(1.83') (1.77) (1.70)	PZ11.* PZ13.* PZ15.*	Non-Critical, Surface forced tangent to Elev = 8. Critical Surface is Shallow Slide.
17 19 21 23	1.60 1.4 <b>9</b> 1.35 1.16	P2 17. ¥ P2 19. ¥ P2 23. ¥	Critical Surface



US Army Corps of Engineers PROJECT TITLE: COMPUTED BY: DATE: SHEET: Bear Creek
SUBJECT TITLE: 4/14/92 DHE 3 CONTRACT NO.: 120CH 4 DM 6 Slope Stability CHECKED BY: DATE: Saint Paul District Fuilure Surfaces Water Circle Level (57.1, 3). 2) R= 23.2 (56.8, 34.8) R= 26.8 13 (56.6, 30.6) R= 22.6 15 (56.4, 31.4) R=23.2 (55.4, 33.5) R=25.3 17 19 21 (53.1, 51.2) R= 43.4 OWL = 23, FS = 1.16 (53.2, 54.3) R= 46.0 @WL=21, FS=1.35 50-40-WL=13 - Non-Critical wl=11 - Non-Critical NWL=15 - Non-Critical 30 -WL = 23 WL=17 WL=15 WL= 13 -CENCS 23JAN92

US Army Corps of Engineers	Bear Creek	DAC	4/15/42	SHEET:
Saint Paul District	SUBJECT TITLE: Slope Stability	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	CONTRACT NO.: ROCHY DM6
	/	21	•	<b>3</b>
	, ,			_ 09
	low			
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	Rapid Rapid			
Surfece	12 P			- 2
reatic (71	SUBJECT TITLE: CHECKED BY: DATE: CONTRAC  ROCH  DM			
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en e	eries			

US Army Corps of Engineers	PROJECT TITLE:	COMPUTED BY:	DATE:	SHEET:	
Www.W	Bear Creek	DAC	1/15/42	4	
11011	SUBJECT TITLE:	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	CONTRACT NO	<b>)</b> .:
Saint Paul District	store Stability			DME	

## 7) Estimate Serpase Dice During Drawdown 2.7: 8/11/110-2-1902; Appendix II

Assume method by Schnitten & Teller for pervious shell against an impervious core. For a high amount of intiltration and stroky steepose in addition to alrawdown, this will be non-nonservative. However, for the design flood, the river stages rise rapidly and are maintained for short duration and then full again. The river stages for the design flood will likely rise above the ground water level rousing flow from the river into the banks. I flow grakient requires that the water level in the bunks will never reach the maximum river stage. This, impossed of with the duration of high stages being near the same time duration as the drawdown period would lead to a conservative analysis. Assume the sepose is: 1) due primarily to rise of river stages, 2) teed by high water level near river banks only and not extending a logs distance landside due to short duration of high water. 3) approximated by method of schnillen of Teller.

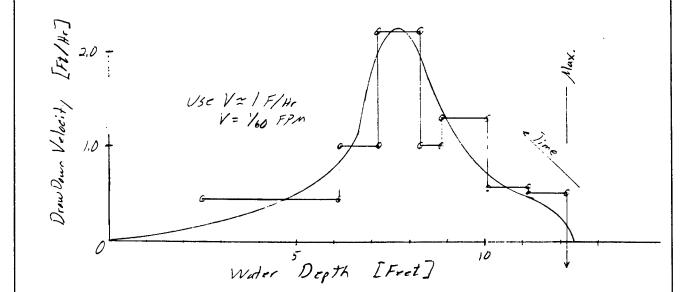
Hydro	igraph 1	Duta D	HEC-2	Data &	Draw Don ('cmputa	in Velacity
Flow Rute Q [cfs]	Time T[Hes]	DT IH-57	River Stage [Feet]	Water 3. Depti H [Fect]	AH [Fret]	AH [FRM]
3400	34.0 ; 25.5	· 8.5	2 981 984.7	£ 272	3,7	0.44
4300	24,5	0.5	985.7	7.2	).O J.J	1. 0 2. 2
5400 5400	23,5	0.5	986.8 987. <b>3</b>	8.3	0.5	1.0
7200	22.5	2.0	988.6	16.1	1.3	0.55
9700	20.5 18.5	2.0	989.7 990.7	)1. a	1.0	0.5

US Army Corps of Engineers	PROJECT TITLE:	COMPUTED BY:	DATE:	SHEET:	
Ww.W	Bear Creek	DHE	4/14/92	5	
	SUBJECT TITLE:	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	CONTRAC	
Saint Paul District	Shor Hability			חנכו	į –

Notes: D From GDM, plate D-6. For Bear Creek at Huy 14 (sto. 62+00).

(3) From rating curve at Sta. 15+20, HEC2 model.

(3) Invert Elev. = 978.5.



Soil Parameters:  $d_{sot} = 125pet$ ,  $d_{m} = 115pet$ , e = 0.69Assume  $G_{5} = 2.7$   $W_{sot} = \frac{Se}{G} = \frac{11.69}{2.7} = 25\%$   $d_{sot} = d_{sot}/w_{sot} = \frac{125}{2.7} = 100pet$   $d_{m} = d_{m}/d_{sot} = \frac{115}{100} = 15\%$   $d_{m} = d_{m}/d_{sot} = \frac{115}{100} = 15\%$   $d_{m} = d_{m}/d_{sot} = \frac{169}{1.69} \left(\frac{25-15}{25}\right) = \frac{0.16}{0.16}$ For most native surely, permeability was estimated for lerve and drop structure seepes as  $d_{m}(d_{m}) = \frac{d_{m}(d_{m})}{d_{m}(d_{m})} = \frac{d_{m}(d_{m})}{d_{m}(d$ 

	Bear Creek DH 4/15/92 6  SUBJECT TITLE: Slope Stability CHECKED BY: DATE: CONTRACT  Sign (9700 eFs) io 3400 eFs, $= \frac{4Ft}{7Hs}$ , $P_0 = \frac{(1.1)}{(1.16)(1677)} = 32$ $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(2.2)(6')} = 1.3'$ (9700 eFs) to 1000 eFs, $P_0 = \frac{11}{(10.6)(10.7)} = 1.6'$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = 1.6'$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum acceptable permeability of Sand in bank: $P_0 - AP_0 = \frac{1}{(1.16)(10.7)} = \frac{1}{1.6}$ Eminimum	<del>,</del>		
US Army Corps of Engineers			} <sup>-</sup> ,	1
W.W.W	Bear Creek	1)-16	4/15/92	
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For Max Stage 1970	Overs) to 340Uers,		_	
		3 <b>2</b>		MARCH MILL
	•	· - · · ·		
X = 22	$H_0 - \Delta H_0 = (22/16) =$	1.3		·
V = 9.7/5.5	$P_{D} = \frac{(.1) 60}{(.16, 9.7)_{155}} = 60$	)		
			and in b	ank:
			us Z mod	e/ =/0.2
			2 Fy =	. No
$X = \frac{9}{12,2}$	= 742, Assume	Drawdown V-locity	= 1 FP.	en
Pa = 14	$P = \frac{K}{N} = \frac{1}{N}$	X = 1.4		
.,,,,	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{10}{10}$ $\frac{10}{10}$	)(1/60 1 F P 2 M		
$H \ge 3.7$	(10 FPM 2 1.9 x10 cm)	lsee		
From Haz	en, K& Dio	2,0 20.04 mm		
From 6	ain size analysis tes	sts, all SPI	ת <i>ב-16)</i> ק	11)
and (5.	M-SP) soils had	Dio 3 .09 mm.	Only	
3M) :	uils will not meet	this Criteria.	Most a	+
the (SM)	) soils are existing	s, fill and a	re typ	ically
near Th	e surface. The an	e some arcus	1 (30)	and
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HEADING
         Bear creek channel banks.
         Typical section.
        Case A - Steady state seapage
    PROFILE LINES
        2 2
                 RIPRAP
        0 23.5
19 23.5
40 16.5
        61.25 8
        100 8
          1
                 NATIVE SAND
        0
                 25
        19
                 25
       40
                 18
       61.25
                 9.5
       100
                9.5
  MATERIAL PROPERTIES
      1
            RIPRAP
      115
      CONV
      0 33
      NO PORE PRESSURE
     2
              NATIVE SAND
      115
      CONVENTIONAL SHEAR STRENGTH
      0 33
      PIEZOMETRIC LINE
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     0
         17
     20 <u>17</u>
60 <u>9.5</u>
100 <u>9.5</u>
                 water level changes in input files.
ANALYSIS/COMPUTATION
    CIRCULAR SEARCH
    40 50 0.1 0
    TANGENT
                                     - Include "STOP" in files
COMPUTE
                                        PZ 11. * , PZ 13. * + PZ 15. *
```

APPENDIX C

GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN

SOIL PARAMETERS

#### WTRODUCTION

THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION FOR THE BOTH CREEK RETCH HAS RESULTED IN 12 BORINGS BEING AERFORMED. TEN BOXINGS WORK COMPLETED IN 1981 FOR COMPLETION OF THE SDM, WITH THE AEMHINING 32 BOXINGS COMPLETED IN LATE SUMMER OF 1989. THIRTY ONE BORINGS AND NEAR MAJOR PROJECT FEATURES, WHILE II BOXINGS NEAR PERFORMED FOR THE WS LEVES.

BEAR CREEK CHANNER IMPROVEMENTS WILL PESSET IN THE EXISTING CHANNER BEING MADE WINDER AND DEEPER, WITH THE RESULTING STRUCTURES INCLUME TOOTBRIDGES, TWO DROP STRUCTURES, WALLS, AND BRIDGE INODIFICATIONS, HOUR WITH THE U/S TIE BACK LEVEE SYSTEM.

A DETERMINATION OF SOIL ASSEMETERS TO BE USED IN DESIGNING THE STRUCTURES AND LEVES NOWS TO BE COMPRETO.

## PURPOSE

THIS DOCUMENT WILL ANALYZE THE SOIL BORNES
TO DETECTAINE THE SOIL PHRAMETERS TO USE PER
THE DESIGN OF THE STRUCTURES AND THE LEVES.

## Mathopalogy

IN GENERAL, THE SOIL PARAMETERS WILL BE
DETERMINED USING THE SPT BLOW COUNTS IN
A GIVEN RANGE OF ELEVATIONS (TRANSLATES TO
DETTH BELOW THE GROWN) SURFACE). NITTHE
THOUGHTS WERE TO CONTINUE THE NATA BASE
FOR DIRECT SHEAR TESTING IN ROCHESTISC, BUT
THE COX BOKING CREW GEOLOGIST PIO NOT
HAVE GREAT CONFIDENCE IN THE SAMPLES
WHICH WERE CBTHINED FOR THE DIRECT SHEAR
TESTS.

THE WE OF THE SPT BLOW COUNTS, N, COMBINED WITH EFFECTIVE STREES AT THE DEPTH OF THE SPT, CAN BE CORRELATED TO FIND MELATIVE DENSITY, DR (NAVFALS, DM 7.1, pg 87). THE DR AND USCS SOIL CLASSIFICATION CAN BE CORRELATED TO THE APPROXIMATE O ANGLE, ALONG WITH AN ESTIMATE OF SO, Q, AND A (NAVFALS, DM 7.1, pg 149). THE LATTER PARAMETERS ALLOW FOR A DETERMINATION OF SAT.

THE RESULTING SOIL PHRAMETERS WILL BE COMPARED TO THE RESULTS OF SEVERAL DIRECT SHEAR TESTS AUN FOR OTHER REMELTS OF THE SURVEST PROVECT AND THE RESULTS OF SPT IS N VS DR ANALYS OF FOR OTHER REACHES.

#### NOTE:

THE SOILS FOR THIS REACH CONSID OF MOSTLY SP, SM, AND SP-SM SOILS. SEVERAL CLAND CH CLAY SEAMS WERE FOUND IN THE LEVEE AREAS, THE CLAY SOILS FOUND NOTE STRUCTURES ARE NOT ANTICIPATED TO AFFECT THE PERFORMANCE OF THE STRUCTURES.

FOR DESIGN PURPOSES, ASSUME C=0 PSF, UNLESS SPECIFIED ELSEWHERE.

## SELECTION OF BORINGS

SENDER SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT EXIST FOR THE SELECTION OF WHICH BOXINGS TO USE FOR AN SPTUS N VS DR ANALYSIS!

- 1) FOR EACH STRUCTURE, USE THE BOREMES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE STRUCTURE
- 2) Use AN ONDRAW ANALYSIS FOR DETERMINING Ø FOR STRUCTURES BY USING ALL BOXINGS NEAR ALL STRUCTURES AND DETERMINE A DESIGN Ø FOR THE REACH. IN ADDITION, USE ALL "BANK" BORNIS FOR DETERMINING Ø FOR SLOPE STABILITY CONDITIONS.

42 181 100 SHEETS SQUARE 42 182 100 SHEETS SQUARE 42 189 200 SHEETS SQUARE 3) USE ALL BORNES TO DETERMINE A
DENOU & FOR THE ROTHEH FOR ALL
ANALYSES - STRUCTURAL AND 20 PE
STADIUTY

FOX THIS REACH, A COMBINATION OF ALL THREE METHODS WILL BE USED. THIS IS ONE TO THE FACT THAT HIMOST ALL BONINGS THREN FOR THE STRUCTURES WERE TAKEN IN THE BANK OR WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE NEW CHANNEL, DUE TO THE RUESS RESTRICTIOUS. THEREFORE, ALL BOXINGS WILL BE WED TO DETERMINE A DESIGN OF FOR THE REACH (EXCEPT LEVESS). THE LEVEES HAVE FAR REMOVED FROM MOST OF THE MANOR STALLCTURES. THE SOILS IN THIS ARCH WILL BE ANALITED ON A SEPARATE BASS.

HOWEVER, THE BORINGS FOR EACH FEATURE MUL BE EXHMINED ON A LASE BY CASE BASIN TO LOOK FOR ANDMONES THAT MAY NOT SATISFY THE ASSUMPTION PRESENTED HEREIN.

#### ELEVATION LIMITS

THE SELECTION OF ELEVATION LIMITS IS BASED ON DESIGN CHANNEL BOTTOM, AS SHOWN IN THE GIDM. THE DESIGN CHANNEL BOTTOM RANGES FROM ELEVATION 970 TO 990, WITH BANK ELEVATIONS KANGING FROM 980 TO 1000 (DESIGN WHERE + F.B.).

MOST OF THE CHANNE WILL HAVE A KOCK BOTTOM AND PARTIAL ROCK SLOPES, WITH A RELATIVED THEW (10-20 FT) OVERBURDEN OVERLYING THE ROCK.

#### Summary OF SOLOWS BORINGS

ALL SIT REDUCTS FOR ALL BORENES, EXCEPT FOR THE LEVEE BORINGS, WILL BE USED. THE LONG BORINGS MAY ALSO BE USED TO EXPAND THE DATA BASE. SO SHEETS S SQUARE 200 SHEETS S SQUARE

42 382 16

MSM

#### ASSUMPTIONS

WONDER TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVE OVERBURDEN STRESS, AN ESTIMATE OF BUCIST AND SAT WEEDS TO BE MADE.

THE 2A REACH AND CASCAGE CREEK REACH USED

105174: 8m = 115 PCF 85 = 122 PCF

RANDOM FILL! I'm = 120 PCF 85 = 130 PCF

ASSUMPTION LATER FOR VALIDITY.

#### SOIL BORING DATA

SPT data is included on the Boring Lags. An example of the data reduction for SPT - Friction Angle coordiation is given on the following page.

THE DR VALUES WERE SELECTED TO THE NEARST 570. THIS IS DUE TO THE RESULTS FOR CASCAGE CAECK, WHICH GAVE NEARLY IDENTICAL RESULTS FOR AN AVERAGE DR FOR "EXACT" VALUES OF DR SELECTED FROM THE NAVEACS CHART ON FOR NOWDED VALUES OF DR.

	ROCHEST	rex.			!
	Berne	CREEK	Sove	PARAMETERS	1/5N1 3/26
	ETU-O-1001	MC 120 FIRE)	Rock FAUGMERITS	% N	MC.
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	Bozins #	84-22M 3+50		89-244M 6+00	81-31 M 7+00

5/

12 387 200 SHELLS SQUARE ALTERNAL SQUARE SALENS SQUARE ALTERNAL SALENS S

A SRIET STATISTICAL ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED ON THE DATA. THERE DATA SETS WERE ANALYZED.

- 1) ALL BORINGS EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE BORINGS
  TAKEN SPECIFICALLY FOR THE LEVEES
- 2) ALL BORINGS
- 3) THE LEVEE BORINGS ONLY.

RELATIVE	E DENSIM	STATISTICS
DATA SET	MEAN,	370 OEV,
/	63.32	16.86
٢	65.35	16.17
٤	70,24	YE. E\

N=101

n = 143

n = 42

THE ATTACHED HISTOGRAMS INDICATE THAT 3/3 OF THE VALUES IN EXCH. CASE FALL AT OR ABOVE A RELATIVE DENSITY OF 60%.

Use DR = 60%.

From NAUFACS, \$ 7.1149)

Ø = 33°

8 = 99 PCF

e= 0.69

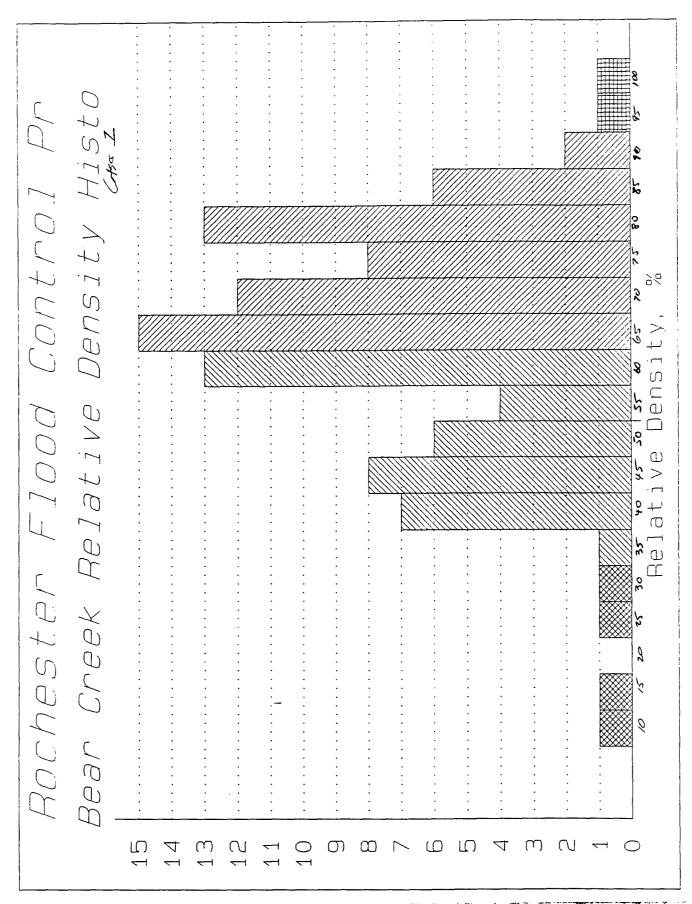
KAT = 125 REF

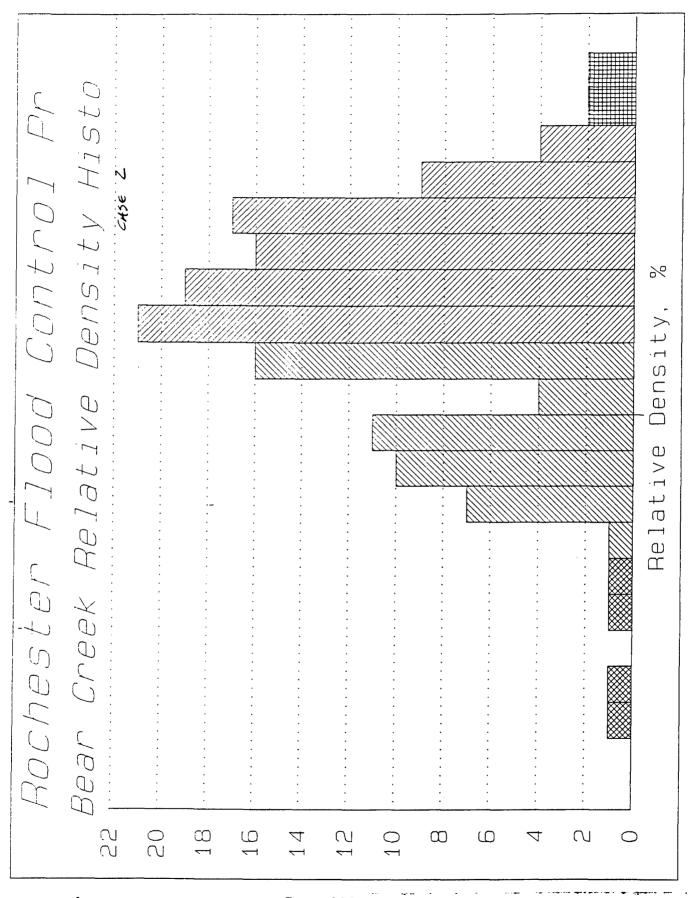
8 moist = 115 PCF

Rochester Flood Control Project
Bear Creek
Soil Parameter Analysis
Relative Density Histogram
Case 1 -- Soil Borings w/o Levee Borings
Case 2 -- All Borings
Case 3 -- Levee Borings Only

Case	1	Case	2	Case	3
------	---	------	---	------	---

Dr, %	N	N	N
5	0	0	0
10	1	1 1	0
15 20	1	1	0
20	0	0	0
25	1	1 1	0
30	1	1	0
35	1 7	1	0
40		7	0
45 50	8	10	0 2 5 0 3 6 7
50	6	11	5
55	4	4	0
60	13	16	3
65	15	21	6
70	12	19	7
75	8	16	8
80	13	17	8 4 3 2
85	6 2	9	3
90	2	4 2 2	2
95	1	2	1
100	1	2	1





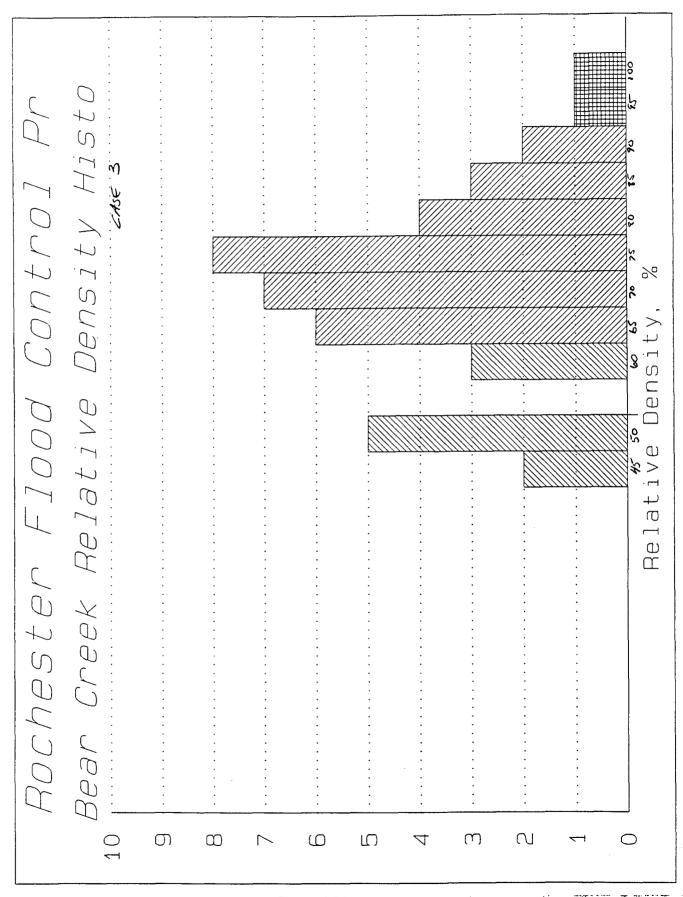


TABLE CSUMMARY OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TESTS ON ROCK

Soil Boring No.	Sample Depth ft	Sample Elevation ft	Rock Type	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
88-137M	22.0	967.8	Limestone	2,920
88-138M	11.0	985.1	Limestone, sandy	15,860
88-139M	13.0	983.1	Limestone	8,130
88-139M	24.0	972.1	Limestone	2,080
88-140M	16.0	981.1	Limestone, sandy	3,130
88-199M	22.0	966.0	Limestone	2,620
88-202M	30.5	965.6	Limestone	5,450
88-203M	7.0	975.0	Limestone	5,220
88-203M	11.5	970.5	Limestone	5,250
88-204M	17.3	979.1	Limestone	4,580
88-204M	22.5	973.9	Limestone, shaly	6,700
88-204M	28.0	968.4	Limestone	9,120

n=12 $\bar{x}=5922$ 5=38/3 SUBJECT: Bear Creek

COMPUTED BY: 1)40

DATE: 3/3/92 FILE NO.

ROCH DM-6

SHEET NO.

Rock Mass Rating (RMR)
- proposed by Bieniawski
- Ref: Intro. to Rock Mechanics, Coodman, R. E.

Index	Stuge 4 Rock	Rating	Possible Paints
Compressive Strength	~50Wps; (=35m,24)	7	15

Nater Conditions
$$P_{\sigma_{V}}' = \frac{\text{Water Pressure in Joints}}{\text{Najor Principle Stress}}$$

$$P_{\sigma_{V}}' = \frac{y_{20} \cdot y}{y_{\text{Rak}} \cdot y} \approx \frac{y_{30}}{G_{s} \cdot y_{30}} = \frac{1}{G_{s}}$$

$$P_{\sigma_{V}}' = \frac{y_{20} \cdot y}{y_{20}} \approx 0.38$$

Gud 61-80 Fair 41-60 <del>-</del> Poor 21-40	6 0 0	Rock Mass	RMR	"Foir Rack"	
Fair 41-60 - 21-40	0 <del>&lt;</del> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1	Fuir Mack	
Paor 21-40	// O				
· ·	0	Fair	1		•
		Poor	21-40		
Very Poor   0-20	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Very Poor	0-20		• •

COMPUTED BY:

DATE:

SHEET:

CENCS 23JAN92

US Army Corps of Engineers

PROJECT TITLE:

C - 113

US Army Corp	s of Engine		JECT TITLE	$\sim$		COMPUTED BY:	DATE:	SHEET:	
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Saint Pau	Il District	SUB	JECT TITLE:	aD v	alves	CHECKED BY:	DATE:	CONTRAC 170C II	T NO.:
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		Core	Donth		Danier	RUD	RUD.	- 10 Ft A	re
Boring	Run	Below Surface	Below Rock	Kun (Feet)	Recovery	(7.)	Run XROD		Ra
89-264	)	15	5	5.0	88	42	210		_
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	3	25	15	3.0	33	13	39	7.9	5:
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12-295	)	14	0.5	).7	100	0	0		
	2	16	2.5	4.4	96	45	198	_	
	3	20	6.5	3.6	97	47	169	9.7	3 8
	4	24	10.5	1.8	73	35	63	9.8	44
	5	26	12.5	5.0	95	72	360		_
	6	31	17.5	5.5	75	31	171	10.5	Med Med
92-296	)	<i>II</i>	,	2.7	90	0	0	<del> </del> -	_
	2	13	3	4.2	75	45	189	_	_
	3	17	7	4.6	90	54	248	11.5	32
	4	22	12	5.0	80	68	340	7.6	61
	5	27		1.8	90	₹2	40	11.4	5
	6	29	17	3.8	75	37	141	10.6	4
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CENCS 23JAN92

APPENDIX D
STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

### APPENDIX D

### STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

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21	III NOLLA I I EVERNO I ONO	ъ о

## STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS

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# APPENDIX D STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS & DESIGN

#### INTRODUCTION

- 1. This appendix describes the methodology and assumptions used in the analysis and/or design of:
  - a. Retaining Walls
  - b. Pedestrian Bridge Foundations
  - c. Drop Structures
  - d. Underpasses
  - e. Bridge Scour Protection
  - f. Wingwall Extensions
  - g. Outlet Structures

#### REFERENCES

- 2. The applicable sections of the following references were used to formulate design criteria and to determine allowable stresses in the various structural components:
  - a. EM 1110-1-2101, Working Stresses for Structural Design (November 1963).
  - b. EM 1110-2-2103, Details of Reinforcement-Hydraulic Structures (May 1971).
  - c. EM 1110-2-2906, Design of Pile Structures and Foundations (Draft) (July 1969).
  - d. ETL 1110-2-256, Sliding Stability for Concrete Structures (June 1981).
  - e. ETL 1110-2-275, Concrete Removal Methods (July 1982).
  - f. ETL 1110-3-338, Wind and Snow Loads (February 1983).
  - g. EM 1110-2-2002, Evaluation and Repair of Concrete Structures (July 1986).
  - h. EM 1110-2-2000, Standard Practices for Concrete (September 1985).
  - i. EM 1110-2-2200, Gravity Dam Design (September, 1958).
  - j. EM 1110-2-2502, Retaining and Flood Walls (29 September 1989).
  - k. EM 1110-2-2102, Waterstops and Other Joint Materials (May 1983).

- 1. ETL 1110-2-312, Strength Design Criteria for Reinforced Concrete Hydraulic Structures (March 1988).
- m. EM 1110-2-1612, Ice Engineering (October 1982).
- n. EM 1110-2-XXXX, Strength Design for Reinforced Concrete Hydraulic Structures, Draft (January, 1990).
- o. Steel Construction Manual (AISC Ninth Edition).
- p. Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete (ACI 318-89).
- q. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials Standard Specifications for Highway Bridges 1989 as amended by 1990 and 1991.
- r. Mn/DOT (Minnesota Department of Transportation) Bridge Design Manual.
- s. Mn/DOT Bridge Details Manual.

#### DESIGN CRITERIA

#### REINFORCED CONCRETE STRUCTURES

3. The reinforced concrete retaining walls, drop structures, pedestrian bridge foundations, abutment wingwall extensions, bikeway retaining walls, bridge scour protection and outlet structures were designed in accordance with the principles of Load Factor Design. Ultimate concrete compressive strength (f'c) of 4,000 psi was used for design. Maximum design yield strength of reinforcing steel was limited to 48,000 psi in deformed billet steel bars of Grade 60 or better.

#### STRUCTURAL STEEL

4. Structural steel generally conformed to the requirements of ASTM A36 and A588. The trashrack and flap gates were designed in accordance with EM 1110-1-2101 using a basic working stress of 18,000 psi.

#### STEEL SHEETPILING

5. Steel sheetpiling shall conform to the requirements of ASTM A328. The maximum allowable stress shall conform to the requirements of EM 1110-2-2906 and EM 1110-1-2101.

#### ALUMINUM

6. Aluminum required for miscellaneous elements shall be 6061-T6. Working stresses used in the designs will be in accordance with EM 1110-1-2101.

#### STRUCTURAL TIMBER

7. The timber used shall be treated Douglas Fir Dense No. 1 Grade or better as designated by the Western Wood Products Associations.

#### UNIT WEIGHTS

8. The assumed design unit weights are as follows:

Concrete	150 P.C.F.
Steel	490 P.C.F.
Water	62.4 P.C.F.
Timber	40 P.C.F.
Insitu Bedrock	160 P.C.F.
Insitu Alluvium	
Moist	115 P.C.F.
Saturated	125 P.C.F.
Backfill	
Moist	120 P.C.F.
Saturated	125 P.C.F.

#### DEPTH OF COVER

9. Pedestrian bridge piers and abutments, wingwall extensions, retaining walls outside of the river channel, and the bikeway retaining walls were designed to be founded on soil with a minimum frost cover of 5'0" beneath the bedding layer. Riprap was not considered a frost protective material. Footings for piers in river channel were designed on soil with a minimum cover of 4 feet.

#### GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN PARAMETERS

10. The geotechnical design parameters used are: existing soil, backfill-internal angle of friction,  $33^{\circ}$ , allowable bedrock bearing capacity, 12 t.s.f. Information on the development of these parameters is found in Appendix C.

#### DESIGN FOR SAFETY

11. All of the retaining walls, bridges, outlet structures and drop structures pose a threat to public safety because of their accessibility to the general public and their excessive heights. In designing for safety at these and other structures, consideration was given to developing features that will help prevent injuries to persons falling off the structures and will help prevent drownings. Practical solutions such as handrail and chain link fence will be implemented.

#### ICE LOADING

12. The piers for the Pedestrian bridges were designed for ice loads in accordance with EM 1110-2-1612. An ice thickness of 6 inches and a strength of 200 psi was used for dynamic loading.

#### DESIGN OF STRUCTURES

#### GENERAL

13. The proposed structures were designed for their intended use and were analyzed to determine their adequacy, shape, and stability at critical sections. Designs were completed in sufficient detail to permit the development of cost estimates. Sample calculations for the pedestrian bridges, drop structures, and retaining walls follow the text. Also, coordination with MnDOT because of one U.S. 14 bridge replacement is underway.

#### PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES

#### LOCATION

14. Three pedestrian/light vehicle bridges are to be constructed at Stations 40+15, 51+25, and 70+00.

#### DESIGN LOADS AND CASES

- 15. Substructures consisting of concrete piers and abutments for the bridges were designed. The substructure system for each of the three bridges consists of two piers and two abutments. Bridges at Stations 40+60 and 51+25 have similar total lengths of 195 feet, with mid-span lengths of 90 feet 9 inch and end spans of 52 feet 1 1/2 inch. The third bridge at Station 70+00 has a total length of 205 feet, with a mid-span length of 128 ft-4 inch and end spans of 33 feet 4 inch. The bridge foundations were designed for the most critical of two cases, 1) using vertical, uplift, stream flow and ice load forces with no superstructure forces (construction case), or 2) using these same forces and including the superstructure dead and live load forces. The bridge spans are prefabricated and have end-bearing space requirements that effected the minimum pier and abutment widths.
- 16. Each bridge span was positioned perpendicular to the channel control line (skew angle =  $0^{\circ}$ ). The superstructure is a composite steel box girder bridge with a 10 foot wide timber deck. A 4 feet-6-inch height between bridge deck and top of side truss is maintained the entire length of each bridge. Design live load of 60 psf is in accordance with AASHTO specifications. Structural steel for the bridge will meet the requirements of ASTM a 572, grade 50.

### DROP STRUCTURES AND OVERFLOW

#### LOCATION

17. The two drop structures will be constructed at Station 12+65 and 71+33. The upstream drop structure (Station 71+33) is comprised of three different sections: the drop structure, and the left and right

The upstream weir of the drop structure is overflow embankments. located at Station 71+65. The upstream drop structures is 140 feet wide: the left and right overflow embankments extend 245 feet and 570 feet to the left and right respectively, of the drop structure. Concrete training walls separate the drop structure from the overflow embankments. Concrete abutment walls, with a 5-foot radius, and concrete breast walls are located on the upstream end of the drop structure. Concrete wingwalls, flaring at a rate of 1 - horizontal to 1.5 - longitudinal, are located on the downstream end. The downstream drop structure (Station 12+65) is similiar but has a width of 75 feet and no downstream wingwalls. The weir is located at Station 13+03. The concrete abutment walls are located on the upstream end and curve to meet the concrete breast walls at Station 13+08. The breast walls are 36 feet in length.

#### DESIGN LOADS

18. Soil parameters used were previously discussed in paragraph 10. Soil lateral forces on the land side were computed using a S.M.F. of 2/3 applied to the angle of internal friction. Critical load cases were determined for sections of the drop structure, side walls and retaining walls. Load factors of 1.9 for dead and live loads were used in the structural design of the components.

#### UPLIFT AND SEEPAGE

- 19. Upstream cutoffs in the form of 10 foot long sheet piles were provided for the upstream drop structure and extend 10 feet into the upstream wingwalls. The two sides and the downstream sill wall have a 4 foot deep unreinforced concrete cutoff wall. The downstream cutoff also has a coarse drainage fill with a continuous 6 inch diameter perforated PVC pipe with weepholes to help relieve uplift pressures. The downstream drop structure has an unreinforced concrete cutoff around the entire perimeter. It is 2-feet-6-inch deep and extends into the bedrock. The entire downstream drop structure is built on top of a 12-inch coarse drainage fill with a continuous 6" perforated PVC pipe behind the sill wall. The PVC pipe has weepholes spaced at 10-feet on center.
- 20. The uplift pressures were determined by the geotechnical section. The stability of the drop structures were obtained by making the base slab thicker, thereby increasing the dead weight. The base of the retaining wingwalls were increased in width to provide the necessary stability.

#### RETAINING WALLS

#### LOCATION

21. The concrete retaining walls are in four locations. The first retaining wall is an extension of the downstream left bank wingwall for the 4th St. SE bridge. It is needed to support an existing driveway/sidewalk area and is about 100 feet long, from Station 5+05 to

location is at the 6th St. SE bridge. Four retaining walls on each corner of the bridge are needed, ranging in length from 21 feet on the downstream right bank to 200 feet on the upstream left bank. The third location for retaining walls is on both banks between the U.S. 14 bridges. The walls are 38 feet in length, from Station 62+00 to 62+38. The fourth location is for each of the pedestrian underpasses.

#### DESIGN LOADS

- 22. A concrete retaining wall analysis spreadsheet based on EM 1110-2-2502 was developed to analyze the retaining walls in Stage 2A and was used in this stage as well. The retaining walls were analyzed using loading conditions R1 and R2 from the manual. The spreadsheet conducts a seepage analysis by line-of-creep method to calculate water forces on the wall. The soil parameters used are discussed in paragraph 10.
- 23. For consideration of live loads on walls next to roads, parking lots and sidewalks, a uniform 2 foot surcharge was included in the analysis. Design criteria for the retaining walls was recommended by NCD. The criteria submitted by NCD and adopted for this project is shown below:

Load Case: R1

Soil Strength Mobilization Factor:	0.667
Driving Side Soil Pressure:	Active with SMF
Resisting Side Soil Pressure:	1/2 Passive
Minimum Sliding Safety Factor:	1.5
Min. Percent of Base in Compression:	100
Minimum Bearing Factor of Safety:	2.5
Concrete Design Live Load Factor:	1.7

Load Case: R2

Soil Strength Mobilization Factor	0.75
Driving Side Soil Pressure:	Active with SMF
Resisting Side Soil Pressure:	1/2 Passive
Minimum Sliding Safety Factor:	1.33
Min. Percent of Base in Compression:	75
Minimum Bearing Factor of Safety:	2.0
Concrete Design Live Load Factor:	1.3

#### UNDERPASSES

#### **GENERAL**

24. The underpasses are located on the right banks at 4th St. SE, 6th St. SE, and U.S. 14 bridges. All three underpasses were designed for bicycle and pedestrian use. The underpass at 4th St. SE bridge requires a retaining wall on the riverward side of the path and wingwall extensions both upstream and downstream of the abutments.

25. The elevation of the base of the retaining walls at 4th St. SE and U.S. 14 bridges are lower than the base of the existing bridge abutment footings (2.4 feet and 4.8 feet, respectively). The toe of these retainings walls is located as close as possible to the existing bridge abutment to provide for a suitable path width and to have the largest bridge hydraulic opening.

#### DESIGN LOADS

- 26. The critical case for the design of the concrete retaining walls supporting the path for the bicycle underpasses occurs after a flood. The water level on the land side of the wall is at the top of the wall with the river water receded. Floods are typically of short duration, and the possibility exists that flood waters could overtop the walkaway and then recede quickly.
- 27. A soil mobilization factor of 2/3 was applied to the landside soils for sliding and overturning. Load factors of 1.5 for dead loads and 1.9 for live loads were used for design of all reinforcing steel.

#### CULVERT WITH FLAP GATES

#### LOCATION

28. The 48 inch diameter reinforced concrete pipe culvert with flap gate is located at Station 18+50L of the left tie back levee. The tie back levee is upstream of the upstream drop structure.

#### DESIGN LOADS

29. The culvert consists of a flared concrete intake with a trash rack connected to a 48" RCP that runs through the levee. It outlets through a flap gate to a flared concrete headwall. The structure was checked for flotation stability in accordance with EM 1110-2-307. The load factors of 1.5 for dead loads and 1.9 for live loads were used for design of all reinforcing steel.

#### BRIDGE SCOUR PROTECTION

30. Bridge scour protection is provided where the new channel goes below the existing piers or abutments. At the 4th St. SE bridge the left abutment is protected with a block of concrete 4-feet-6-inch deep and 4 feet wide. The right abutment is protected by the retaining wall of the underpass. At the 6th St. SE bridge the right and left abutment are protected by a concrete slope. At the U.S. 14 bridges the left abutment and two piers are protected by a concrete block 4 to 6 feet deep and 4 to 5 feet wide. The right abutment is protected by the retaining wall of the underpass. Concrete expansion material will be placed between the scour protection concrete and the existing bridge piers, abutments and retaining walls for the bicycle underpasses.

#### WINGWALL EXTENSIONS

31. The abutment wingwall extensions on the 4th St. SE and U.S. 14 bridges are located in the road embankment on existing soil. The walls were designed for dead load plus saturated backfill without any live load surcharge. The backfill slopes up from the wall which was considered in the wall stability and design. These walls, as well as the existing bridge abutments, will be isolated from the concrete bike path pavement with expansion joint material.

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# ANALYSIS FOR PEDESTRIAN

# BRIDGES

- . TYPE OF SUPERSTRUCTURE! PREFAB-YOUNGOUNTRY ON EQU
- LOCATIONS: STA. 40+ 60.00 STA. 51+ 25.00 STA. 70+ 00.00
- DESIGN PARAMETERS:  $f_c' = 4000 \text{ psi}$  $f_y = 48000 \text{ psi}$  (GRACE 60 STEEL
- DESIGN FLOOD LEVELS : STA 40 + 60.00 EL. 996.90

  (DHW) STA 51+25.00 EL. 998.90

  STA 70+00.00 EL. 1003.20
- CHANNEL INVERT 1 STA 40+60.00 EL, 985,20 (ROCE

  STA 17+25,50 EL, 987.50 (1847

  STA 70+00.00 EL, 991,20 (2147)
- FOOTING ELEVATIONS ! STA 40+60.00 EL, 979.00 STA 51+25.00 EL, 985.00 STA 70+00.00 EL, 985.00
- PIER TOP OF WALKWAY : STA 40+60.00 EL. 1001.5 STA 51+25.00 EL. 1005.5 STA 70+00.00 EL. 1006.8
- RIPRAP THICKNESS 1 STA 40+60.00 ROCK

  1 STA 40+60.00 (14"+9")

  1 STA 70+00.00 (21"+9")
- BACKFILL SOIL PROPERTIES; SIM = 125 pet C=0
  - LOADING : UL = .060 pst CL = 10 K

BL = . 500 V/H (PREFAB)

- 1 40°

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## MOUTHER FOOTING!

LOAD / FOOT :

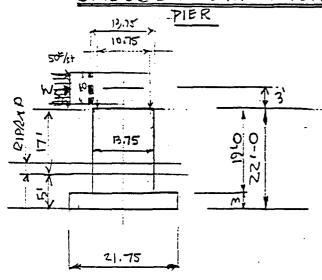
DL FOOTING:  $150(9.5\times1.5+1.5\times8.5) = 4.05 \times 1605$ DL EARTH:  $175(2525+5.5\times8.5) = 7.56 \times 1605$ DL BRIDGE:  $155(2525+5.5\times8.5) = 7.56 \times 1605$ LL  $10\times1060\times\frac{52.12}{2}$  (> 10000)  $\frac{1}{23}$  =  $169\times1000$ TOTAL: V = 1.2.80 Yhat

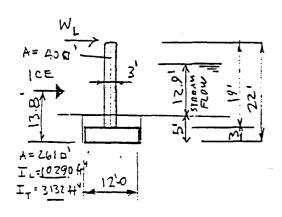
PRESSURE |  $P = \frac{12.80}{9.5} + \frac{1.2 \times 1.756}{9.52}$ = 1.35 ± ,15 = ±1.20) Kit +1.501

AS PER PREVIOUS DESIGNS ABUT MENT IS SUFFICIENT. FOR ADDED INFO SEE D-17through D-21.

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MATE 21 FEB 92	PAGE 3 OF	FILE MONOBER PHASE 4
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## BRIDGES : STA 40+60,00 \$5425





## VERTICAL LOADS!

LL: BAIDGE 
$$L = \frac{72}{2} \times 10 \times .060 = \frac{42.9}{42.9} \times 10$$

## HORIZONTAL LOADS:

1. WIND ON SUPERSTRUCTURE (.050 1/4)

Ws + WL ACTS 3-0 ABOVE PIER CAP

2. WIND ON SUBSTRUCTURE (.040 16%+)  

$$W_p = .040 \times 3 \times 17 = \frac{2.04}{4}$$

3, ICE LOAD ( MASTITO 3,14. 2.2)

ACTING AT SYR FLOOD ELEVATION

STA 40+60.00 EL 9923 -917.35 STA 51+25100 EL 994.8 -981...

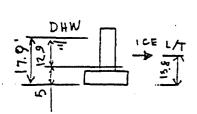
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## 41 STREAM OURRENT!

$$P = KV^{2} \qquad (AASHTO 3.18.1)$$

$$P = \frac{24}{3} \times 6^{2} = \frac{24}{3} + ST$$

## STABILITY ANALYSIS:



ICE LOAD 
$$F_L = \frac{43.2^K}{6.5^K}$$
 (Rednesd Uplith)  
 $F_T = \frac{6.5^K}{6.5^K}$   $V = \frac{66.5^K}{66.5^K}$ 

STREAM FLOW: 
$$P_{FL} = \frac{230-86.2}{261} + \frac{.95 \times (5+c.) \times \frac{21.75}{2.0290}}{10290} = .5$$

ICE PRESSURE:  $P_{LCE} = .55 + \frac{13.8 \times 43.2 \times \frac{21.45}{2.2}}{10290} + \frac{.13.32}{3.132}$ 

$$= .62 + .63 + .17 = \frac{1.43}{3.132} \text{ MSF}$$

SLIDING:  $S = (230-66.5) \times .577 = 94.3^{12} > 43.2$  i.ok
$$CASE 2: INCLUDE SUPERSTRUCTURE (DL-LL)$$

$$2.a. NO STREAM FLOW
$$P = \frac{35.7 + 230 + 42.9}{2.01} = 1.18 \text{ MSF}$$$$

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2.C. INCLUDE WIND + ICE +DL (NO LL)

$$P = \frac{230 + 35.7 - 647}{261} + \frac{6.25 \times 22 \times \frac{21.37}{2}}{10270} + \frac{2.15 \times 22 \times \frac{12}{2}}{3132} + .03 \pm .17$$

$$= 1.75 \pm .15 \pm .10 \pm .80 = +1.80 \cdot 0.3 + ...$$

$$= .30 \cdot 125 + ...$$

Sciding: 
$$S = (230 + 35.7 - 66.5) \times .577 = 114.94 \times$$

$$H_{10E+W} = 43.2 \times + 6.32^{L} = 57.41^{-L}$$

$$H_{10E+W} = 6.5 + 2.17 = 2.65^{L}$$

$$ZH = \sqrt{59.45^{2} + 6.65^{2}} = 60.12^{L}$$

OVERTURNING IS NOT OF CONCERN.

ST. PAUL DI	STRICT ON SHEET	MATE ZIF	FEB 92	PAGE G OF	FILE NUMBER PITASE 4	
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# BRIDGE STA : 70+00.00

THE LOADING DUFTO VERTICAL DL + LL
VARIES FROM PREVIOUS TWO BRIDGES,
AN INCREASE IN VERTICAL LOAD WILL
NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT THE CHOSEN
PIER CONFIGURATION.

VEZTICAL LOAD: 10.13

DL SMOGE:  $B = \frac{33.33 + 12x.33}{2} \times ,500 = \frac{40.4^{2}}{2}$ See page 3: DL PIE/L:  $P = \frac{230}{2}$ LL:  $L = 80.8 \times .060 = \frac{48.5^{2}}{2}$ 

## HORIZONTEL LOADS!

1. WIND ON SUPER STRUCTURE (.050 45f)

WS = 1050 × 80.83 × 2.5 = 10.1 K

WL = .012 × 80.83 × 2.5 = 25 K

WS + WL ACTS 3'D ABOVE PIER CAP

2. WIND ON SUBSTRUCTURE
$$W_p = \frac{2.041}{}$$

3. ICE LOAD

See pg 
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
 =>  $F_L = 43.2K$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 
 $F_T = 6.5K$   $\frac{1}{4}$ 

ACTING AT SYR FLOOD ELEVATION

STA 70+80.00

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## S'UMMARY STATEMENT!

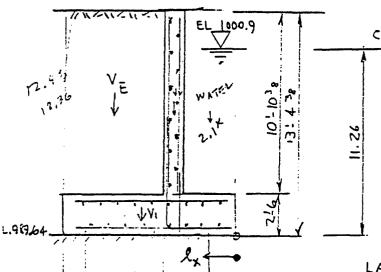
LOADS AND REACTIONS COMPARE FAVORARLY WITH PREVIOUSLY DETERMINED LOADS FOR PEDESTRIAN BRIDGES AT STAI 40+60.0 & S1+25.00 NO FURTHER EOMPUTATIONS ARE REQUIRED OR WILL BE PERFORMED.

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 22 TAN 921 PAGE 1	of FILE NUMBER ROCHESTER-PHASE 4
MANE OF OFFICE ED-D	COMPUTATION	STRUCTULES
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POSI : RETAINING WALL
BRIDGE ABUTHENTS

GEOTECH INFO; SOIL PARAMETER

ICENCS-ED) General Backfill:  $4 \times 1771$   $y_m = 115 \text{ pcf}; y_{17} = 125 \text{ pd} \Rightarrow = 33^\circ$   $+ y_2 = .6494$   $+ y_3 = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow -4329$   $+ y_3 = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow -4329$   $+ y_4 = .4329$   $+ y_5 = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow -4329$   $+ y_5 = \frac{7}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow -23.41^\circ$ 



CRITICAL SLIP ANGLE & :

**→**7 56.706

$$C_{2} = 1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{6} \frac{C_{1} + \sqrt{C_{1}^{2} + 4c_{2}}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \frac{.866 + \sqrt{.8(C^{2} + 4)}}{2} = \frac{1}{6} \frac{1.5227}{1.5227}$$

$$Sin \alpha = .8559$$

$$\omega s \propto - .5489$$

$$+ 4 \omega - 1.5227$$

$$C + \alpha = .6567$$

C1 = 2 x to \$ 0 = ,866

LATERAL EARTHPRESSURE CORFFICIENT

$$K = \frac{1 - t_{9} + b \cdot ct \alpha}{1 + t_{9} + b \cdot t_{9} \alpha} = \frac{1 - .4329 \times .6567}{1 + .4329 \times 1.5227}$$

$$= \frac{1 - .2843}{1 + .6592} = \frac{.43}{1 + .6592}$$

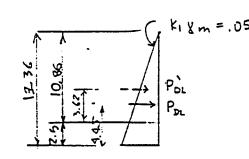
$$K_{1} = K \frac{t_{9} \alpha}{t_{9} \alpha - t_{9} \beta} = \frac{.43}{8m}$$

$$K_{b} = K \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{t_{9} \alpha}{t_{9} \alpha - t_{9} \beta} - 1 \right) \frac{8m}{8m} \right] = .43$$

$$K_{v} = K \left[ t_{9} + \frac{t_{9} \alpha}{t_{9} \alpha} - \frac{t_{9} \beta}{t_{9} \alpha} \right] = .43$$

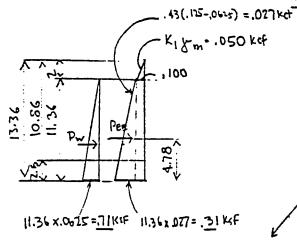
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## LATERAL FORCES



$$V_{DL} = .050 \text{ kf}$$
  $\frac{\text{CASE1}}{\text{PDL}} = .050 \text{ x} \frac{13.36^2}{2} = \frac{4.46^{K}}{2}$ 
 $P_{DL} = .050 \text{ x} \frac{10.26^2}{2} = \frac{2.95^{K}}{2}$ 

CASE 2: DL + HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE



EARTH LOAD:  

$$100 \times \frac{7}{2} = .100 \times (11.36 + \frac{7}{3}) = 1.200$$
  
 $100 \times 11.36 = 1.136 \times 11.36/2 = 6.473$   
 $.310 \times \frac{11.36}{2} = 1.761 \times 11.36/3 = 6.668$   
 $P_{EE} = \frac{2.997}{2.997} \times \frac{14.320}{2.997} = 4.78'$ 

 $7 P_w = .71 \times \frac{11.36}{2} = \frac{4.03^{16}}{3.01^{16}} = \frac{4.03^{16}}{3} = 3.79^{1}$   $P_w = .53 \times \frac{11.36}{2} = \frac{3.01^{16}}{2} = \frac{4.03^{16}}{3.01^{16}} = \frac{3.79^{1}}{3.01^{16}} = \frac{3.01^{16}}{3.01^{16}} = \frac{3.01^{16}}{3.01^{1$ 

ADJUSTED FOR DRAW DOWN PAGE 3: 53 KSF

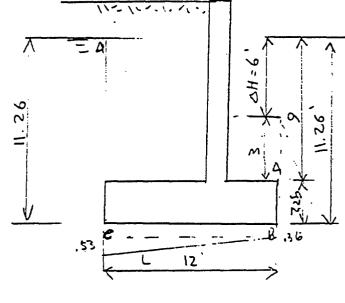
CASE 3: BUOYANCY

3.A. UNIFORM UPLIFT: U=.71 Ksf x12=8.5K

ST. PAUL DISTRICT	BATE	22 JAN 92	PAGE 3 OF	FILE HUMBER
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3.B. BUOYANCY FOR TRIANGULAR (TRAPEZOID) LOAD [ DRAW DOWN);

$$L_{A_0} = 7.74$$
 $L_{B_0} = 12.00$ 
 $L_{C_0} = 11.26$ 
 $\sum_{i=0}^{n} \{1.26\}^{n}$ 



$$U_{c} = \frac{112b - \frac{b \times 112b}{25.50}}{25.50} \cdot 062r$$

$$= \frac{.53.457}{0.002r}$$

$$= \frac{.53.457}{25.50} \cdot \frac{0.002r}{25.5}$$

$$= \frac{.36.457}{25.5} \cdot \frac{1.062r}{25.5}$$

$$U = .36 \text{ k12} + .17 \text{ k} \frac{12}{2} = 4.32 + 1.02 = \frac{.5.34}{5.34} \text{ k}$$

$$+ M = 432 \times 6 + 1.02 \frac{2}{3} 12 = 25.92 + 8.16 = \frac{.34.08}{.34.08} \text{ k}$$

$$= 2.35 + 3 = -8$$

$$H = .36 \times \frac{2.25 + 3}{5.25} = .95 \times \frac{1.66 + 1}{3}$$

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MATE 22 JAN 92	AGE 4 OF	FILE HUNGER
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CASE 4: VERTICAL DL (SATURATED GROUND)

LOCI	WEIGHT	W	L ×	W×Lx		
Vı	120×1/2×12/0	.4.5	12/2	- 27. 0		
· V <sub>2</sub>	.150x 10.67x 1.0	1.63	(3+1/2)	- 5.71		
٧E	0.8× T8.01 × 751.	10.87	$(4 + \frac{8}{2})$	- 86.96		
Σ		16.97		-119.67 tx		
	·	Lx = 119.67 = -7.05				

RI:  $\frac{PRESSURE\ CHECK}{DL\ ONLY(CASE1):}$   $\frac{2}{R} = \frac{4.46x\ 4.45 - 119.67}{16.97} = -5.88$   $P = \frac{16.97}{12} \times (1 \pm \frac{.12 \times 6}{12}) = \frac{+1.50}{+1.33} \times 1$ 

AREA IS 100% IN COMPRESSION

R2: DL + HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE (CHAUNEL DRAW DONN)

$$\ell_{R} = \frac{14.32 + 4.33 \times 3.79 + 34.02 - 119.67 - 1.66}{16.97 - 5.34} \\
= \frac{14.5.29 + 15.752 + 34.02 - 118.0}{11.63} = -4.67 \quad R = 6-4.67 = 1.33$$

$$\rho = \frac{11.63}{12} \left(1 + \frac{1.33 \times 6}{12}\right) = \frac{+1.61}{+.32} \times 17$$

$$\begin{cases} 2_{R} = \frac{14.370 + 8.5 \times \frac{12}{2} - 119.67}{16.97 - 8.5} = -\frac{54.37}{8.47} = -\frac{6.42}{6.42} \end{cases}$$

$$b = \frac{8.47}{12} \left( 1 + \frac{.42 \times 6}{12} \right) = \frac{+ .85}{+ .42} \frac{\mu_{SF}}{\epsilon_{tf}}$$

ST. PA	UL DISTRICT ITATION SHEET	PATE 22 JAN9	ر ا	<b>₩</b> € 5	Of	FILE HINGSER
MANE OF OF	FICE ED-D	COMP	TATIO	4 <	STRU	ctores
SULLECT	RETAINING	WALLS/BROGE AB	1.	SOURCE I	ATA	
COMPUTED BY	B65	CHECKED BY DW.			APPE	MARD BA

SLIDING STABILITY:

$$T = \frac{N' + 2 + CL}{FS}$$

$$R_1 = SF = 1.5$$

$$T_E = 4.46 < \frac{16.97 \times .6494}{1.5} = \frac{7.34^K}{1.5}$$

$$R_2 = SF = 1.33$$

$$T_D = \frac{7.997}{1.33} + 3.01 - .95 = 5.00^K$$

$$T_D = \frac{2.997}{1.33} = \frac{11.63 \times .6494}{1.33} = \frac{5.67^K}{1.00} \text{ in order}$$

$$T_D = 2.997 < \frac{9.15 \times .6494}{1.33} = \frac{4.47^K}{1.00} \text{ in order}$$

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	22 JAN 92	22 JANGE PAGE C OF FILE NUMBER		
NAME OF OFFICE SD-D	COMPUTAT	ION		
SULLECT RETAINING WALL	Sybook Aduthents	SOURCE DATA		
COMPUTED BY B & S	CHECKED BY DMT	APPR	SYED BY	

BEARING CAPACITY!

$$\phi = 33^{\circ}$$
 : TABLE 5-1 : N c = 34.64 B = 12-0  
Nq > 26.09  
N<sub>4</sub> > 26.17

DL: 
$$ZH = 4.46^{K}$$
  $M_{H} = 4.46x4.45 = 19.85^{+K}$ 
 $N' = ZV = 16.97^{K}$   $M_{V} = -119.67^{+K}$ 
 $X_{P} = \frac{-119.67 + 19.85}{16.97} = \frac{5.88^{*}}{16.97}$ 
 $S = +\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{ZH}{2V} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{4.46}{16.97} \right) = \frac{14.73^{*}}{16.97}$ 
 $e = \frac{B}{Z} - X_{H} = \frac{12}{Z} - 5.87 = \frac{12^{*}}{11.76^{*}}$ 
 $B = B - 2e = 12 - 2x.12 = 11.76^{*}$ 
 $Y' = .125$ 
 $D = 1 \rightarrow 90 = 1 \times .127 = .125$ 

$$\beta qd = \beta_{Rd} = 1 + i \left( \frac{D}{R} \right) + k_{R} \left( 45 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$= 1 + i \left( \frac{1}{1176} \right) + k_{R} \left( 45 + \frac{33}{2} \right) = 1$$

$$\beta_{R} = \left( 1 - \frac{6}{90} \right)^{2} = \left( 1 - \frac{1473}{90} \right)^{2} = \frac{170}{37}$$

$$\beta_{R} = \left( 1 - \frac{6}{90} \right)^{2} = \left( 1 - \frac{1473}{37} \right)^{2} = \frac{31}{31}$$

$$\beta_{R} = \beta_{R} = \left[ 1 - k_{R} \right]^{2} = \frac{1}{37} \qquad \beta_{R} = \frac{1}{37}$$

$$Q = 11.76 \left( \frac{7}{90} \right) + \left( 1.09 \right) \left( 1.0 \right)$$

ST. PAU Comput	L DISTRICT	MTE 22	JKN 92	PAGE 7	OF I	FILE NUMBER
MANE OF OFFI	CE. FDD		COMPUTATI	Off		
SUBJECT	recaining	WALLS/BRIDGE	ABUTHENT	SOURCE D	ATA	
COMPUTED BY	365	CHECKED BY	DMT		APPROVED	BY

CASE R2: 
$$pL + WATER = S. = 2.0$$

$$ZH = P_{re} + P_{w} - H = 2.797 + 3.01 - .95 = 5.06^{K}$$

$$\Pi_{H} = \Pi_{e} + H_{w} - \Pi_{H} \cdot 14.32 + 3.01 \times 19.5 = 5.06^{K}$$

$$\Pi_{W} = M_{w} + H_{w} - M_{w} \cdot 14.32 + 3.01 \times 19.5 = 5.06^{K}$$

$$M_{w} = M_{w} - M_{w} = -119.67 + 34.02 = -8.5.65^{4K}$$

$$X_{R} = \frac{-15.59 + 77.05}{11.63} = \frac{5.03}{11.63}$$

$$Z = \frac{19.67 + 734.02}{11.63} = \frac{5.03}{11.63}$$

$$Z = \frac{19.7}{2} - X_{R} = 6 - 5.03 = \frac{1.91}{1.91}$$

$$Z = \frac{19.7}{2} - X_{R} = 6 - 5.03 = \frac{1.91}{1.91}$$

$$Z = \frac{19.7}{2} - 0.061 = \frac{0.061}{11.63}$$

$$Z = \frac{19.7}{2} - \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$Z = \frac{11.7}{2} - \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$Z = \frac{11.7}{2} - \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{11.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{1}{1}$$

$$Z = \frac{11.7}{2} - \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{19.7}{2}$$

$$Z = \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2} = \frac{19.7}{2}$$

$$Z = \frac{19.7}{2} + \frac{19.7}{2}$$

 $Q = 10.06 \left[ (7) + (1) (.55) (1) (1) (10025) (26.09) + \frac{1}{2} (1) (.31) (1) (1) (10.06) (.0625) (26.09) = 10.06 \left[ .897 + 2.55 \right] = \frac{34.68}{11.63} = \frac{34.68}{11.63} > 2.0$   $E. S. = \frac{34.68}{N^{1}} = \frac{34.68}{11.63} = \frac{2.98}{11.63} > 2.0$ 

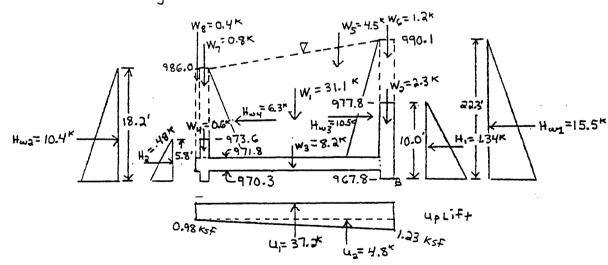
ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	DATE 2100	+ '91	PAGE 1	of .	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	TION D/S	Drop St	rructure
SUBJECT Rochester Stage 4	SOURCE DATA				
COMPUTED BY DMT	7	NRH	4-8-72	APPROVE	D BY

The downstream drop structure has been moved downstream from Sta. 15+00 (GDM Location) to Sta. 12+65-13+00. The basic shape remains about the same as the GDM (see plate 53). It also remains on rock.

## Assumptions:

A. Look at Section A-A (U/S-D/S section)

(Unusual Loading Condition => Design water Surface Elevations)

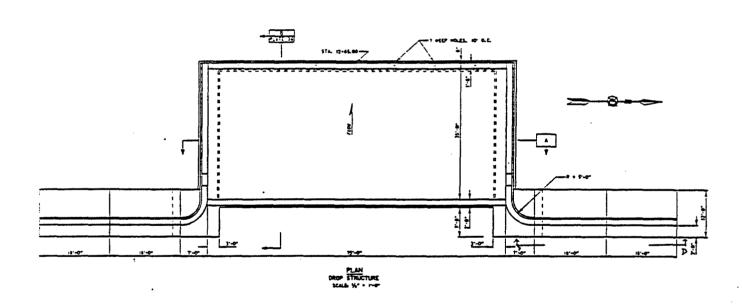


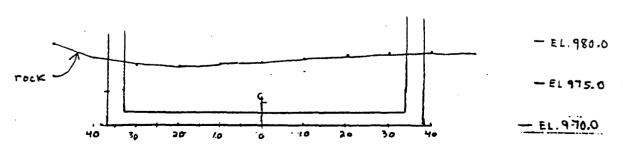
D= 0 C= 50 psi = 7.2 Ksf X = 160 pcf (unit wt.) Allowable bearing capacity On bedrock = 12+sf(167psi)

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE al C	۱۹٬ + ۲	PAGE 2	0 <b>F</b>	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATI	ON D/S	Drop S	tructure
subject Rochester Stage 4	FDM		SOURCE D	ATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BA	NRH 4	1-8-92	APPROVE	D BY

:20'

Aug.	50'	40'	30'	20'	10'	0	10'	20.	30'	40'	50'	Dist. from &
978.0	97 <b>9.</b> 5	978.0	977.1	0.77 د	977.3	977.5	9780	978.3	97 8.6	978.7	978.5	ROCK ELEU.

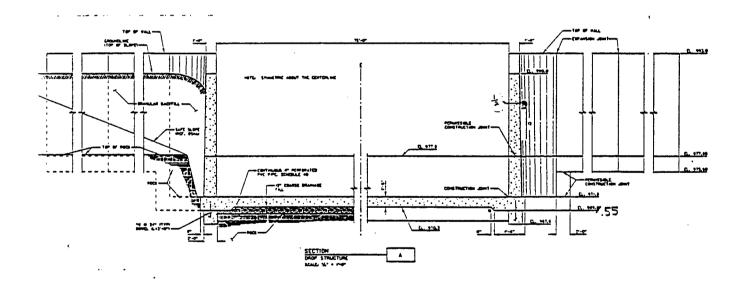




Rock ELev. at Section A D-24

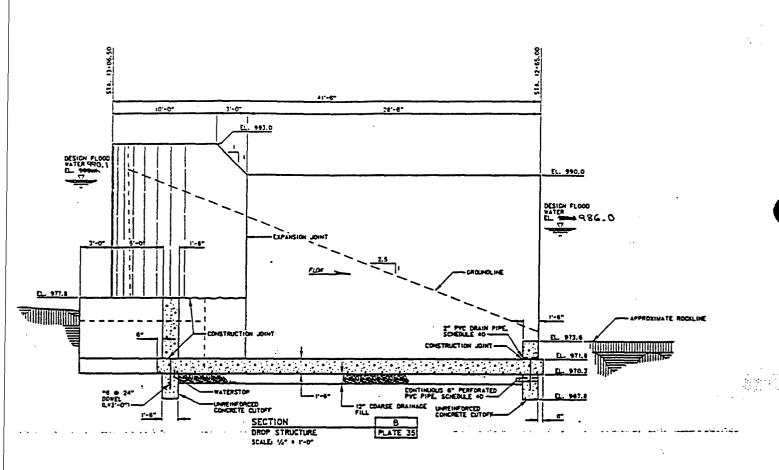
TER BUT I HI COR SECURE AND SA SHOP

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 21 Oc	19' +	PAGE 3	O.F	FILE NUMBER
MAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATI	on D/S I	Drop St	ructure
sumeet Rochester Stage	4 FDN	۸	SOURCE D	ATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	MRH 4	4-8-92	APPROVE	D BY



THE LEGISTREE RCD IS I VIN 827

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE al O	ا6ر +>	PAGE 4	ot .	FILE HUNGER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	i OM		
sumeet Rochester Stage	4 FDM	\	SOURCE DA	TA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH	4-8-92	APPROVED	8Y



ST. PAUL DISTRICT DATE 21 0c+191 PAGE 5 OF COMPUTATION SHEET COMPUTATION DIS Drop Structure MAKE OF OFFICE SOURCE DATA SYMECT Rochester Stage 4 FDM COMPUTED BY CHECKED BY NRH APPROVED BY DMT 4-8-92

Note: For overturning and bearing use at-rest pressure conditions and for design of structural elements use at-rest earth (EM 1110-2-2502, para 3-76) pressures on the driving side

At-rest earth pressure coefficient

SMF= 2/3

$$\phi_d = +an^{-1}(2/3 + an \phi)$$

= +an-1(3/3 +an 33°) = 23.4°

(developed angle of internal friction on slip plane of wedge)

$$K_{a} = +an^{2} \left(45^{\circ} - \frac{44}{2}\right)$$

= +an2(450-34) = 0.43

for driving pressure (Eg3-15, EM2502

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2} K_{\alpha} X_{S_1 S_1} K^2$$
  
= 1/2 (0.43) (62.5 4/4+3) (10.044)<sup>2</sup>

(Eg. 3-16, EM 2502)

H,= 1.34K

$$H_{u_1} = \frac{1}{2} 8_u h^2 = \frac{1}{2} (62.5 \frac{4}{17} + 3) (20.1')^2 = 12.6^{K}$$

 $H_{a} = \frac{1}{2} k_{p} \delta_{ub} h^{2} = \frac{1}{2} (0.46) (62.5_{pc} + )(5.8')^{2} = 0.48''$   $H_{u_{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \lambda_{u_{2}} h^{2} = \frac{10.4''}{10.5} h^{2} = \frac{10.4''}{10.5} h^{2} = \frac{10.5''}{10.5} h^{2}$ 

 $H_{WY} = \frac{1}{2}(62.5)(14.2')^2 = 6.3^{K}$ 

 $W_1 = (14.2')(35')(1')(62.5''/f+3) = 31.1''$ 

 $W_2 = (1.5')(10.0')(1')(1504/$+3) = 2.34$ 

 $W_3 = (1.5)(36.5')(1')(150^4)(+1^3) = 8.2^{K}$ 

 $W_u = (1.0')(4.3')(1')(150) = 0.6$ 

 $W_5 = \frac{1}{2} (1.0')(35.0')(4.1')(62.5pcf) = 4.5^{K}$ 

 $W_c = 1.0'(1.5')(12.3')(62.5pcf) = 1.2K'$ 

 $W_{7} = 1.0'(1.0')(12.4')(62.5 pcf) = 0.8^{k}$ 

Wg = (0.5)(1.0')(14.2')(62.5 pcf) = 0.47

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE 22 Oc+10	PAGE G OF	FILE NUMBER
MANE OF OFFICE	COMPU	TATION DIS Dr	op Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage 6	1 FDM	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY NRH	4-8-92 AP	PROVED BY

<u>Uplift</u>: Assume the total seepage path Length is the base width when the foundation is on rock (EM 2502, para. 3-22). .. Full hydrostatic pressures will exist at pts. A + B (EL.986.0-970.3=15.71)

 $U_A = 15.7'(62.5 \text{ pcf}) = 0.98 \text{ Ksf}$  $U_B = 19.8'(62.5 \text{ pcf}) = 1.33 \text{ Ksf}$ 

:  $U_1 = (0.98 \text{ ksf})(38.0')(1') = 37.2^{K}$  $U_2 = \frac{1}{2}(1.23 - 0.98 \text{ ksf})(38')(1') = 4.8^{K}$ 

Overturning Stability Analysis: (about pt. A, fig. on pg 1)

±> \\ \psi \		
Force (K)	Arm (ft.)	Moment (F+-K) P
W, = 31.1	18.5	575.4
$W_{3} = 2.3$	36.75	84.5
$W_3 = 8.2$	18.5	151.7
W4 = 0.6	0.5	0.3
$W_{5} = 4.5$	24.33	109.5
Wc = 1.2	36.75	44.1
W- = 0.8	0.5	0.4
$W_8 = 0.4$	~ 0.25	- 0.1
u, = -37.2	19.0	-706.8
U2=-4.8	25.3	-121-4
EV = 7.1 K		•
Hw3 = 10.5	10.1	106.1
Hu,=-15.5	7.4	-115.2
$H_1 = -1.34$	3.3	- 4.4
Hwa= 10.4	6.1	63.1
$H_2 = 0.48$	1.9	0.9
Hw4=-6.3	ו ר.צ	-55.0
£H = -1.8 K		ZMA= 133.1"

:.  $x_R = \frac{\sum M_A}{\sum V} = \frac{133.1'^{K}}{7.1'^{K}} = 18.8 fr$ 

width of base in compression =  $3 \times_R = 56.2^{ft}$ 

% in compression = \frac{56.2}{38.0!} = 148% > 50% recommended for rock-foundation (EM 2502, Table 4-1) :OK

.: Overturning criterion is satisfied

PATE 23 0	C+ 191	PAGE 7	O.F	FILE NUMBER
	COMPUTAT	IGH D/S I	Drop St	ructure
4 FDM		SOURCE DA	ATA	
CHECKED BY	NRH 4	4-8-92	APPROVE	D BY
	4 FDM	COMPUTATO	COMPUTATION DIS	COMPUTATION D/S Drop S+

SLiding Stability Analysis: Note: Bearing on bedrock

$$F.S. = 1.33$$

(Table 4.1, EM 2502)

(Eg. 4-12, EM 2502)

( See pg 1)

(pg 1)

$$1.8^{k} \leq \frac{(7.2 \text{ ksf})(38')(1')}{1.33}$$

1.8 K = 206 K

:OK , Sliding criterion is satisfied

### Bearing Capacity Analysis:

(Chap. 5 , EM 2502 )

Load inclination, 8 = tan - ( & H )

$$8 = + \alpha n^{-1} \left( \frac{1.8}{7.1} \right) = 14.22^{\circ}$$

$$e = \frac{B}{2} - x_0 = \frac{38}{2} - 18.8^7 = 0.2^7$$

$$\bar{B} = B - 2e = 38' - 2(0.2') = 37.6'$$

(effective width)

D= 5.8' (depth of material in front of drop structure to base of structural wedge)

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MIE 93 Oc+141	PAGE 8 OF	FILE NUMBER
HAME OF OFFICE	COMPUTAT	ION DIS Drop S	structure
sumeet Rochester Stage	4 FDM	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY HRH	4-8-92 APPROV	ED BY

### Bearing Capacity Con't:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{cd} &= 1 + 0.2 \left( \frac{D}{B} \right) + an \left( \frac{45^{\circ} + \frac{\phi}{a}}{a} \right) \\ &= 1 + 0.2 \left( \frac{5.8}{37.6} \right) = 1.031 \\ \xi_{gd} &= \xi_{zd} = 1 \qquad \qquad (when \phi = 0) \\ \xi_{gi} &= \xi_{ci} = \left( 1 - \frac{\xi}{90} \right)^{2} = \left( 1 - \frac{14.22^{\circ}}{90^{\circ}} \right)^{2} = 0.8420 \\ \xi_{gi} &= 0 \qquad (when \delta > \phi) \end{aligned}$$

For 
$$\Phi=0$$
:  $N_c = 5.14$   
 $N_g = 1.00$   
 $N_x = 0.0$ 

$$Q = \tilde{B} \left[ \left( \xi_{cd} \, \xi_{cd} \, \xi_{cd} \, \xi_{cg} \, c \, N_c \right) \right]$$

$$= 37.6' \left[ \left( 1.031 \right) \left( 0.8420 \right) \left( 1.0 \right) \left( 1.0 \right) \left( 7.2 \, \text{ksf} \right) \left( 5.14 \right) \right]$$

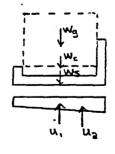
0=1308 x

F.S. =  $\frac{Q}{N'} = \frac{1208}{7.1} = 170 \Rightarrow 2.0 = 0K$ , Bearing criterion is satisfied.

## FLotation Stability:

(ETL 1110-2-307)

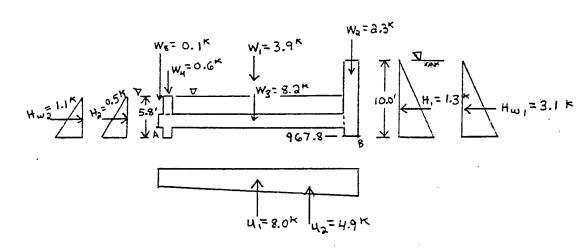
 $W_s = W_2 + W_3 + W_4 = 11.1 \text{ K/F+}$   $W_c = 1.8' \times 35' \times 62.5 \text{ pcf} = 3.9 \text{ K/F+}$   $W_g = W_1 + W_5 + W_6 + W_7 + W_8 - W_6 = 34.1 \text{ K}$   $U_1 = 37.2 \text{ K}$  (see pg.6)  $U_2 = 4.8 \text{ K}$ 



$$SF_{z} = \frac{W_{s} + W_{c} + S}{U - W_{g}}$$
, where S=0 (surcharge)  
=  $\frac{11.1 + 3.9}{37.2 + 4.8 - 34.1} = 1.9 > 1.3 :iok$  (Unusual condition)

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 28	16,420	PAGE 9	O.F	FILE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	ion D/s	Drop St	ructure
survect Rochester Stage	4 FDR	À	SOURCE D	ATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH .	4-8-42	APPROVE	D BY

# Usual Loading Condition



$$H_1 = 1.3^{K}$$
  $(pg 5)$   
 $H_{w1} = \frac{1}{2} (62.5 pcf) (10.0')^2 = 3.1^{K}$   
 $H_0 = 0.5^{K}$   $(pg 5)$   
 $H_{w2} = \frac{1}{2} (62.5 pcf) (5.8')^2 = 1.1^{K}$   
 $U_A = 3.3' (62.5 pcf) = 0.21 ksf$   
 $U_8 = 7.5' (62.5 pcf) = 0.47 ksf$   
 $U_1 = (0.21 ksf) (38.0') (1') = 8.0^{K}$   
 $U_2 = V_2 (0.47 - 0.21 ksf) (38') (1') = 4.9^{K}$   
 $W_2, W_3, W_4$  same as  $pg 5$   
 $W_5, W_6, W_7 = 0$   
 $W_8 = (0.5') (1.0') (1.8') (120 pcf) = 0.1^{K}$   
 $W_1 = 1.8' \times 1.0' \times 0.0625 kcf \times 35' = 3.9^{K}$ 

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	DATE 28 0	c+ '91 PM	GE 10 DF	FILE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATION	D/S Drop St	-ructure
summer Rochester Stage "	FDM	SO	DURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4-8	-92 APPROVE	D BY

Overturning:

<del>+</del> +	, J	•
Force (K)	Arm (++)	Moment (F+-k) A
$W_1 = 3.9$	18.5	72.2
$W_2 = 2.3$	36.75	84.5
W3 = 8.2	18-5	151.7
W4 = 0.6	0.5	0.3
Wa = 0.1	-0.25	6.03
U,=-8.0	18.5	-148.0
U2=-4.9	24.3	-119.1
∑V=2.2*		
H, = -1.3	3.3	<i>– 4</i> .3
Hw = -3.1	3.3	-10.2
$H_2 = 0.5$	1.9	1.0
Hwa= 1.1	1.9	2.1

$$x_{R} = \frac{\sum M_{A}}{\sum V} = \frac{30.2^{16}}{2.2^{16}} = 13.7^{1}$$
  $3x_{R} = 41.2^{1}$ 

: % in compression = 41.2 = 108% > 50% : Overturning criterion is satisfied. Shiding Stability Analysis:

$$2.8^{k} \leq \frac{(7.2 \text{ ksf})(38')(1')}{1.5} = 206$$
 : 0k

Assume bearing is Ok.

# FLotation Stability:

$$W_s = 11.1 \text{ K/F+}$$
 ( PS 8)

$$U = U_1 + U_2 = 8.0 + 4.9 = 12.9$$

$$S.F_{\pm} = \frac{W_S + W_C}{U} = \frac{11.1 + 3.9}{12.9} = 1.16 \times 1.5 \therefore Look at total$$
drop structure

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 28 C	75+131	PAGE	FILE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	ION DIS	Drop Structure
sumeet Rochester Stage	4 FDI	N	SOURCE DA	LTA
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH	4-8-92	APPROVED BY

Total Drop Structure: wall with Length with of side walls = 2x 21.2 x 1.75 x 11.5 x 150 pcf = 128.0 x + 2 x 18.2' x 1.75' x 30' x 150pcf = 286.7 k + 2 x 4.5' x 0.5' x 35' x 150pcf = 23.6 k wt. of sLab = 38' x 80' x 1.5' x 150 pcf = 684.0 K D/S wall = 1.8' × 1.0' × 75' × 150 pcf = 20.2 " U/S wall = 6.0' x 1.5' x 75' x 150 pcf  $= 101.3^{K}$ W= 1, 244K  $U_1 = (0.21 \text{ ksf})(38')(80') = 638.4^{*}$ U2= = (0.47-0.21 KsF) (38')(80')=395.2" u= 1,033.6 4 S.F. =  $\frac{W_s}{U} = \frac{1,244^k}{1033.6} = 1.2 > 1.1$  for extreme maintenance (i.e. no water inside) Check Normal Operation: (ie, with water to EL 973.6) W= 1.8 x 35 x 75 x 62.5pcf = 295.3 x S.F. = Ws + Wc = 1,244 + 295.3 = 1.49 = 1.5 :OK for normal operation

### Wall Design:

18" 477.8 Hu,=1.13"

 $H = \frac{1}{2} K_0 \ \gamma_{Sub} h^2$  (use  $K_0$ , see para. 3-7a, EM 2502) =  $\frac{1}{2} (0.46)(62.5 pcf)(6.0)^2 = 0.52 K$  $H_{W_1} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_W h^2 = \frac{1}{2} (62.5 pcf)(6.0')^2 = 1.13 K$ 

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MIE 29 0	c+ 191	PAGE 12	of F	ILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATI	on D/S	Drop S	tructure
SUBJECT Rochester Stage 4 FDM SOURCE DATA PS N-13,				13, EM 2502	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4	4-8-92	APPROVED	BY

### Rein. con't:

$$M = (0.52^{k} + 1.13^{k}) \cdot 2.0' = 3.30'^{k}$$

$$M_{u} = 1.9 M = 1.9 (3.30'^{k}) \left(\frac{12'^{n}}{15^{4}}\right) = 75.2'^{n-k}$$

$$K_{u} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{M_{u}}{6.425 \cdot \xi' \cdot bd^{2} \cdot 0}} \quad b = 12'', d = 18'' - 4.5'' = 13.5''$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{75^{in-k}}{0.425(4 \cdot ksi)(12'')(13.5'')^{2}(0.9)}}$$

Ku=0.0113

$$C_u = T_u = 0.85 \, f_c' \, k_u \, bd$$
  
= 0.85 (4 ksi)(0.0113)(12")(13.5") = 6.2"  
 $A_s = \frac{T_u}{f_y} = \frac{6.2^k}{48 \, ksi} = 0.13 \, in^2/f_+ => #4@12 in (A_s = 0.20 in^2/f_+)$ 

Check Ductility: Prin 9 & Prox

 $\rho = \frac{A_S}{bd} = \frac{0.20 \text{ in}^2}{(12")(13.5")} = 0.00123 < \rho_{min} : NG.$ can use  $\rho = \frac{4}{3}(0.00123 = 0.0016 \text{ (ACI 10.5.2) but use }P_{min} : NG.$ : Use  $\rho_{min} = A_S = (0.00417)(12")(13.5") = 0.68 \text{ in}^3/F_{+}$ 

Use 4" cover on drop wall & sill wall because both sides are exposed to weather.

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	BATE 29 (	Dc+. <sup>1</sup> 91	PAGE 13	Ot	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	ION D/S	Drop St	ructure
Subject Rochester Stage 4	I F⊅M		SOURCE D	ATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4	1-8-92	APPROVED	BY

Temperature & Shrinkage

(See EM 1110-2-XXXX, 31 Jan'90)

For non-massive members the area of reinf. should be 0.0018 times the gross cross-sectional area, half in each face times 25% when exposed to weather.

: \$\p=0.0018 \times (1.25) = 0.0025

 $= 0.0018 (13") (18") = 0.48 \text{ in}^{3}/\text{t+}$   $\therefore A_{2} = 0.00332P \text{ f}$ 

1/2 As = 0.24 in2/f+

: use #5@ 12 in. each face (As = 0.31 in 2/ft.)
for temp. + shrinkage for U/S wall

#### D/s Wall:

Assume pmin will also be used for D/S wall

b = 12''d = 12'' - 3.5'' = 8.5''

p= (0.00417)(12")(8.5") = 0.43 in3/f+

: Use # 6 @ 12" (As = 0.44 in 2/ ++ ) for D/s wall

temp. 4 shrinkage: \$ As= \$(0.00225)(12")(12") = 0.16 in 3/4+

Use # 4 @ 12 in. each face (As = 0.20 in /F+) for temp. + shrankage for D/S wall

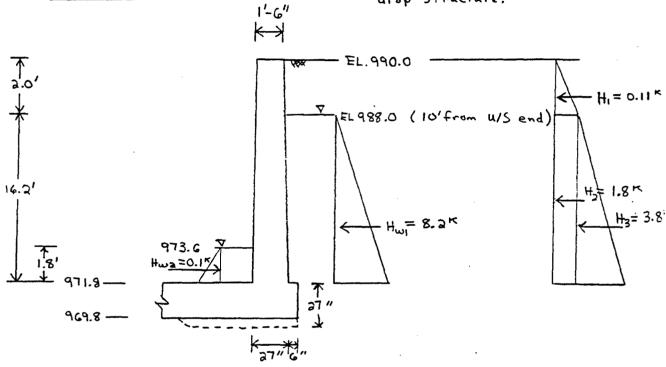
ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 29 C	)c+'91	PAGE 14 OF	FILE NUMBER
HAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATIO	DIS D	rop Structure
SUMECT Rochester Stage				ED-GH memo 10-15-91
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4	-6-92	PPROVED BY

B. Look at Section B-B

Side Walls:

(pg.3)

Assume stability of side walls are OK because Lateral Loads are the same on both sides of drop structure.



$$H_{\omega_{1}} = \frac{1}{3} \aleph_{\omega} h^{2} = \frac{1}{3} (62.5 \text{ pcf}) (16.3')^{2} = 8.3^{K}$$

$$H_{\omega_{2}} = \frac{1}{3} (62.5 \text{ pcf}) (1.8')^{2} = 0.1^{K}$$

$$H_{1} = \frac{1}{3} \aleph_{\omega_{1}} K_{0} h^{2} = \frac{1}{3} (120 \text{ pcf}) (0.46) (2.0')^{2} = 0.11^{K}$$

$$H_{2} = \aleph_{m_{0}/5+} K_{0} h^{2} = \frac{1}{3} (120 \text{ pcf}) (0.46) (2.6') (16.2') = 1.8^{K}$$

$$H_{3} = \frac{1}{3} \aleph_{\omega_{0}} K_{0} h^{2} = \frac{1}{3} (62.5 \text{ pcf}) (0.46) (16.2')^{2} = 3.8^{K}$$

$$M = (0.11^{K}) (16.9') + (1.8^{K}) (8.1') + (3.8^{K}) (5.4') + (8.2^{K}) (5.4') - (6.1^{K}) (0.6')$$

$$M = 1.9^{K} + 14.6^{K} + 20.5^{K} + 44.3^{K} - 0.06^{K} = 81.2^{K}$$

$$M_{u} = 1.9 M = 1.9 (81.2^{K}) (12^{M}/f_{f}) = 1,852^{M-K}$$

$$h_{1} = 1.9^{M} = 1.9 (81.2^{K}) (12^{M}/f_{f}) = 1,852^{M-K}$$

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE 31 C	c+ '91	PAGE 15 0	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	ION D/S D	)rop Structure
SULLET Rochester Stage	4 FDN	٨	SOURCE DA	TA
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH	4-5-92	APPROVED BY

$$K_{u} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{M_{u}}{0.425 \, f_{c}' \, b \, d^{2} \, \phi}}$$

$$= 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{(1.852 \, m \, d)}{(6.425)(4ksi)(12'')(19.5'')^{2}(0.9)}}$$

: Ky = 0.1428

$$C_u = T_u = 0.85 f_c' k_u bd$$

$$= 0.85 (4 ksi)(0.1428)(12")(19.5") = 113.6"$$

$$\therefore A_s = \frac{T_u}{f_V} = \frac{113.6}{48 ksi} = 2.37 in^2/f_+ => 4100 6"(A_s = 2.53 in^2/f_+)$$

Check Ductility:

$$\varphi = \frac{A_s}{bd} = \frac{(2.53 \text{ in}^3/\epsilon_L)}{(12")(19.5")} = 0.0108 > p_{max} = 0.0097 : NG$$

Try wider base , h = 27"

$$k_{y} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1852''^{k}}{(0.495)(4ksi)(12'')(22.5'')^{2}(.9)}}}$$
 0.1052

$$T_u = 0.85(4\kappa si)(0.1052)(12")(22.5") = 96.5 K$$

$$A_s = \frac{96.5^{k}}{48 \text{ KSi}} = 2.01 \text{ in}^2/\text{f+} = 906" (A_s = 2.0 \text{ in}^2/\text{f+})$$

$$p = \frac{2.0^{5n}/E+}{(12)(22.5)} = 0.0074 < p_{max} = 0.0097$$

use base width = 27" cr=9@6" also increase slab to 27" near the wall-slab connection

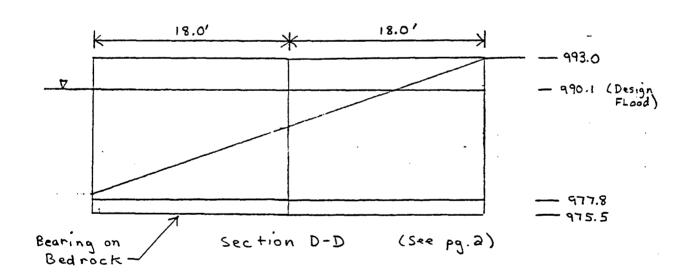
ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MATE 31 C	kt'91 FAGE 11	G OF FILE MINISER	
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATION D/S	S Drop Structu	re
SUBJECT Rochester Stage 4 FDM SOURCE DATA				
CONFUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4-8-9	APPROVED BY	

### Temp. 4 Shrinkage:

As in each face = \(\frac{1}{2}\) (0.00225)(12")(27") = 0.36 in \(^3/\frac{1}{2}+\)

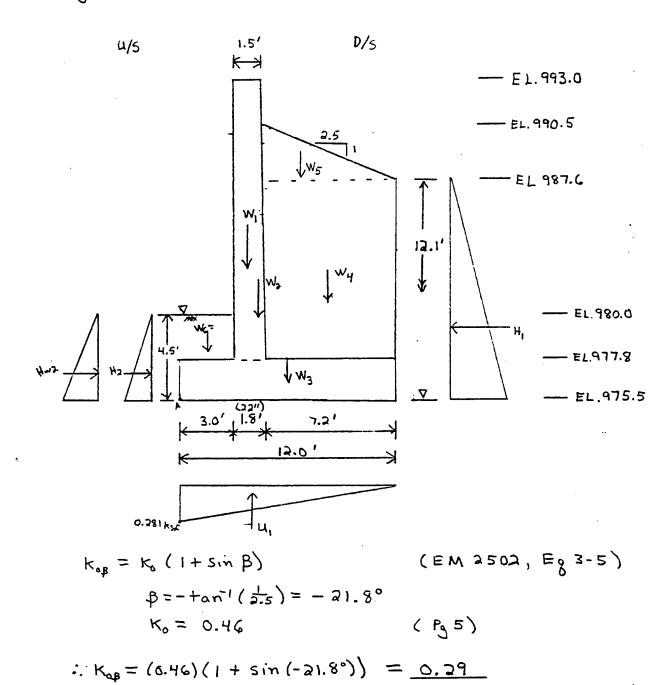
· Use #5@12" (As = 0.31 in /f+) each face for temp. + shrink for side walls

# C. Look at U/S Wing Walls:



ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 3-2	7-92.	PAGE 179	FILE MUMBER
MANE OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	100 D/S D	rop Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage L	1 FDM		SOURCE DA	.TA
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH	4-8-92	APPROYED BY

# 4/S Wing Wall:



ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	DATE 3-27-92	PAGE 18 OF	FILE HUNGER
NAME OF OFFICE	COMPUTAT	ION DIS Drop	Structure
SURLECT Rochester Stage	4 FDM	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY NRH	4-8-92 APPROVE	D BY

# Wing Wall con't:

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2}(0.29)(125pcf)(12.1)^2 = 2.7^k$$
 $H_2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.46)(62.5pcf)(4.5')^2 = 0.3^k$ 
 $H_{wa} = \frac{1}{2}(62.5pcf)(4.5')^2 = 0.6^k$ 
 $W_1 = (1.5')(15.2')(1')(150pcf) = 3.4^k$ 
 $W_2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.33')(15.2')(1')(150pcf) = 0.4^k$ 
 $W_3 = (2.3')(12.0')(1')(150pcf) = 4.1^k$ 
 $W_4 = (7.2')(4.8')(1')(120pcf) = 8.5^k$ 
 $W_5 = \frac{1}{2}(2.9')(7.2')(1')(120pcf) = 1.3^k$ 
 $W_6 = (2.2')(3.0')(1')(125pcf) = 0.8^k$ 

# Uplift:

 $U_A = (4.5')(62.5 \, \text{pcf}) = 0.281 \, \text{Ksf}$   $U_1 = 0.281 \, \text{Ksf}(12.0')(1.0') = 3.4^{K}$ 

Overturning Stability Analysis: (about pt. A)

$\frac{1}{2}$	er larnin	a stable	TTY MALYSIS.	( a box.	41
	Force (K)	Arm (++)	Moment (Ft-K	) <del>(}</del> ~	•
	$W_i = 3.4$	3.75	13.8		
	W2= 0.4	4.67	1.9		
	$W_3 = 4.1$	6.0	24.6		
	$W_4 = 8.5$	8.4	71.4		
	$W_5 = 1.3$	۵.۲	9.4		
	W <sub>6</sub> = 0.8 U <sub>1</sub> = -3.4	1.5 4.0	1.2 -13.6		
	ZV = 15.1	0	3.0		
	H,= -2.7	ч.0	-10.8		
	H <sub>2</sub> = 0.3	1.5	0.5		
	Hw2 = 0.6	1.5	0.9		
	≥ H = -1.8 1		ZM= 98.31K		

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 3-27-92		PAGE 19 (	FILE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	104 D\Z	Drop Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage	le H FI	> W	SOURCE DA	1TA
COMPUTED BY DAT	CHECKED BY		1-8-92	APPROVED BY

Wing Wall Con't:

$$x_R = \frac{SM}{SV} = \frac{98.3'^{\kappa}}{15.1^{\kappa}} = 6.5'$$
 which is > 4.0' 4 < 8.0'

: Overturning criterion is satisfied

SLiding Stability Analysis: Note: Bearing on bedrock

$$T \leq \frac{N' + \alpha N + cL}{F.S.}$$
,  $\Phi = 0$ ,  $C = 7.2 \text{ Ksf}$ ,  $L = 12'$ ,  $F.S. = 1.5$ 

Bearing Capacity Analysis:

$$8 = \tan^{-1}(\frac{\xi H}{\xi V}) = \tan^{-1}(\frac{1.8}{15.1}) = 6.80^{\circ}$$

$$e = x_8 - \frac{\beta}{2} = 6.5' - 6.0' = 0.5'$$

$$\overline{B} = B - 2e = 12' - 2(0.5') = 11.0'$$

$$D = 4.5'$$

$$\mathcal{E}_{cd} = 1 + 0.2 \left( \frac{D}{B} \right) + an \left( 45^{\circ} + \frac{0}{2} \right) = 1 + 0.2 \left( \frac{4.5}{11.0} \right) = 1.0818$$

$$\xi_{ci} = \xi_{ji} = \left(1 - \frac{8.80}{90.0}\right)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{8.80}{90.0}\right)^2 = 0.8546$$

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	CP-08-8 3TA	PAGE 20 DF	FILE RUMBER
MANE OF OFFICE	COMPUTAT	100 D/S Drop	Structure
SUMECT Rochester Stag	e 4 FDM	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DAT	CHECKED BY NRH	1-8-92 APPRO	YED BY

### Bearing Con)+:

$$\begin{split} \xi_{39} &= \xi_{89} = \left[ 1 - + \alpha_{N} \beta \right]^{2} = \left[ 1 - + \alpha_{N} (21.8^{\circ}) \right]^{2} = 0.360 \\ N_{8} &= 1.0, \quad N_{8} = 0.0, \quad N_{c} = 5.14 \\ \xi_{c_{4}} &= 1.0 \quad \beta = 21.8^{\circ} = 0.3805 \text{ radians} \\ \xi_{c_{9}} &= 1 - \left[ \frac{2\beta}{(\pi+2)} \right] = 1 - \left[ \frac{2(0.3805)}{(\pi+2)} \right] = 0.852 \\ Q &= \delta \left[ (\xi_{c_{4}} \xi_{c_{1}} \xi_{c_{4}} \xi_{c_{5}} \xi_{c_{5}} c N_{c}) + (\xi_{84} \xi_{81} \xi_{84} \xi_{89} g_{\circ} N_{8}) \right] \\ &= 11.0^{\circ} \left[ (1.0818)(0.8546)(1.0)(0.852)(7.2 ksf)(5.14) + (\xi_{80} (0.8546)(1.0)(0.360)(0.281 ksf)(1.0) \right] \end{split}$$

$$F.S. = \frac{Q}{N'} = \frac{322^{K}}{15.1^{K}} = 21 > 3.0 \quad \therefore \quad OK , bearing criterion$$
15 Satisfied

### Check FLotation:

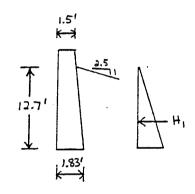
$$W_s = W_1 + \cdots + W_c = 18.5 \text{ K}$$
  
 $W_s = W_1 + \cdots + W_c = 18.5 \text{ K}$ 

: 
$$SF_{c} = \frac{W_{c}}{U} = \frac{18.5^{k}}{3.4^{k}} = 5.4 > 1.5$$
 for usual cond. :: 0k

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 3-30-9⊋	PAGE 21 04	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE	COMPUTA	1100 D/S Drop	structure
sumeer Rochester Sta	ge 4 FDM	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY NRH	4-8-92 APPRO	VED BY

### Wall Design:

### A. Base of Stem:



$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2}(0.29)(125 \text{ pcf})(12.7')^2 = 2.92^{16}$$

$$M = 2.92^{k} \times 4.23' = 12.4'^{k}$$

$$M_u = 1.9 M = 23.5'K = 281.8''-K'$$

$$K_{u} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{0.435f_{c}^{2}Pq_{d}}{W^{n}}}$$

$$K_{u} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{(381.8 \text{ in-k})}{0.425(4)(12)(17.5)^{2}(0.9)}} = 0.0254$$

$$= 0.85(4 \text{ ksi})(0.0254)(12")(17.5") = 18.1$$

$$A_s = \frac{T_u}{F_v} = \frac{18.1^k}{48 \, \text{Ksi}} = 0.38 \, \text{in}^2/\text{f+}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{As}{bd} = \frac{0.38 \text{ in}^3/4}{(12'')(17.5'')} = 0.0018$$

use 
$$p = \frac{4}{3}(0.0018) = 0.0024$$

ST. PAUL DISTRICT	3-30	-92 PA	ee 33 o	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATION	D/S D	rop Structure
SUBJECT Fochester Stage 4 FDM SOURCE DATA				
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4-8	-92	APPROVED BY

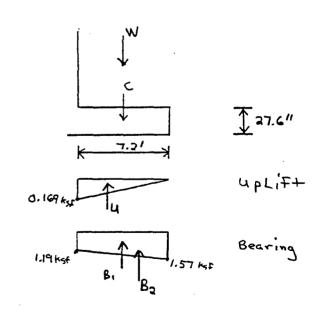
#### Stem con't:

: 
$$A_s = (0.0024)(12")(17.5") = 0.50 ^2/41$$

### Temp. & Shrinkage:

: Use #5@12" E.F. (A=0.31 in >/f+) for temp. & shrinkage

### B. Heel at Face of Stem:



ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 3-30	)-92	PAGE 23 (	FILE HUNGER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATI	on D/S	Drop Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage	4 FDM		SOURCE DA	A TA
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4	-8-92	APPROVED BY

#### Heel con't:

$$\rho_{1} = \frac{15.1^{\kappa}}{12.0'} \left( 1 + \frac{G(0.5')}{12.0} \right) = 1.57 \text{ ksf}$$

$$\rho_{2} = \frac{15.1}{12.0} \left( 1 - \frac{G(0.5)}{12.0} \right) = 0.94 \text{ ksf}$$

$$\vdots B_{1} = 1.19 \text{ ksf} \left( 7.2' \right) \left( 1' \right) = 8.6^{\kappa}$$

$$B_{2} = \frac{1}{3} \left( 1.57 - 1.19 \text{ ksf} \right) \left( 7.2' \right) \left( 1' \right) = 1.4^{\kappa}$$

$$U = \frac{1}{3} \left( 0.169 \text{ ksf} \right) \left( 7.2' \right) \left( 1.0' \right) = 0.61^{\kappa}$$

$$C = \left( \frac{27.6}{12} \right) \left( 7.2' \right) \left( 1' \right) \left( 150 \text{ pcf} \right) = 2.5^{\kappa}$$

$$V = V_{4} + V_{5} = 9.8^{\kappa}$$

$$\left( p_{3} 18 \right)$$

### Moment:

$$9.8^{K} \times 3.6' = 35.3^{K}$$
  
 $2.5^{K} \times 3.6' = 9.0^{K}$   
 $-0.61^{K} \times 2.4' = -1.5^{K}$   
 $-1.4^{K} \times 4.8' = -6.7^{K}$   
 $-8.6^{K} \times 3.6' = -30.9^{K}$   
 $5.2^{K}$ 

$$\frac{M_u}{\Phi} = \frac{1.9(5.2\%)(12^{in/f+1})}{(0.9)} = 132^{in-K}$$

$$b = 12'', d = 27.6'' - 4.5'' = 23.1''$$

$$0.425 + \frac{1}{6} b d^2 = 0.425 (4)(12)(23.1)^2 = 10,886^{in-K}$$

$$K_u = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{132}{10,886}} = 0.0061$$

$$C_u = T_u = 0.85 (H ksi) (0.0061) (12") (23.1") = 5.7 k$$
 $A_s = \frac{5.7^{k}}{48 ksi} = 0.12 in^{2}/44$ 
 $P = \frac{0.12 in^{2}}{(12)(23.1)} = 0.0004 < Pmin = 0.00225$ 

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE 3-3	SO -92	PAGE 24 0	FILE HUNGER	
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	ION D/S	Drop Structure	
SULLECT Rochester Stage	4 FDN	٨	SOURCE DA	TA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH	4-8-92	APPROVED BY	

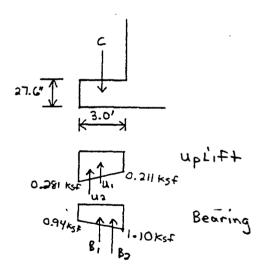
#### Heel con't:

$$A_s = (0.00225)(12")(23.1") = 0.62 in \% + 1$$

Temp. 4 Shrink. \$ As = \$ (0.00225)(12")(27.6") = 0.37 12/4+

### C. Toe at Face of Stem:

Note: Since min. depth of earth over toe, assume no soil or water on toe.



$$C = \left(\frac{37.6}{12}\right)(3.0)(1)(150pcf) = -1.0 \times \times 1.5' = -1.5' \times U_1 = (0.211 \text{ ksf})(3.0')(1.0') = 0.6 \times \times 1.5' = 0.9' \times U_2 = \frac{1}{2}(0.281 - 0.211 \text{ ksf})(3.0)(1') = 0.1 \times 2.0' = 0.2' \times 1.5' = 4.2' \times 1.5' = 4.2' \times 1.5' = 4.2' \times 1.5' = 4.2' \times 1.5' = 4.0' \times 1.0' = 0.2' \times 1.0' = 0$$

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE 3-3	o-92	ME 25 0	OF FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATIO	D/S	Drop Structure
SUMECT Rochester Stage 4 FDM SOURCE DATA				ATA
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4	-8-92	APPROVED BY

### Toe (on't.

$$\frac{M_{u}}{\Phi} = \frac{1.9(4.0\%)(12\%)(12\%)}{0.9} = 101\%$$

$$K_{u} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{101\%}{0.425(4)(12)(23.1)^{2}}} = 0.0047$$

$$C_{u} = T_{u} = 0.85(4 \text{ ksi})(0.0047)(12\%)(23.1\%) = 4.4\%$$

$$A_{s} = \frac{4.4\%}{48 \text{ ksi}} = 0.09 \% + +$$

$$\Phi = \frac{0.09}{12(23.1)} = 0.0003 < \Phi_{min}.$$

### Check Shear:

The shear capacity of the concrete will be checked at a distance "d" from the base of the stem. (EM 2502, para. 9-8f) d=17.1'' at 17.5'' above the base  $H_1=2.7''$  (pg 17, 18)  $\frac{12.1''}{L^2}H_1$  (Pg 17, 18)  $V_2=\frac{W}{L^2}$  (AISC 2-302, #18)  $V=\frac{2.7''}{(12.1'-\frac{17.5''}{12.1''/4+})^2}=2.85''$   $\frac{2.7''}{(12.1')^2}$  = 2.85''  $\frac{2.85''}{(12.1')^2}$ 

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	DATE 3-	30-92	PAGE 2C	J.F	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTAT	ION DIS	Drop S	itructure
sumeer Rochester Stage	4 F	M	SOURCE DA	TA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED B	NRH 4	4-8-92	APPROVE	D SY

#### Shear Con't

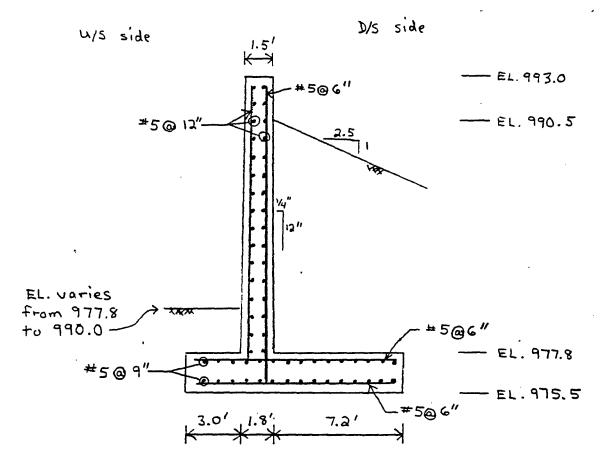
check the shear capacity of the heel at the base of the stem.

$$V = W_4 + W_5 = 9.8$$

(Pg 18)

 $V_{4} = 1.9 (9.8^{k}) = 18.6^{k}$ 

ΦVc = 0.85(2)√4000 (12") (23.1") = 29.8" > 18.6" ±0K

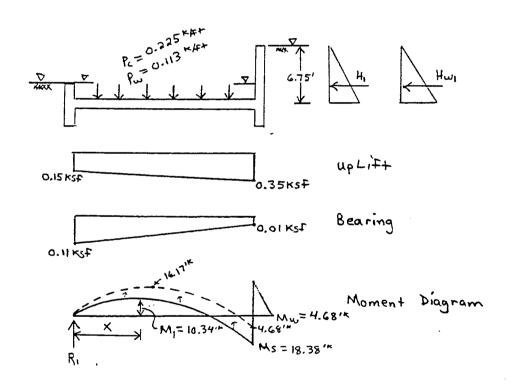


U/S Wing Wall Scale: 1= 5-0"

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE 3-31-	GP CP	AGE 27 0	ıF	FILE HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE	C	OMPUTATIO	m D/S I	Drop S.	tructure
SUMEET Rochester Stage	4 FDM	·	SOURCE DA	TA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	URH 4-	8-92	APPROVE	) BY
	1		1		

### Base SLab:

The base SLab Sits on rock, therefore no bending or deflection will occur. The Steel required should be at a minimum.
But check the usual Loading condition (pg 8) which is the worst case with the uplift calculations from Geo-Tech (pg 4-5, dated 12-11-91 from D.A.C.)



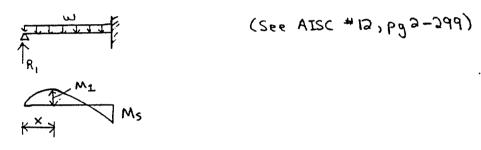
$$X_R = 13.7'$$
,  $\Sigma V = 2.2^k$  (pg 10, from usual Condition)  
 $e = \frac{38'}{2} - 13.7' = 5.3'$   
 $p_1 = \frac{2.2^k}{38} (1 + \frac{6(5.3)}{38}) = 0.11 \text{ ksf}$   
 $p_2 = \frac{3.2}{38} (1 - \frac{6(5.3)}{38}) = 0.01 \text{ ksf}$ 

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MATE 3-31	1-92 PAGE 28 0	FILE MUNICER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATION DIS	Drop Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage	4 F D1	A SOURCE DA	TA
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4-8-92	APPROVED BY

#### Base SLab conit:

$$H_1 = \frac{1}{2}(0.46)(0.0625 \text{ kcf})(6.75')^2 = 0.66^{16}$$
 $H_{\omega_1} = \frac{1}{2}(0.0625)(6.75')^2 = 1.42^{16}$ 
 $M_{\omega_2} = (0.66^{16} + 1.42^{16}) \times \frac{6.75'}{3} = 4.68'^{16}$ 

For Slab moment:



Try base slab thickness of 1.5'  

$$p_c = 1.5' \times 1.0' \times 0.150 \text{ kcf} = 0.225 \text{ k/f+}$$

$$p_w = 1.8' \times 1.0' \times 0.0625 \text{ kcf} = 0.113 \text{ k/f+}$$

∴ Downward force = 
$$(0.113 + 0.225 \text{ kp+}) \times 35'$$
 =  $11.8 \text{ m}$   
+  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  =  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  =  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  +  $4 \text{ m}$  =  $4 \text{ m$ 

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	PATE 3-3	1-92	PAGE 29 OF	FILE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATI	on DIS De	op Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage	4 FDM	1	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4	8-9Z A	PPROVED BY

#### Base stab con't .:

$$M_{1} = \frac{9}{128} \omega L^{2} = \frac{9}{128} (0.12 \text{ K/H}) (35')^{2} = 10.34'^{K}$$

$$\times = \frac{3}{8} L = \frac{3}{8} (35') = 13.13'$$

Since the wall-stab joint will only take 4.68 " (Mw) from the wall, the stab moment (Ms) will be re-distributed back into the stab. The difference in moment = Ms-Mw = 18.38" - 4.68" = 13.70" will increase the reaction R, by  $\Delta R = \frac{13.70}{3EI} = 0.39$  K a also the moment My will increase.

$$M = R_1 \times - \omega \times (\frac{x}{2})$$

$$\frac{dM}{dx} = R_1 - \omega x = 0$$

(note: max, moment when slope = 0).

$$\therefore x = \frac{R_1}{W}$$

where  $R_1 = 1.58 \times + 0.39 \times = 1.97 \times$ 

$$\therefore X = \frac{1.97^{K}}{9.13^{K} + 16.4} = 16.4^{\prime}$$

$$: M = R_{1} \times - \frac{\omega x^{2}}{2} = (1.97 + )(16.4') - (0.12 + 12)(16.4')^{2}$$

Check if slab can resist 16.17'K

where 
$$\phi = 0.0042$$
  
 $b = 12''$   
 $d = 18'' - 4.5'' = 13.5''$   
 $f_{c} = 4 \text{ Ksi}$   
 $f_{c} = 4 \text{ Ksi}$   
 $\phi = 0.9$ 

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ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	DATE 3-3	1-92 PAGE 3	GO OF FILE MANGER
NAME OF OFFICE		COMPUTATION D	15 Drop Structure
sumeet Rochester Stage	4 FDN	Sounc	E DATA
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY	NRH 4-8-4	2 APPROVED BY

#### Base Shab con't:

$$M_{4} = 0.9 (48ksi) (0.0042) (1 - \frac{(48ksi)(0.0042)}{1.7 (4 ksi)}) (12") (13.5")^{2}$$

$$M_{4} = 385'^{K}$$

$$= 32'^{K} > 16.17''^{K} \times 1.9 = 30.7'^{K} \qquad \therefore 0K$$

.. 
$$A_s = (0.0042)(12")(13.5") = 0.68 in^2/F+$$
=> #6@6" ( $A_s = 0.88 in^2/F+$ )

Temp. 4 Shrink. =  $\frac{1}{2}A_s = \frac{1}{2}(0.00225)(12")(18") = 0.24 in^2/F+$ 
=> #5@12" ( $A_s = 0.31 in^2/F+$ )

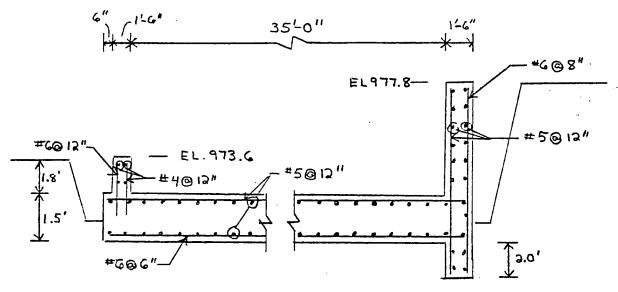
: Use #6@6" (As=0.88 m)/F+) for bottom rein.

of 18" base stab.

Use #5@12" (As=0.31 in)/F+) E.F. E.W. for

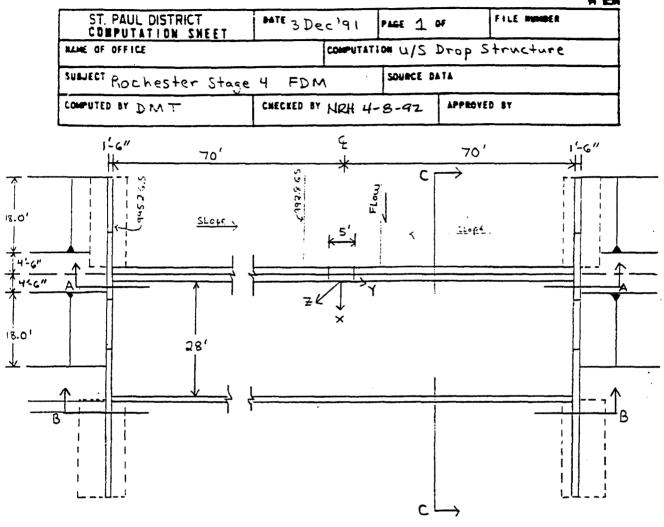
temp. a shrinkage.

ST PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE 3-31-92	PAGE 31 OF	FILE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE	COMPUT	ATION DIS Dro	p Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage	4 FDM	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY NRH	4-8-92 APPI	HOVED BY



Section B Scale: 1"=5'-0"

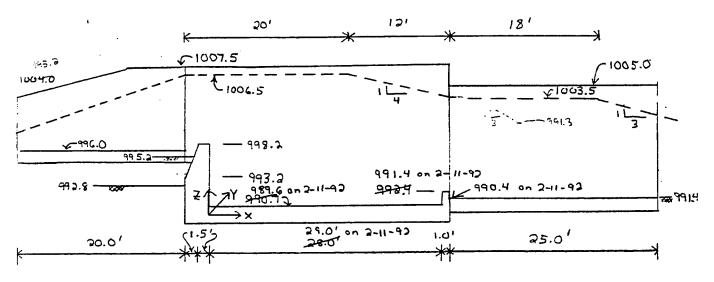
- 125 MAY 1 THE COM \$2500 PARE & 2000



PLAN Scale: 1"= 20'

CO HAT I HIGH SECTIONS OF THE CO.

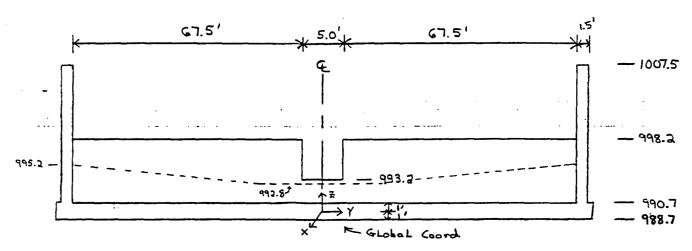
ST. PAUL DISTRICT	PATE 4 Dec 191	PAGE 2	OF FILE	HUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE	COMPUTA	TION W/S	Drop Stru	cture
SUBJECT Rachester Stag	e 4 FDM	SOURCE D	ATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY HRH	4-8-42	APPROVED BY	



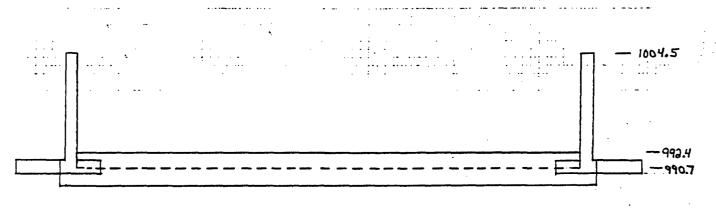
SECTION C-C Scale: 1"=10.0"

CO NAT I 'NI CON SECURE SEE I THAT IS

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MATE 9 Dec 91	NOE 3 OF	FILE, HUNDER	
MANE DE OFFICE	COMPUTATIO	wu/S Drop	Structure	
SUBJECT Rochester Stage 4 FDM Source DATA				
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY NRH 4-	8-92 APPR	OVED BY	



SECTION A-A

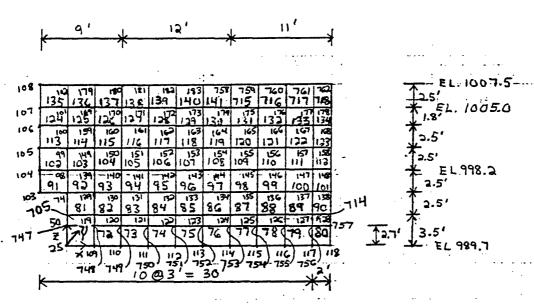


SECTION B-B

PATE 13 Dec'91 ST. PAUL DISTRICT PAGE LI OF COMPUTATION SHEET computation U/S Drop Structure. NAME OF OFFICE SULLECT Rochester Stage 4 FDM SOURCE DATA CHECKED BY NRH COMPUTED BY DMT APPROVED BY . 4-8-92 - ELement 993.4 463'=27 3.5 (478) (H74) 476 34 ELEMENTS + NODES 234 3713 397 Ř ELEMENTS & NODE (824) (203) NODES 3 Cig 324 346 348 (LDh) (CPS) 328 1443 32 371 (204) 20 340 C No 168 (594) 200 383 Z-32 ENTS 2 2 (494) 229 368 (HCE) (86h) 43 514 × <u>2</u> Ź 8 86 (C9h) (LPH) 7114 330 3 ∢ (17/1) 1413 355 (99h) 3,6 3.: 318 413 (PRH) 2363'= 25 2 (BSH) 226 314 **X** : ž., (LSH) SE. 22 36 901 (7Sh) ž. 336 **1** 3 % 201 3 (451-) 335 35 23 Loh. (hSh) 359 (ESN) 133 35.1

D-57

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MTE 13 Dec 191	PAGE 5 OF	FILE NUMBER
NAME OF OFFICE	COMPUTAT	ION U/S Drop	Structure
SULLECT Rochester Stage	4 FDM	SOURCE DATA	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY NRH	4-8-42 APP	ROVED BY



SIDE WALL ELEMENTS + NODES

ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	DATE 10 Dec	'91 PAGE 5A OF	FILE NUMBER
MAICS OF OFFICE	CO	NOTATION W/S D	)rop Structure
SUBJECT Rochester Stage	e 4 FDM	SOURCE DATA	A
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY /	JRH 4-8-92	APPROVED BY

### Assumptions:

Back Fill:

(See Geo-Tech memo 11-4-914 10-21-91)

$$8_{Sa+} = 125^{46}/f+^{3}$$
 $8_{Sub} = 62.5^{46}/f+^{3}$ 
 $8_{mois+} = 120^{46}/f+^{3}$ 
 $8_{mois+} = (2.5^{46}/f+^{3})$ 
 $0 = 26^{\circ}$  (cohesian)
 $0 = 26^{\circ}$  between conc. + soil (for sliding)
 $0 = 33^{\circ}$  " + rack
 $0 = 33^{\circ}$  " 4 soil

### Insitu Soils:

### Bedrock:

y = 160 pcf C = 50 psi = 7,2 ksf Φ = 0

Allowable bearing on bedrock = 12+sf (167 psi)

Design water surface U/S of Drop Struc. = EL. 1006.3 (Hydr.

D/S of Drop Struc. = EL 1002.4 - 11=20=91)

5 yr. water surface U/S of Drop Struc = EL 1002.2

D-59 D/S of " " = EL 997.6

. Prob. name: USDG

2-11-92 Pg G

TITLE, DROP STRUCTURE DESIGN, ROCHESTER 4, NORMAL FLOW CASE EG,1,SHELL4T,0,0,0,1 EG,2,SPRING,0, , , , ,1, EX,1,519120 DENS, 1, . 15 RC,1,1,1.0 RC,1,2,1.5 RC,1,3,2.0 RC,1,4,2.625 RC,1,5,3.0 RC, 2, 6, 75 RC,2,7,75 RC,2,8,15 RC,2,9,25 RC,1,10,1.875 N,1,0,0,0N,2,0,2.5,0 N,3,0,4.5,0NGEN, 22, 1, 3, 3, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,26,0,0,3.5 N,27,0,2.5,3.5 N,28,0,4.5,3.5 NGEN, 22, 1, 28, 28, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,51,0,2.5,6.0 N,52,0,4.5,6.0 NGEN, 22, 1, 52, 52, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,75,0,2.5,8.5 N,76,0,4.5,8.5 NGEN, 22, 1, 76, 76, 1, 0, 3, 0 NGEN,2,1,98,98,1,0,0,2.5 N,101,0,70.5,15.3 N,102,0,70.5,17.8 N, 103, -3, 70.5, 6NGEN,3,1,103,103,1,0,0,2.5 N, 107, -3, 70.5, 15.3N,108,-3,70.5,17.8N,109,3,70.5,0 NGEN, 8, 1, 109, 109, 1, 3, 0, 0 N,118,29,70.5,0 N,119,3,70.5,3.5 NGEN, 8, 1, 119, 119, 1, 3, 0, 0 N,128,29,70.5,3.5 N,129,3,70.5,6 NGEN, 8, 1, 129, 129, 1, 3, 0, 0 N,138,29,70.5,6 N, 139, 3, 70.5, 8.5 NGEN, 8, 1, 139, 139, 1, 3, 0, 0 N,148,29,70.5,8.5 N, 149, 3, 70.5, 11 NGEN, 8, 1, 149, 149, 1, 3, 0, 0 N, 158, 29, 70.5, 11 N,159,3,70.5,13.5 NGEN, 8, 1, 159, 159, 1, 3, 0, 0 N,168,29,70.5,13.5 N,169,3,70.5,15.3

NGEN,8 1,169,169,1,3,0,0 N,178,29,70.5,15.3 N,179,3,70.5,17.8 NGEN, 4, 1, 179, 179, 1, 3, 0, 0 N,758,18,70.5,17.8 NGEN,3,1,758,758,1,3,0,0 N,762,29,70.5,17.8 N,184,29,0,0 N, 185, 29, 2.5, 0 N,186,29,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 186, 186, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,208,29,0,2.7 N,209,29,2.5,2.7 N,210,29,4.5,2.7 NGEN, 21, 1, 210, 210, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,232,3,0,0 N,233,3,2.5,0 N,234,3,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 234, 234, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,256,6,0,0 N,257,6,2.5,0 N,258,6,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 258, 258, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,280,9,0,0 N,281,9,2.5,0 N,282,9,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 282, 282, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,304,12,0,0 N,305,12,2.5,0 N,306,12,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 306, 306, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,328,15,0,0 N,329,15,2.5,0 N,330,15,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 330, 330, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,352,18,0,0 N,353,18,2.5,0 N,354,18,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 354, 354, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,376,21,0,0 N,377,21,2.5,0 N,378,21,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 378, 378, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,400,24,0,0 N,401,24,2.5,0 N,402,24,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 402, 402, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,424,27,0,0 N,425,27,2.5,0 N,426,27,4.5,0 NGEN, 21, 1, 426, 426, 1, 0, 3, 0 NGEN, 1, 447, 1, 25, 1, 0, 0, -1 NGEN, 1, 364, 109, 118, 1, 0, 0, -1 NGEN, 1, 299, 184, 207, 1, 0, 0, -1 NGEN, 1, 275, 232, 447, 1, 0, 0, -1

N,723,0,0,2.7 N,724,0,2.5,2.7 N,725,0,4.5,2.7 NGEN, 22, 1, 725, 725, 1, 0, 3, 0 N,748,3,70.5,2.7 NGEN, 8, 1, 748, 748, 1, 3, 0, 0 N,757,29,70.5,2.7 ACTIVE, MAT, 1 ACTIVE, GROUP, 1 ACTIVE, REAL, 5 E,1,1,2,724,723 EGEN, 23, 1, 1 E,681,723,724,27,26 EGEN, 23, 1, 681, 681, 1 ACTIVE, REAL, 4 E,25,27,28,52,51 EGEN, 22, 1, 25 ACTIVE, REAL, 10 E,48,51,52,76,75 EGEN, 22, 1, 48 ACTIVE, REAL, 2 E,71,25,109,748,747 E,72,109,110,749,748 EGEN, 8, 1, 72 E,705,747,748,119,50 E,706,748,749,120,119 EGEN, 8, 1, 706, 706, 1 E,81,50,119,129,74 E,82,119,120,130,129 EGEN, 8, 1, 82, 82, 1 E,91,103,74,98,104 E,92,74,129,139,98 E,93,129,130,140,139 EGEN, 8, 1, 93, 93, 1 E,102,104,98,99,105 E,103,98,139,149,99 E,104,139,140,150,149 EGEN, 8, 1, 104, 104, 1 E,113,105,99,100,106 E, 114, 99, 149, 159, 100 E,115,149,150,160,159 EGEN, 8, 1, 115, 115, 1 E,124,106,100,101,107 E,125,100,159,169,101 E, 126, 159, 160, 170, 169 EGEN, 8, 1, 126, 126, 1 E,135,107,101,102,108 E,136,101,169,179,102 E,137,169,170,180,179 EGEN, 3, 1, 137, 137, 1 E,141,173,174,758,183 E,715,174,175,759,758 EGEN, 3, 1, 715, 715, 1 ACTIVE, REAL, 1 E,142,184,185,209,208

EGEN, 22, 1, 142 E, 165, 207, 118, 757, 231 ACTIVE, REAL, 3 E,166,1,232,233,2 EGEN, 22, 1, 166 E, 189, 24, 255, 109, 25 E, 190, 232, 256, 257, 233 EGEN, 22, 1, 190 E,213,255,279,110,109 E,214,256,280,281,257 EGEN, 22, 1, 214 E,237,279,303,111,110 E,238,280,304,305,281 EGEN, 22, 1, 238 E,261,303,327,112,111 E,262,304,328,329,305 EGEN, 22, 1, 262 E,285,327,351,113,112 E, 286, 328, 352, 353, 329 EGEN, 22, 1, 286 E,309,351,375,114,113 E,310,352,376,377,353 EGEN, 22, 1, 310 E,333,375,399,115,114 E,334,376,400,401,377 EGEN, 22, 1, 334 E,357,399,423,116,115 E,358,400,424,425,401 EGEN, 22, 1, 358 E,381,423,447,117,116 E,382,424,184,185,425 EGEN, 22, 1, 382 E,405,447,207,118,117 ACTIVE, GROUP, 2 ACTIVE, REAL, 6 E,406,1,448 EGEN, 24, 1, 406, 406, 1 ACTIVE, REAL, 9 E,431,232,507 EGEN, 215, 1, 431, 431, 1 ACTIVE, REAL, 8 E,647,184,483 EGEN, 23, 1, 647, 647, 1 ACTIVE, REAL, 7 E,671,109,473 EGEN, 9, 1, 671, 671, 1 D,1,UX, ,25,1,UY D,184,UX, ,207,1,UY D,109,UX, ,118,1,UY D,26,UY, ,26, ,ROTX,ROTZ D,723,UY, ,723, ,ROTX,ROTZ D,208,UY, ,208, ,ROTX,ROTZ D,448,UX, ,722,1,UY,UZ,ROTX,ROTY,ROTZ EP,1,6,0.530,24,1 EP, 25, 6, 0.089, 47, 1

NRH 4-8-42

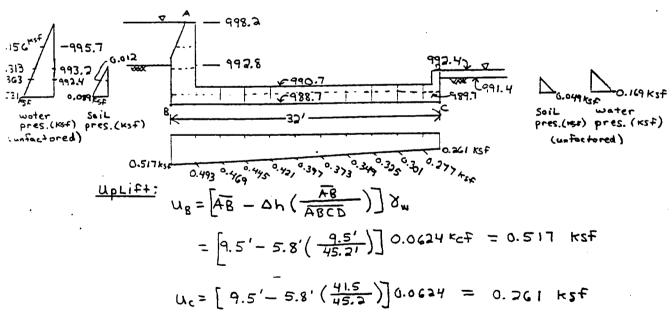
EP,681,6,0.237,704,1 EP,71,6,1.871,80,1 EP,705,6,1.568,714,1 EP,81,6,1.316,90,1 EP,91,6,1.002,101,1 EP, 102, 6, 0.740, 112, 1 EP,113,6,0.477,123,1 EP, 124, 6, 0.304, 134, 1 EP, 135, 6, 0.131, 141, 1 EP,715,6,0.131,718,1 EP, 142, 5, 0.148, 165, 1 EP,166,6,0.492,189,1 EP, 190, 6, 0.464, 213, 1 EP,214,6,0.435,237,1 EP,238,6,0.407,261,1 EP,262,6,0.378,285,1 EP,286,6,0.350,309,1 EP,310,6,0.331,333,1 EP,334,6,0.293,357,1 EP,358,6,0.262,381,1 EP,382,6,0.237,405,1 ACEL, , ,-1.9

				ME
ST. PAUL DISTRICT COMPUTATION SHEET	MATE 11 Dec'91	PAGE 14	FILE PUMBER	
NA≪ OF OFFICE	COMPUTA	TION WS I	)rop Structure	
SUNNECT Rochester Stage	4 FDM	SOURCE DA	ITA Pg 5 D/S calc's	
COMPUTED BY DMT	CHECKED BY NRH	4-8-92	APPROVED BY	

EX = Elastic modulus of conc. = 57,000 \( \frac{7}{6'} \)
= 57,000 \( \frac{14000}{14000} \)
= 3,604,997 psi
= 519,120 ksf

DENS = density of concrete = 0-150 Kcf

Calculate Loads on Structure due to earth & water: (Revised see pg 21)



Drop Wall: (revised, see pg 23A)

 $\phi_1 = +an^{-1}(2/3 + an \phi)$ ,  $\phi' = drained internal Friction angle <math>\phi_2 = +an^{-1}(2/3 + an 33^\circ) = 23.4^\circ$ 

 $K_e = K_o = 1 - \sin \Phi' = 1 - \sin 33^\circ = 0.46 \text{ Ksf}$ 

note: Ko is used because 3' thick drop wall is unlikely to move.

Rochester Stage 4 FDM U/S Drop Structure Drap Wall coni+) 85ub = 0.0625 Kcf (See pg 4 At ELev. 989.7: Pressure=Kodsub. hsoil + Yuhunton = (0,4)(0.0625 kcf)(3.1') + (0.0625 kcf)(8.5') = 0.089 + 0.531 -Factored Pressure = 0.620 Ksf x 1.9 = 1.178 Ksf
At Eleu, 993.2: Pressure = Ywhan = (0.0625 kcf)(5.0')= 0.313 Ksf ×1.9 = 0.595 Ksf A+ ELev 995.7: Pressure = (0.0625)(2.5) = 0.156 Ksf × 1.9 = 0.296 Ksf Sill: A+ ELev 989.7: Pressure=(.40)(0.0625)(1.7) + (0.0625)(2.7) = 0.049 + 0.169 = 0.218 ksf x 1.9 = 0.414 ksf A+ ELev. 992.4 Pressure= (0.46)(0.0625)(0.4') + (0.0625kcf)(5.8') = 0.012 + 0.363=  $0.375 \times 1.9 = 0.713 \text{ ksf}$ 

COMPUTED BY: DMT DATE:1-8-92 FILE NO. SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 FDM Ws Drop Structure DATE: 4-8-42 SHEET NO. 16 CHECKED BY: NPH Side Wall: (See revised pg 23) (seé pg 4) Load factor = 1.9 -1007.5 -100G.5 0.043 180.0 1003.5 0.095 0.194 1005.0 0.017 1002.4 -1003.2 0.196 0.413 1000.7 0.112 0.106 0.239 0.506 0.184 0.263 998.2 0.256 0.1311-995.7 0.328 0.819 993.2 992.4 405 وعده 83/ T.989 -0.559 989.7 SOIL water pres.(ksf) pres.(ksf) Presi(Ksf) DIS part of wall pres.(Ksf) U/S Part of Wall (unfactored) Lunfactored) > At ELev 992.4 At ELev. 992.4 Pres = 0.063 + 0.0625 (10.0'(46) + 10.0') Press = (0.46)(0.0625)(14.1')+(0.0625)(13.9') = 0.063 + 0.288 + 0.625= 0.405.+ 0.869 = 0.976 x 1.9 = 1.854 ksf = 1.274 x 1.9 = 3.421 Ksf ELev. 989.7 A+ ELev. 989.7: **A**+ Pres= 6.46 XO. 125) (1.11) + (0.0625) (11.7) (.46 Press,=(0.46)(0.0625)(16.81)+(0.0625)(16.61) +(.0625)(12.71) = 0.483ksf + 1.038 ksf = 0.063 + 0.365 + 0.794Fact. Pres. = 1.52 | KSF x 1.9 = 2.890 KSF Fact. Pro= 1.222 KSF X 1.9 = 2.322 Hsf A+ ELev 993.2: A+ FLev. 993.2; soil Res=(.46)(.0625)(13.3) + (.0625)(13.1) Press=0.063+ 0.0625 (9.2 (.46)+ 19.2') = 0.063 + 0.265 + 0.575= 0.382 + 0.819 =0.903 KSF × 1.9= 1.716 K\$F = 1.201 Ksf x 1.9 = 2.282Ksf A+ ELev. 995.7: At ELEV. 995.7: Pres = 0.063 + 0.0625 (6.7 (.46)+6-7') Pres.=(46)(0.0625)(10.8) + (.0625)(10.61) -0.311= 0.063 + 0.193 + 0.419+ 0.663 = 0.675ksfx1.9= 1.283ksf = 0.974 Ksfx 1.9 = 1.851 Ksf At ELev. 998.2; A+ ELOU 998.2: Pres=(6.46)(0.0625)(8.3') + .0625(8.1') Pres = 0.063+0.0625(4.2'(.46)+4.2') = 0.063+ 0.121 + 0.263 = 0.239 + 0.506= 0. 447 ksfx 1.9 = 0.849 ksff =0.745 KSF x 1.9 = 1.416 KSF

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 FDM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE: /-8-92	FILE NO.
U/S Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE: 4-8-42	SHEET NO.17
side wall con't .:			
	A+ Elau	1000 7	

At ELev. 1000.7 Pres = (0.46) (0.0625) (6.81) + 0.0625 (6.61) = 0.196 + 0.413 $F.P. = 0.609 \text{ ksf} \times 1.9 = 1.157 \text{ ksf}$ 

Pres = 0.46(0.0(25)(3.3')+.0625(3.1') = 0.095 + 0.194 72x P42.0 = P.1 x P86.0 =

A+ ELev, 1005.0

AT ELev. 1003.2

Pres = 0.46(0.0625)(1.5') + 0.0625(1.3') = 0.043 + 0.081=  $0.124 \times 1.9 = 0.236 \text{ Ksf}$ 

Pres = 0.063 + 0.0625 (1.7'(.46) +1.7') =0.063+0.049+0.106F.P. = 0.218 ×1.9 = 0.414Ksf

A+ ELev. 1003.2

Pres = 0.46 (0.125)(0.3'). = 0.017 ×1.9 = 0.033 ks

(cosmos pg. 11-3)

Element Pressures: Drop Wall: (See posses)

Elements 1-24:

Factored pressures = 1.178 + 0.713 ksf = 0.945 Ksf (on outside face)

Elements 25-47:

Factored pressures = 0.595 + 0.296 ksf = 0.446 ksf

Elements 48-70:

Factored pressures = 0.296 ksf+0 = 0.148 Ksf

ELements 680-703:

Factored pressures =  $\frac{0.713 + 0.595 \text{Ksf}}{2} = \frac{0.654 \text{Ksf}}{2}$ 

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 FDM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	CP-B-1 STAD	FILE NO.
U/S Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE: 4-8-92	SHEET NO. 18
Element Pres. con't.:			
<u> Sill</u> :			•
ELements 142-165			
Factored Press	$ure = \frac{0.414  \text{KsF} + 0}{2}$	- 0.207	ksf
Side Wall: (see revie	sed pg 24)		
ELements 71-76:	and the second s	2.8	3G
Factored Pressure = 2.890	0+ 2.421 Ksf = 2.	656 Ksf	
ELements 77-80:		. · · · · · - · · -	• • •
Fact. Pres. = 2.322 +	+ 1.854 Ksf = 2.0	2.23 4.77 880	39
Fact. 1765.	3		
ELements 81-86:			2,266 .
Fact. Pres. = 2.	282 + 1.851 ksf =		
ELements 87-90:		1.	.669
Fact. Pres. = 1.7	16+ 1.283 Ksf =	1.500 k	42>
ELements 91-97:	•-		
Fact. Pres = 1.851	+1.416 KSF = 1.6	1.791 34 Ksf	
	2		
ELements 98-101;			
$F. P. = \frac{1.283 + 0.5}{5}$	349Ksf = 1.066	KSF	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
E Lements 102-108		1.41:	
F. P = 1.416 + 1.15	1KSF = 1.287	KsF	
ELements 704-709	: ELements	710-713	
F.P. = 2.421 + 2.282 = 2.352 Ks	$\frac{F}{F}$ F.P.= $\frac{1.854 + 1.854}{2}$	1.716 = 1.781	5 KSF

DATE: 1-8-92 FILE NO. COMPUTED BY: DMT Rochester Stage 4 FDM U/S Drop Structure DATE: 4-8-92 SHEET NO. 19 CHECKED BY: NRH

Flement Pressures con't:

Elements 109-112:

720

F.P. = 0.849 + 0.414 KSF = 0.632 KSF

Elements 113-119:

.936

 $F. P. = \frac{1.157 + 0.549 \text{ Ksf}}{2} = 0.853 \text{ Ksf}$ 

ELements 120-123:

 $F. P. = \frac{0.414 + 0.033 \text{ ksf}}{2} = \frac{0.224 \text{ ksf}}{2}$ 

Elements 124-130:

 $F. P. = \frac{0.549 + 0.236 \text{ ksf}}{2} = \frac{0.393 \text{ ksf}}{2}$ 

ELements 131-134:

 $F.P. = \frac{0.033 \text{ Ksf}}{2} = \frac{0.017 \text{ Ksf}}{2}$ 

ELements 135-141:

 $F.P. = \frac{0.236 \text{ Ksf}}{3} = 0.118 \text{ Ksf}$ 

Bottom SLab: (See revised, pg 30)

ELements 166-189

Factored Pressure = 0.493+ 0.469 Ksf = 0.481 × 1.9 = 0.914 Ksf

ELem. 190-213: F.P. = 0.469 + 0.445 ksf = 0.457 x 1.9= 0.868 ksf

ELem. 214-237: F.P. = 0.445+0.421kg = 0.433x1.9 = 0.823 KgF

ELem, 238-261: F.P.= 0.409 KSFX1.9 = 0.777 KSF

ELem, 262-285; E.P. = 0.385 Ksf x 1.9 = 0.732 Ksf

FLem. 286-309: F.P. = 0.361 Ksf ×1.9 = 0.686 Ksf

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 FDM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE: 1-8-92 FILE NO.
Ws Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NPH	DATE:4-8-92 SHEET NO. 20

ELement pressures Cont:

Elements 310-333: F.P. =  $0.337 \text{ ksf} \times 1.9 = 0.640 \text{ ksf}$ Elements 334-357: F.P. =  $0.313 \text{ ksf} \times 1.9 = 0.595 \text{ ksf}$ Elements 358-381: F.P.=  $0.289 \text{ ksf} \times 1.9 = 0.549 \text{ ksf}$ Elements 382-405; F.P.=  $0.269 \text{ ksf} \times 1.9 = 0.511 \text{ ksf}$ 

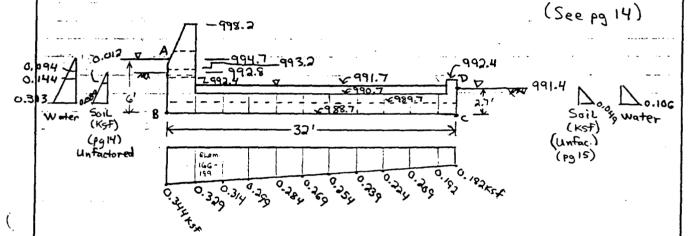
D-71

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 DM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE:   FILE NO.
u/s Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NEH	DATE: 48-42 SHEET NO. 21

See GeoTech UpLift Calc's

Because of seepage control the head on the U/S & D/S can be reduced. Use 6.0' on the U/S (from 9.5' on pg 14) and use 2.7' (from 3.7')

#### Normal Case:



UpLift:

$$U_{B} = \left[ \overline{AB} - \Delta h \left( \frac{\overline{AB}}{ABCD} \right) \right] \chi_{\omega}$$

$$= \left[ 6.0' - 3.3' \left( \frac{6.0'}{40.7'} \right) \right] 0.0624 \text{ KcF}} = 0.344 \text{ KsF}$$

$$U_{C} = \left[ 6.0 - 3.3 \left( \frac{38.0}{40.7} \right) \right] 0.0624 \text{ KcF}} = 0.182 \text{ KsF}$$

Element Pressures on bottom slab:

face 6

ELements 166-189:

Face G: Factored Pressure = 0.329 +0.314 ksf × 1.9 = 0.611 ksf on face G

Face 5: F.P. = 1'x 0.0624 Kcf x 1.9 =

0.119 KSF on face 5

Total F.P. on face 6 = 0.492 KSF

(·

SUBJECT:
Rochester Stage 4 DM

U/S Drop Structure

CHECKED BY: NRH

DATE: #892 SHEET NO. 22

ELements 190-213:  $F.P. = \frac{0.314 + 0.299}{2} - 0.0624 \cdot 1.9 = 0.464 \text{ Ksf}$ 

ELements 214-237:

 $F.P. = \left(\frac{0.299 + 0.284}{2} - 0.0624\right) 1.9 = 0.435 \text{ ksf}$ 

Elements 238-261:

F.P= (0:284+0.269-0.0624)1.9 = 0.407 Ksf

Elements 262-285:

F.P. =  $\left(\frac{0.269 + 0.254}{2} - 0.0624\right)1.9 = 0.378 \text{ Ksf}$ 

Elements 286-309:

F.P. =  $\left(\frac{0.254+0.239}{2}-0.0624\right)1.9 = 0.350 \text{ Ksf}$ 

Elements 310-333:

F.P. = (0.239 + 0.224 - 0.0624)1.9 = 0.331 KsF

Elements 334-357 :

 $F.P. = \left(\frac{0.224 + 0.209}{2} - 0.0624\right)1.9 = \frac{0.293 \text{ Ksf}}{2}$ 

Elements 358-381:

 $F. P = (\frac{0.209 + 0.192}{2} - 0.0624)1.9 = 0.262 \text{ Ksf}$ 

ELements 382-405:

F.P. = (0.192-0.182 -0.0624)1.9 = 0.237 Kst

SUBJECT:

Rochester Stage 4 DM

W/S Drop Structure

CHECKED BY: HRH

DATE: FILE NO.

2-5-92

CHECKED BY: HRH

DATE: 4-8-92 SHEET NO. D2

Prop Wall Pressures:

A+ ELEV. 989.7:

F.P. = [0.089 + 5'(0.0625)] 1.9 = 0.764 Ksf

A+ ELEV 992.4:

F.P= [0.012 + 2.3(.0625)] 1.9 = 0.296 KSF

A+ ELEV 993.2

F.P = 1.5'(0.0625) x1.9 = 0.178 Kst

Element Pressures on Drop Wall!

ELements 1-24:

F.P. = 0.764+0.296 = 0.530 Ksf on Face 6

ELements 681-704:

 $F.P. = \frac{0.29C + 0.178}{2} = 0.237 \text{ ksf}$ 

ELements 25-47 .

F.P. = 0.178 = 0.089 KSF

Sill Pressures:

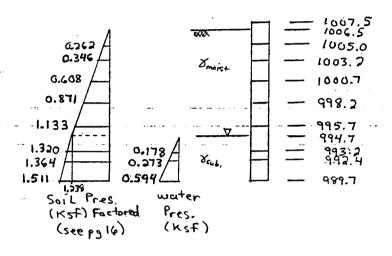
A+ ELEV. 989.7 : F.P. = [0.049 Ksf + 1.7'(0.0625)]19 = 0.295 Ksf

Elem. Press. on Sill.

Elements 142-165: F.P. = 0.295 = 0.148 KSF

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 DM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE: 2-11-92	FILE NO.
u/s Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE:4-8-92	SHEET NO.23

Reduce the water head on the side wall (see pg 21 for explanation)



A+ ELev. 1000.7

$$F.P. = 1.9[(0.0552)(5.8') + 0] = 0.608 \text{ Ksf}$$

At ELev. 998.2

$$F.P. = 1.9 \left[ (0.0552)(8.3') + 0 \right] = 0.871 \text{ ksf}$$

A+ ELev. 995.7

$$F.P. = 1.9[(0.0552)(10.8') + 0] = 1.133 \text{ ksf}$$

At ELEV. 993.2

F.P. = 1.9 
$$[(0.46)(.120)(11.8') + (0.46)(0.0625)(1.5') + (0.0625)(1.5')$$
  
= 1.498 Ksf

Subject: Rochester Stage 4 DM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE: 2-11-92	FILE NO.
	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE: 4-8-92	SHEET NO.24

A+ ELEV. 992.4

F.P. = 1.9[(0.46)(0.0625)(2.31) + (0.0625)(2.31)] + 1.238 = 1.637 + sf

A+ ELev. 989.7

F.P. = 1.9[(0.46)(0.0625)(5.0') + (0.0625)(5.0')] + 1.238 = 2.105 ksf

Element Pressures for Side Wall:

ELem. 71-80: F.P. = 2.105 + 1.637 = 1.871 Ksf

ELem. 705-714: F.P. = 1.637 + 1.498 = 1.568 Ksf

ELem 81-90: F.P. =  $\frac{1.498 + 1.133}{2} = 1.316 \text{ Ksf}$ 

ELem 91-101: F.P. = 1.133+0.871 = 1.002 KSF

ELEM. 102-112: F.P. = 0.871+0.608 = 0.740 KSF

ELem. 113-123: F.P. = 0.608 + 0.346 = 0.477 KSF

ELem 124-134: F.P. =  $\frac{0.346+0.262}{2} = \frac{0.304 \text{ Ksf}}{2}$ 

ELem. 135-141, 715-718: F.P. = 0.262 = 0.131 Ksf

 $(\cdot \cdot \cdot$ 

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 D. U/S Drop Structure	M	MPUTED BY: DMT	DATE: 2-5-92	FILE NO.
W/S DIOP STRUCTURE	CH	ECKED BY: NRH	DATE: 4-8-92	SHEET NO. 25
Design the reinfo sill, and bottom cosmos a outco	shab	for the sic from the r	le wall, desubts of	rop wall
1) Reinforcemen	t in the	side wall: (	See plot of Stresses pg	side wal
	maximum	reinforceme	nt and sl	near
	ASX	•	VXRAT	
Row Co		(in <sup>2</sup> /t+)	Shear ratio Horz. direc	
elem. 71-80 elem. 705-714 elem. 81-90 elem. 91-101 elem. 102-112 elem. 113-123 elem. 124-134	0.22 0.31 0.42 0.36 0.20	(Ele.705) (Ele.81) (Ele.97) (Ele.103) (Ele.114)	0.2/ (1 0.69 (1 0.66 (E 0.64 (EL 0.17 (EL 0.16 (EL	ELe. 714) Le. 90) ILe. 92) e. 103)
elem. 135-141,715-718	0.22 Asy	(ELe. 141)	0.20 ( EL	e. 138)
CoLumn	vert Rein, (	145/2+)	Shear rat vert. di	io în
elem. 78132	0.50 (E 0.65 (E 0.31 (E 0.71 (E 0.59 (E 0.80 (E 0.84 (E 0.87 (E	Le.93) Le.93) Le.73) Le.74) Le.75) Le.76) Le.77) Le.77) Le.78) Le.79)	0.95 (ELE 0.72 (ELE 0.14 (ELE 0.40 (ELE 0.65 (ELE 0.65 (ELE 0.66 (ELE 0.28 (ELE 0.83 (ELE	2. 103) 2. 72) 2. 73) 2. 74) 2. 75) 2. 76) 2. 78) 2. 78) 2. 78)

Temp. + shrinkage

 $A_s = 0.0018 \cdot b \cdot h$ = 0.0018(12")18" = 0.39 'n%++

( to in each face)

As = 0.20 in 2/F+ in each face < max ASX = 0.42 in /F+

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 DM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE: 2-6-92	FILE NO.
u/s Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE:4-9-92	SHEET NO 26

### Vertical Flexural rein.

Landside: max. ASY = 0.84 in element 77478

: Use #606" (As=0.88 in3/ft) for ...

4 USe #6@12" (As = 0.44" /ft.) For remainder

Channel side: Use #5@ 12" (As=0.31 in=/++)

Horizontal Flexural Rein, max ASX = 0.42 in 1/4+

Land + Channel side:

use #6012" (As=0.44 m 3/ft)

# Check Ductility:

Pmin < p < pmax.

Amin = 200 = 0.0042

Pmax = 0,0097 for fe'= 4 Ksi (ETL 1110-2-265)

 $p = \frac{A_5}{bd} = \frac{0.88}{(12)(15)} = 0.0049$  : ok

# 2. Reinforcement in the Drop Wall:

<u> </u>	ASX - Horz.	
el. 1-24 el. 681-704 el. 25-47 el. 48-70	0.77 (EL.2)** 1.39 (EL.682)* 0.74 (EL.25) 0.37 (EL 51)	0.14 (EL.24) 0.17 (EL 682) 0.21 (EL.47) 0.05 (EL 68)

\*\* - ignore ASX for EL1, see \*

\* ignore ASX for Elem. G81, Large axial forces (NX= 484 k) caused

by constraints on node 26 4723

Rochester Stage 4 u/S Drop Structure	DM	CHECKED BY: DM.	ł	DATE: 2-7-92 DATE:4-8-92	FILE NO.
Drop Wall Con't: Cohumn	ASY - Ver Rein. (in			VYRAT -S in horz. c	
EL. 1,681 EL 2 - 48 EL 3 · 49 EL 4 · 50 EL 5 · 51 EL 6 · 52 EL 7 · 53 EL 8 · 55 EL 10 · 56 EL 10 · 56	0.34	(EL. 681) (EL. 25) (EL. 49)		0.05	(EL.5) (EL.7) (EL.8) (EL.9)
E 2470	0.07	(EL,24)		0.07	(EL24)

# Temp. & Shrinkage:

 $A_s = 6.0018 (12")(36") = 0.78 ^{10}/f+$ 

\$\frac{1}{2}A\_{5} = 0.39 \text{ in }^{2}/\text{ft.} \text{ in each face < max. } ASX = 1.39 \text{ in }^{2}/\text{ft.} > \text{max. } ASX \text{ for elements} \text{ 686-704}

## Vertical Flexural Rein:

Landside: use ASY = 0.49 in 2/ft.

.: Use #6012" (As=0.44 in2/F+) = Use #806" See

Channel side: (0.39 in /f+ T.45)

(+1/mi24.0=24) " (1 @ 2# 92 W :

Note: more rein. will be required around cut-out at & at connection to side wall.

Horiz. Rein: Use ASX = 1.39 in2/f+

Landside: Use #8@6" (As = 1.57 in 2/4+) for 10'from & use #7@6" (As = 1.20 in 2/4+) for beyond Channel side: Use #6@12" (Az = 0.45 in 2/4+)

SUBJECT:
Rochester Stage H DM

U/S Drop Structure

COMPUTED BY: DMT

DATE: 2-10-92

CHECKED BY: NRIA

DATE: 4-8-72 SHEET NO 28

Drop wall Con't

Check DuctiLity

$$\varphi = \frac{0.44}{(12)(33)} = 0.0011 < \varphi_{min} = 0.0042$$
  
=>  $A_S = (0.0042)(12'')(33'') = 1.66 \frac{10.2}{7} +$ 

.. Use #8@ 6" (As=1.57 in2/At) for vert, rein.
on Landside

3. Sill Reinforcement

use ASX = 0.46 m/f+ (EL 142)

" ASY = 0.04 m/f+ (EL 143)

Vert. rein.: Use #6@12" (As=0.44 in2/41) on both sides
Horiz rein; Use #6@12" on both sides

Ductility: (12)(12) = 0.0041 = pmin :0K

4. SLab Reinforcement:

Max. ASX (Transverse) = 0.22 in 2/f+

Max ASY (Long. ) = 0.46 in /4+ (near side wall)

Temp, + shrinkage =

 $A_5 = (0.0018)(12")(21") = 0.52 in^2/F+$ 

:. Use #7@12" (As = 0.60 in 2/4+) in Trans, 4 Long, both top 4 bottom, (with additional rein. along drop wall)

Max, VXRAT = 0.30 (EL. 166) Max. VYRAT = 0.29 (EL 382)

Lucheziei sinde i Dial	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE: 2-10-92	FILE NO.
U/S Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE:4-8-92	SHEET NO. 29

5. Shear Reinforcement Design:

Shear ratio From OUTCON = VX = RATIO

VX = Shear from Cosmos VNX = Allowable shear (V+Vs)

Since RATIO (both VXRAT + VYRAT) < 1.0 for all elements, except element 91 where VYRAT=0.95, no shear reinforcement is needed.

VES FORM NO. 1253

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage U/S Drop Structure	4 DM	COMPUTED BY	DMT	DATE: 2-11-92	FILE NO.
,		CHECKED BY:	NRH	DATE:4-8-92	SHEET NO. 30

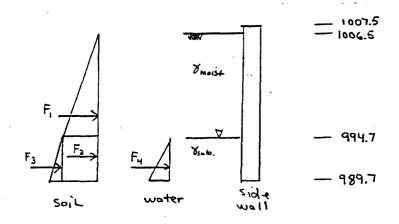
## Check Cosmos Design results:

$$F.S. = 1.9$$

(See pg 4 assumptions)

Check side wall as canti Lever .:

(see pg 23)



$$F_1 = 1.9 \times \frac{1}{2} \times (0.46)(0.120 \text{ kcf})(11.8')^2 = 7.3^{k}$$

$$M_1 = 7.3^{k} \times 8.9' = 65.0'^{k}$$

$$F_2 = 1.9 \times \chi_{m_{est}} \times H_1 \times H_2 \times K_q$$

= 
$$1.9 \times (0.120)(11.8')(5.0')(0.46) = 6.2^{k}$$
  
 $M_{0} = 6.2^{k} \times 2.5' = 15.5'^{k}$   
 $F_{3} = 1.9 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 0.46 \times (0.0625)(5.0')^{2} = 0.7^{k}$ 

SUBJECT: Rochester Stage 4 DM	COMPUTED BY: DMT	GP-C1-C:3TAD	FILE NO.
US Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE:4-8-92	SHEET NO. 31

$$F_{H} = 1.9 \times \frac{1}{2} (0.0625) (5.0')^{2} = 1.5^{K}$$
 $M_{H} = 1.5^{K} \times 1.67' = 2.5^{K}$ 

: 
$$M = 65.0^{16} + 15.5^{16} + 1.2^{16} + 2.5^{16} = 84.2^{16}$$

MY

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My

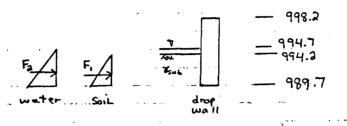
Moment from computer run = 47.9 + 1.35 × 12.6 K (See element)

= 64.9 / K

64.91k 284.2 k because the side wall is not acting as a pure cantilever, but more like a plate with the bottom fully constrainted by the Slab & the ends partially constrainted by the drop well & sill.

Rochecter Stage 4 DM	COMPUTED BY:	DMT	DATE: 2-12-92	FILE NO.
u/S Drop Structure	CHECKED BY:	NRH	DATE:4-8-92	SHEET NO. 32

Check Drop Wall as a cantilever:



 $F_{1} = 1.9 \times \frac{1}{3} (0.46)(0.0625 \text{kcf}) (4.5')^{2} = 0.55^{K}$   $M_{1} = 0.55^{K} \times 1.50' = 0.8'^{K}$   $F_{2} = 1.9 \times \frac{1}{3} (0.0625)(5.0')^{2} = 1.48^{K}$   $M_{3} = 1.48^{K} \times 1.67' = 3.47'^{K}$ 

Moment from computer run = 5.72" + 1.35"x 1.71" (elem. 11)
= 8.0" > M = 3.27" => program\_
is conservative.

SUBJECT:	COMPUTED BY: DMT	DATE:	FILE NO.
Rochester Stage 4 DM	TMC	2-12-92	
us Drop Structure	CHECKED BY: NRH	DATE:4-8-92	SHEET NO.33
		* **··································	
Check Sliding Stability		•	
£H ≥V			
$T \leq \frac{N' + an \Phi}{F.S.}$			
Use φ = 26° (P5 1	٠)	• .	
F.S. = 1.5 _ (for	normal case)	<u>.</u> .	
	ا مانسون		
7,	and the second s		
wt-of slab=146' x 32'>	< 2' × 0.150 kct =	1,40	1.6 h
wt. of drop wall = 2.5' X 1	40' × 3.0' × 0.150 K	F = 15	1.5
+1.5' x 5	1x140' x 0.150	= .157	,5
1	5'x140' x 0 ,150 0' X 1,5' x 0 ,150	= 78 = - 5	
	$0 \times 1.5' \times 0.150$	= -5	
ωt. of Sill = 1.7/x 1.0'x	140, × 0.120	= 35.	Γ,
wt of side walls = 2 x 32 x 10	6.8' × 1.5' × 0.150	= 241,	9
		,	
		n' = 2,064	.6
	•		
en e			
	— 998.2	-	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	— 994,7 — 994,2		4
· · - /   / ·   ·			
water soil-	— 989.7		· • •
• • • •		wish a	
Sail pressure = = = (0.46)(	0.0625 Kcf) (4.51)2	(140') =	40.8K
Soil pressure = = = (0.46)(0 water pressure = = = (0.0625	(Kcf)(5.01)2 (14	01) = 1	09.4K
	•	T	50.2K
150.2k < 2064.6k +	= 671.3K	0K	* !
7.5	The second secon		
	<u> </u>		
the same and the s			

ELEMENT

¥

																							•																			
0.07	0.07	90.0	90.0	90.0	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.04	90.0	0.03	0.03	0.04	90.0	0.14	0.08	0.02	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	90.0	90.0	90.0	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	
0.13	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0.05	90.0	0.07	-0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
-1.22	-0.77	-0.45	-0.23	-0.15	-0.12	-0.1	-0.0	-0.07	-0.0	-0.05	0.0%	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	-0.74	-0.58	-0.44	-0.37	-0.33	-0.29	-0.26	-0.22	-0.19	-0.15	-0.1 1.1	-0.07	-0.05	0	0	0	0	0	
36.1	35.9	38	36	38	36.1	36	38	38	8	35	38	38	38	36	36	36	%	36	36.1	36.1	36	36	%	31.5	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.5	
-26.3	-50	-34.3	-18.4	-10.9	-8.17	-7.36	-7.25	-7.38	-7.63	-7.93	-8.28	-8.64	-9.01	-9.36	-9.66	-9.86	-9.89	-9.64	·8.8	-6.9	-2.64	6.23	15.2	36.5	16.6	3.73	-1.61	-3,55	-4.21	67.7	-4.68	78.4-	-5.08	.5.3	-5.55	-5.79	-6.03	-6.24	4.9-	-6.47	-6.35	
1.56	0.258	-14.1	-:	-7.37	-5.82	-5.38	-5.33	-5.37	-5.42	-5.47	-5.51	-5.54	-5.55	-5.53	-5.48	-5.35	-5.13	-4.75	-4.25	-3.95	-4.25	-2.98	0.685	56.9	-11.4	=	-5.75	-3.31	-2.55	-2.38	-2.35	-2.36	-2.37	-2.38	-2.39	-2.4	-2.4	-2.38	-2.36	-2.3	-2.2	
112	9.02	37.5	19.3	12.3	72.6	7.62	6.36	5.21	90.4	2.88	<del>1</del> .8	7.0	-0.912	-2.27	-3.66	-5.07	-6.47	-7.83	-9.07	-9.98	-9.38	70.7	1.19	88.3	53.7	7.07	33.9	50.0	9.92	23.4	20.1	16.7	13.1	9.45	2.54	1.49	-2.74	-7.13	-11.7	-16.3	-20.9	
2.06	0.656	1.28	1.63	<b>2</b> .5	1.61	1.62	1.65	1.68	1.7	1.7	1.71	1.69	1.67	1.62	1.55	1.41	1.18	0.773	0.0456	-1.19	-3.16	-5.87	2.89	7.8	1.17	0.796	0.654	0.607	0.597	0.601	0.608	0.612	0.611	0.603	0.586	0.555	0.507	0.431	0.315	0.138	-0.129	
-1.42	-1.91	-5.09	-2.32	-2.54	-2.76	-2.96	-3.14	-3.31	-3.46	-3.61	-3.74	-3.83	-3.88	-3.86	-3.75	-3.53	-3.17	-2.71	-2.3	-2.29	-3.38	-5.76	.S. 8	1.7	1.2	1.27	1.36	1.43	1.49	1.56	1.65	7.7	 20.	1.94	2.04	2.13	2.2	2.24	2.24	2.15	1.92	
-5.77	-3.54	-4.68	-5.4	-5.91	-6.34	-6.74	-7.15	-7.56	76.7-	-8.38	.8.77	-9.1	-9.34	-9.44	-9.34	-8.94	-8.17	-6.98	-5.45	-4.03	-4.09	-8.74	-12.9	-3.24	-3.73	-4.45	-5.04	-5.54	-5.96	-6.34	-6.7	-7.06	-7.4	7.71	-7.97	-8.15	-8.19	-8.03	9.7.	-6.82	-5.65	
-13.1	-9.73	-8.16	-7.03	-6.27	-5.84	-5.68	-5.67	-5.72	-5.74	-5.72	-5.62	-5.4	-5.03	-4.45	-3.59	-2.32	-0.522	1.95	5.15	8.84	11.9	=	6.79	-5.43	-3.28	-2.4	-1.93	-1.7	-1.6	-1.57	-1.57	-1.57	-1.55	-1.51	-1.43	-1.3		-0.797	-0.354	0.278	1.15	
-6.12	-3.59	-2.97	-5.64	-2.42	-2.27	-2.2	-2.19	-2.21	-2.21	-2.18	-2.1	-1.95	-1.71	-1.33	-0.791	-0.0422	0.936	5.09	3.18	3.48	1.54	-3.47	-6.11	-2.48	-1.95	-1.7	-1.48	-1.31	-1.22	-1.18	-1.18	-1.17	1.14	-1.05	-0.901	-0.657	-0.288	0.241	96.0	1.87	2.87	
_	~	m	4	٠,	9	~	•	0	9	=	12	13	7	\$	2	<b>4</b>	2	6	2	2	22	ສ	*	న	%	22	82	2	2	m	22	<b>X</b>	*	<b>%</b>	ž	37	80	8	70	2	75	

VYRAT	0.03	0.04	90.0	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.02	0.05	70.0	0.01	0.2	0.14	7.0	0.55	0.62	0.65	99.0	0.62	0.26	-	27.0	0.03	0.15	97.0	0.32	0.35	0.35
VXRAT	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.21	0	0.04	90.0	0.07	0.07	90.0	0.08	0.08	0.08	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.04	0.03	0.05	0	0.03	0.0	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.21	91.0	0.14	0.1	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.14	0.27	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.01
ASY	0.01	•	0	0.09	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0.1	0.24	0.43	0.59	0.71	9.0	0.84	0.84	0.82	0.94	0.37	0.23	0.18	0.17	0.19	0.23	0.26
ASX	0	0	0	0.42	-0.05	-0.24	-0.35	-0.37	-0.35	-0.31	-0.28	-0.24	-0.2	-0.16	-0.12	-0.08	-0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.08	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.17	-0.17	0.31	90.0	0.0	0.01	0	0.01	0.01
Ŧ	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	22.5	22.5	55.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	25.6	52.4	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	52.4	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	18	18	18	18	18	18	<b>8</b> 2	<b>8</b> 2	<b>5</b>	18	€	₽	<b>5</b>	8	18	18	18
NXA	-5.32	-4.75	-4.68	7.82	2.82	8.88	3.92	95.0	-0.92	-1.39	-1.57	-1.68	-1.76	-1.84	-1.93	-2.02	-2.11	-2.19	-2.27	-2.33	-2.35	-2.3	-2.18	-2.1	-2.83	-7.39	-24.7	8.12	3.36	1.38	0.52	0.175	0.0745	0.00638	-0.435	-2.22	-5.31	5.8	3.09	1.7	0.935	0.387	-0.0251	-0.527
Ä	-2.65	-5.81	-15.3	2.79	0.303	0.301	-1.86	-1.33	-0.863	-0.707	-0.665	-0.655	-0.652	-0.652	-0.652	-0.653	-0.654	-0.654	-0.655	-0.655	-0.655	-0.653	-0.662	-0.757	-1.39	-5.69	-23.5	-2.57	-6.79	-8.6	-9.12	-9.13	-9.06	-9.15	-9.12	-5.09	23.8	8.83	-2.18	-5.89	-7.12	-7.43	-7.45	-7.27
×	-29.6	-32.4	-28.9	1.22	1.62	21.5	32.6	34.3	32.4	59.4	92	22.5	18.8	5	=	6.73 K	2.32	-2.31	-7.14	-12.2	-17.3	-22.6	-27.7	-32.6	-37.9	-47.1	-71.3	-1.56	-1.67	-1.98	-2.17	-2.24	-2.22	-2.04	-1.31	1.63	6.6	-1.07	0.416	0.238	-0.177	-0.445	-0.456	-0.154
χ̈́	-1.17	-2.44	-5.53	1.62	0.52	0.516	0.317	0.257	0.239	0.234	0.233	0.233	0.234	0.232	0.228	0.22	0.206	0.185	0.152	0.104	0.0302	-0.081	-0.258	-0.564	-1.1	-1.76	0.42	-3.76	2.56	4.79	10.3	11.8	12.4	12.6	11.8	4.88	-15.1	-8.33	-0.621	2.82	4.79	5.95	6.52	6.59
\$	0.622	-0.802	-3.52	.7.5	-0.0202	0.819	1.17	1.33	1.43	1.52	1.61	1.69	1.79	7.88	1.97	2.02	2.11	2.15	2.14	2.06	1.88	1.54	996.0	0.0107	-1.63	-4.77	-12.4	-3.18	-3.95	-3.87	-3.29	-2.55	-1.76	-0.843	0.588	2.98	2.47	5.08	2.33	0.417	-0.347	-0.515	-0.424	-0.217
HXY	-2.61	-2.38	-7.53	-20.9	-0.473	-1.08	-1.47	-1.76	-1.97	-2.13	-2.27	-2.41	-2.53	-5.66	-2.71	-5.8%	-2.92	-2.93	-2.87	-2.71	-2.41	-1.94	-1.29	-0.554	-0.153	÷.73	-11.5	-5.98	-8.87	-8.23	-6.58	-4.86	-3.22	-1.45	1.12	2.46	12.3	-12.2	-14.3	-12.6	-10.2	-7.75	-5.43	-3.23
¥	3.78	2.56	5.19	-6.09	-0.669	-0.727	-0.559	-0.426	-0.362	-0.336	-0.326	-0.325	-0.324	-0.322	-0.316	-0.303	-0.281	-0.245	-0.191	-0.11	0.00733	0.182	0.445	0.863	1.53	2.18	-6.78	-6.92	-16.7	-27.3	-35.8	-41.8	-45.8	6.7.	-48	-45.1	-34.2	-13.8	-13.4	-13	-13.6	-14.9	-16.5	-18.3
Ĭ	3.08	-0.87	-13.5	-40.9	-0.218	-0.8%	-0.8 %	-0.688	.0.577	-0.517	-0.494	-0.487	-0.48	-0.461	-0.419	-0.344	-0.222	-0.0394	0.222			1.5	7.8	1.53	-0.804	-9.12	-36	-5.92	-5.4	-7.09	-9.39	-11.3	-12.5	-12.9	-11.8	-8.13	-2.89	-16.9	-3.98	0.246	0.577	-0.129	-0.767	÷.0-
ELEMENT	77	<b>5</b>	9,	27	87	67	20	51	25	53	24	22	92	23	28	26	8	2			<b>3</b> - 8		\$	29	<b>3</b>	69	2	<b>~</b>	22	ĸ	72	ኤ	2	11	78	2	8	8	82	20	*	85	28	87

	HXY	¥ ;	<b>5</b> 8	X S	*	HXY	Ŧ,	ASX	ASY	VXRAT	VYRAT
1.47 -27 -1.46 -0.201	-0.201		5.98	0.342	-6.34	1.38	₽ ;	0.01	0.32	0.01	0.32
-37.2 -2.65 -7.02			2	-1.29	-3.21	0.727	<u> </u>	0.03	74.0		0.28
-14.2 -3.75 6.3		•	16.3	-0.05	11.8	0.518	2	0.14	0.41	0.34	0.95
-25.8 -14.2 12.6		•	9.7.	-2.9	13.1	0.373	82	0.45	0.65	9.66	0.45
20.5 2.61- 75.0-		? `	£ :	0.43	-0.18	2.27	<b>£</b> :	90.0	0.31	97.0	0.01
107 0 28.6 - 2.9-		•	707	7,0.0	7.3.	3.5	<u> </u>	0.0	0.13	0.0	9.0
-5.52 -7.97 -0.0419			3.19	0.301	-5.96	0.555	<u> </u>		0,0	9.0	0.15
-5.7 -6.07 -0.24		.,	\$.59	0.261	.5.9	-0.0383	<b>. </b>	0.09	0.0	` <del>.</del>	: :
-6.78 -4.43 -0.349		•	3.67	0.349	-5.7	-0.65	2	0.0	0.06	0.02	0.2
-8.88 -3.68 -0.723		-	.58	0.361	78.7-	-1.26	18	0.0	0.11	0.0	0.19
-11.9 -4.89 -1.76			1.87	-0.0196	-3.35	-1.29	18	90.0	0.18	0.1	0.21
-6.24 -1.66		•	.78	-0.161	-2.72	-0.0746	₽.	0.05	0.23	0.09	0.52
-27.7 -8.38 -5.78		o	88	-0.416	-2.32	0.996	<b>9</b>	0.1	0.5	0.31	0.04
-10.7 12.3		_	9.0	-3.86	-5.79	-3.44	18.1	0.36	0.53	9.0	0.72
16.2 -7.91 4.69		~ ,	79.	-0.905	-0.788	1.52	2	0.03	0.3	0.25	0.14
2.72 -6.5 2.28		o '	88	0.275	-2.7	1.7	<b>≅</b>	0.09	0.11	0.12	0.05
-3.24 -6.30 1.03		_	ê ;	0.602	-3.91	1.26	18.1	0.14	0.01	0.02	90.0
0.533		•	• •	8.0	.4.39	0.625	<u>.</u>	0.16	0	0.05	3. 0.
-0.816 -5.1 -0.479			ý t	0.034	(3.4	1,000,0	₽:	9.16	0 (	0 ;	0.05
-4.71 -0.783		•	.82	0.418	-3.59	1.01	2 \$		<b>-</b>	20.0	
-2.69 -5.47 -1.16		~	.07	0.1	-2.78	-0.944	: ₽	0.08	0.02	90	2.0
-2.75 -5.62 -0.878	:		.87	-0.0168	-2.37	-0.27	2	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.31
-14.9 -6.5 -3.06		-	8.	0.0273	-1.86	0.951	<b>5</b>	0.08	97.0	0.16	0.11
2.32 7.6- 6.1-		en (	.57	0.663	-2.92	-1.5	€	0.2	0.22	0.12	0.3
51.5 C- 00.0.		~ (	4	-0.943	<b>8</b>	-0.0105	<b>5</b>	0.01	0.14	0.17	0.12
10.3		<b>.</b>	25	0.0149	1.81	- !	<b>∞</b> ;	0.0	9.0	0.11	0.02
8 271 - 4 21 0 400		<i>-</i>	7 10	0.003	25.5	0.973	18.1	0.16	0	90.0	0.01
1.3 -5.08 0.351		;	7	0.000	80.7.	0.238	2 :	0.10	0 (	0.03	0.03
1.41 -5.19 -0.334		' ~	207		2. 2.	2000.0	₽ :	<u>.</u>	<b>&gt;</b> •	- (	ro.0
1.21 -4.75 -0.661			585	0.525	-2 42	-0.730	2 ≤	0. c	<b>&gt;</b>	20.0	5.0
778 0- 8-7- 21-1		-	5	787.0			2 :	3	<b>-</b>	6.03	0.02
1 72 - 25 - 0.044		; <b>'</b>	2 8	8 : 3	S0.5.	-0.6/	2	0.0	0	0.04	9.0
1.16		.i .	3	0.0136	-1.95	-0.24	8	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.17
-7.1 -4.39 -1.83			82	0.143	-1.31	0.553	18	0.05	0.12	0.09	0.07
-5.81 -4.56 0.782		~	8	0.711	-1.5	-0.665	2	0.12	0.0	0.04	0.16
-3.71 -4.49 2.22		_	97.	0.0514	-1.3	-0.116	18	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.07
-1.88 -5.61 1.73		0	.432	0.187	-1.27	0.479	₽	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.02
-0.344 -6.32 1.04		ö	6890	0.706	-1.46	0.641	<b>8</b>	0.16	0	0.05	0
0.737 -6.29 0.434	•	ė.	0633	1.03	-1.65	0.418	=	0.2	•	0.02	, 0
1.31 -5.75 -0.044	•	ė	7660	1.12	-1.69	0.0451	<b>£</b>	0.21	0	0	0.01
1.5 -5.03 -0.439	•	ė.	8760	0.994	-1.62	-0.306	8	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.01

VYRAT	0 0 6	0.08	0.07	0.01	0	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	9.08	0.13	0.22	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05
VXRAT	0.04	9 0	0.11	0.2	0.19	0.16	0.12	0.0	0.03	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.17	0.3	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.11	0.11
ASY	0.01	0.03	0.03	0	0	0	<u>.</u>	D 2	0.03	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	•	90.0	9.0	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASX	0.16	0.03	0.00	0.08	0.16	0.21	0.22	97.0-	-0.29	-0.24	-0.2	-0.17	-0.14	-0.13	-0.11	-0.1	-0.08	-0.0	-0.04	-0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.0	0.08	90.0	90.0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
E	18 17.9	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	. ₽	8	€	<b>£</b> :	<u> </u>	: 2	2	15	12	12	12	12	12	12	42	12	2	2	2	12	25	12	2	12	15	15	2	72	54	%	%	5%	%	72	5	57
нху	-0.495	0.164	-0.457	0.167	0.309	0.241	0.0708	-10.8	-5.28	-3.5	-2.47	-1.82	-1.42	-1.18	-1.08	-1.09	-1.2	-1.41	-1.72	-2.13	-2.64	-3.24	-3.9	-4.57	-5.16	-5.47	-5.17	-3.55	0.259	4.05	-0.126	0.0193	0.046	0.0206	0.00878	0.0056	0.00502	0.00484	0.00466
¥	-1.45	-0.462	295.0-	-0.517	-0.549	-0.574	-0.58	-9.09 80.4-	1.13	0.147	-0.0643	-0.168	-0.234	-0.279	-0.31	-0.332	-0.347	-0.356	-0.359	-0.358	-0.351	-0.337	-0.317	-0.287	-0.246	-0.194	-0.132	-0.21	-2.63	-10.3	0.488	0.149	-0.065	-0.0478	-0.0194	-0.00738	-0.0044	-0.00427	-0.00466
X	0.693	0.386	0.595	0.51	96.0	1.4	1.56	7. L	27.1	21.7	<b>5</b>	15.3	13.3	11.7	10.3	8.91	4.49	5.87	3.92	1.53	-1.45	-5.14	-9.65	-15.1	-21.4	-28.6	-36.3	-43.7	-50.5	-58.6	0.0561	-0.142	-0.0653	0.0118	0.018	0.0128	0.0101	0.0103	0.0118
*	-0.0774	1.43	1.23	0.256	-0.0343	-0.217	-0.308	0.386	0.32	0.224	0.155	0.129	0.117	0.109	0.103	0.0975	0.0923	0.0864	0.0794	0.0707	0.05%	0.0471	0.0324	0.017	0.00366	0.00343	0.0615	0.319	0.871	2.82	5.97	0.856	0.512	1.19	1.35	1.31	1.25	1.24	1.27
×	-0.776	0.00163	2.16	3.88	3.56	2.96	2.27	-0.347	-0.213	-0.0732	-0.0316	-0.018	-0.0117	.0.0079	-0.00533	-0.00355	-0.00244	-0.00222	-0.00348	-0.00717	-0.0147	-0.0278	-0.0486	-0.0799	-0.126	-0.193	-0.291	-0.36	0.0678	4.58	8.04	5.69	2.74	3.01	2.88	2.8	2.81	2.86	2.91
HXY	-4.4	-2.56	-3.33	-4.79	-5.28	-5.21	7.7.	0.501	0.401	0.151	-0.0382	-0.167	-0.255	-0.318	-0.365	7.0-	-0.426	-0.441					-0.278		•					ı					2.14	2.17	2.25	2.37	2.52
Ä	1.57	83.1-	-1.88	-0.572	-0.108	0.245	97.0	.0 0168	-0.342	-0.344	-0.264	-0.207	-0.176	-0.158	-0.146	-0.137	-0.129	-0.12	-0.109	-0.0965	-0.0804	-0.0608	-0.0379	-0.0131	0.00986	0.0162	-0.0529	-0.374	-1.2	1.21	4.01	4.51	1.51	0.164	0.128	0.293	0.349	0.291	0.169
¥	7.85	1.57		70.7	7.95	10.1	10.7	-0 00877	-0.25	-0.257	-0.187	-0.136	-0.106	-0.0872	-0.0745	-0.0645	-0.0551	-0.045	-0.0333	-0.019	-0.00149	0.0193	0.0427	9,0664	0.0842	0.0774	-0.00258	-0.22	-0.315	4.02	-8.78	-7.2	-5.72	-4.84	-4.28	-3.94	5.3	-3.75	-3.73
ELEMENT	132	183	136	138	139	140	171	251		145	146	147	148	149	150	-	∑ ∑			155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	<del>2</del>	165	<b>₹</b>	167	<b>168</b>	169	170	171	172	173	174

0.05	VYRAT	0.02	9.0	9.0	9.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	9.0	9.0	5 6	0.02	0.08	0.0	0.03	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0 (	<b>-</b>	0	0	0.05	0.02		0.15	0.05	0	0	0
0.11	VXRAT	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.1	0.0	0.07	5.0	0.0	0.17	0.1	0.22	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.0	0.07	0.0	90.0	5.0	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.7	0.16	0.07	0.15	0.02	0.04	0.02
0	ASY	0	0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0	0		0	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0	0.0	0.02	0.11	0.23	0.01	9.0	9.0	0.05
0.05	ASX	0.02	0.02	0.04	<b>70.0</b>	0.03	0.02	0	0.02	0.03	9 5	0.15	0.14	90.0	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	90.0	9.0	0.07	0.07	90.0	0.0	-:	-:	0.08	0.0	0.05	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.11
55	¥	72	%	<b>5</b> %	72	72	*	72	52	<b>5</b> 7	5 %	*	57	72	72	57	%	%	*	%	%	*	%	72	57	54	<b>5</b> %	%	23.9	5%	* 7	<b>3</b> ;	₹ :	*	%	*	%	24.1	72	*	%	24.1
0.00452	NXY	0.00453	0.00482	0.00557	0.00701	0.00948	0.0135	0.0197	0.0286	0.0404	0.033	0.0572	0.0238	-0.0064	-0.129	-0.00796	0.0432	0.0289	0.0169	0.00998	0.00683	0.00567	0.00547	0.00575	0.00634	0.00721	0.00837	0.00981	0.0114	0.013	0.0139	0.0130	0.0124	0.0139	0.0286	0.0669	0.0828	0.0504	-0.0606	-0.0295	0.016	0.0196
0.0135 -0.00475	X	0.00421	-0.0028	0.00020	0.00402														-0.0275	-0.0148	-0.00807	-0.0053	-0.00419	-0.0034	-0.00225	-0.00025	0.00301	0.00807	0.0155	0.0257	0.0383	21 50.0	0.058	0.0445	-0.0104	-0.106	-0.119	0.0433	0.00534	-0.00226	-0.00317	-0.018
0.0135	¥	0.0147	0.0146	0.0125	0.00698	0.00364	-0.0221	-0.052	-0.097	-0.158	-0.241	-0.125	-0.0304	-0.302	-0.0758	0.0367	-0.0371	-0.0288	-0.00379	0.00595	0.00817	0.00871	0.00928	0.00989	0.0101	0.00919	0.00654	0.00129	-0.00755	-0.0211	-0.0402		-0.0921	-0.115	-0.126	-0.133	-0.161	-0.204	-0.0742	0.0068	-0.0073	-0.0211
1.33	<b>≯</b> ,	1.4	1.47	1.54	1.61	3.	1.7	1.7	1.65	5:	0.518	-0.543	-1.9	-2.4	0.8	-0.0915	-0.228	-0.038	0.0261	0.0126	-0.0179	-0.0407	-0.0519	-0.0543	-0.051	-0.0437	-0.033	-0.0185	0.000239	0.0226	0.0444	42000	0.017	-0.128	-0.5	-1.28	-2.64	-4.13	0.413	0.122	-0.0702	-0.0209
2.96	\$	2.99	3.01	3.01	2.98	2.95	2.8	2.59	2.24	3 2	.0.51	-2.36	-4.33	-2.52	2.67	2.11	1.88	~	1.97	1.94	1.93	1.95	1.98	7	2.02	2.05	2	1.95	28.	1.72	1.48	2: -	0.574	-0.208	-1.27	-2.56	-4.05	-1.77	3.78	1.28	=	1.2
2.68	МХҮ	2.86	3.04	3.25	3.4	3.56	3.71	۲. چ	3.93	\$ 8	0.5	3.49	2.03	5.1.	5.93	5.45	3.85	3.07	2.89	2.86	2.35	3.05	3.23	3.45	3.69	3.3	4.22	4.49	2.7	5.03	5.27		5.56	7.4	4.76	3.16	-0.304	-5.26	4.21	4.49	3.52	2.93
0.0208	È	-0.134	-0.285	-0.423	-0.539	-0.623	-0.657	-0.621	-0.498	-0.285	0.093	-0.103	-1.24	-3.81	1.4	3.61	5.86	2.24	2.28	2.46	2.58	2.59	2.54	2.44	2.32	2.19	2.04	6.	K	9.	1.42	17.7	0.871	0.241	-1.03	-3.62	-8.59	-16.8	0.0	2.65	3.24	3.42
-3.74	¥	-3.68	-3.53	-3.28	-2.89	-2.3	-1.45	-0.256	• ; • ;	5.5¢	9.26	11.4	10.2	78.4	3.41	3.19	2.96	n	3.1	3.18	3.25	3.31	3.39	3.48	3.61	3.77	.8	4.27	7.62	2.07	٠. د د	77.0	\$ 6 • •	62.7	7.23	6.03	2.97	-1.82	10.3	79.6	<b>8</b> .88	8.28
ቪ	ELENENT	176	<u>~</u> :	8/1	2	180	<b>=</b>	182	183		<u> </u>	187	188	189	190	161	192	193		, ₹	<b>≱</b> 90		198	<u>8</u>	<b>500</b>	201	202	203	ž ;	502	8 5	000		607	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217

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2-11	30

00	VYRAT	00	000	00	o <u>,</u> o	0 8	0.0	0.02	. 6 . 8	0.1	0.15	0.22	5 0	0	0		<b>.</b>	• •	0	0	0	0 (	<b>-</b>	5	0.0	0.01	20.0	0.0	0.02	9.08	0.12	0.18
0.05	VXRAT	0.04	2 2 2	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.0	0.01	0.08	0.0	0.13	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	7.6	0.0	0.0	0	0.01	0.05	0.04	90.0	0.08	0.1
0.05	ASY	0.05	9.0 8.0 8.0	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.22	7.0	0.0	0.05	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.0	9 6	3 6	0.05	0.0	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.08	0.17	0.32
0.11	ASX	0.1		0.11	0.11	0.12		0.1	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.0	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.1¢	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	7.0	<u> </u>	71.0	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.0	9.0	0.02	0.03	0.0
23.9	¥	24.1	23.9	2 %	23.9 24	<b>5</b> 2	2,5	23.9	<b>3</b> %	58	54	* *	\$ %	72	56	% 7	* *	54	54	54	72	₹ ?	\$ %	2 2	*	24.1	54	%	23.9	%	5	%
0.0134	NXX	0.00647	0.0056	0.00678	0.00762	0.00589	-0.00157	-0.006	0.00749	0.0321	0.0425	0.0658	-0.0192	0.00123	0.00	0.00762	0.00524	0.0037	0.0038	0.00407	0.0043	0.00434	0.00370	0.000793	-0.00263	-0.00744	-0.0131	-0.0178	-0.0183	-0.011	0.00416	0.0224
-0.0226 -0.0172	Ħ	-0.0107	-0.00331 -0.00122 0.000927	0.00372	0.0132	0.0298	0.0466	0.0447	-0.0168	-0.0756	-0.128	-0.206	-0.00937	-0.00876	-0.00927	-0.0124	-0.00896	-0.00509	-0.00169	0.00127	0.00421	0.00757	0.0117	0.0232	0.0303	0.0365	0.0389	0.0323	0.0115	-0.0248	-0.0735	-0.139
0.0292 -0.0135 0.0436 -0.00265	X	0.00314	0.00646	0.0055	-0.00062	-0.0143	-0.0325	-0.0403	-0.0464	-0.0691	-0.0711	-0.0413	-0.0153	-0.00897	-0.0118	-0.0125	-0.00733	0.000971	0.00268	0.00349	0.00373	0.00339	0.00636	-0.00217	-0.00483	-0.00634	-0.00527	-0.00134	0.00261	0.00125	-0.00452	0.00509
0.0292	7	0.0384	0.0127	0.00129	-0.0224	-0.0877	-0.28	-0.495	-1.49	-2.46	-3.85	-5.67	0.085	-0.0525	-0.0248	0.0119	0.030	0.0286	0.0207	0.0105	-0.00317	-0.0227	700 0-	-0.157	-0.253	-0.396	-0.615	-0.949	-1.45	-2.2	-3.24	7.4.
1.19	×	1.18	 	1.18	1.09	0.85	0.302	-0.154	-1.54	-2.43	-3.47	-0.699	0.563	967.0	0.552	0.554	0.541	0.537	0.534	0.529	0.519	0.470	704.0	0.315	0.184	-0.00173	-0.258	-0.597	-1.02	-1.53	-2.08	-2.69
2.77	нхү	3.07	3.53	4.08	4.66 29.4	5.23	5.62	5.6	4.22	2.13	-1.74	-6.32	3.07	2.64	2.42	2.46	2.85	3.1	3.36	3.64	3.91	4. 17	2.7	76.7	5.13	5.23	5.19	4.92	4.26	<b>~</b>	0.819	-2.66
3.66	H	4.1	4.12	3.9	3.55	3.01	1.98	0.998	-3.47	-8.35	-16.6	-29.6	2.39	3.4	4.05	4.5		5.18	5.2	5.16	5.07	2.7.7	07 7	4.15	3.69	3.01	<del>.</del> .8	0.388	-2.18	-6.36	-13.1	-23.8
7.98	¥	7.84	8.02 8.15	8.28	8.53 8.61	8.61	8.19	7.55	4.46	1.51	-2.58	4 0.27	13.1	12.1	= :	9.0	10.5	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	. c	5 6	10.3	76.6	9.31	8.29	9.76	4.57	9.1	-5.23	.6.73
218 219	ELENENT	220 221	% % %	225 226	227 228	223 230 230	123	232	ŝ	235	536		6 7 7	% 31	241	242	5 % %	542	546	247	248	, S	3 5	222	253	524	522	256	257	<b>8</b> 22	652	98

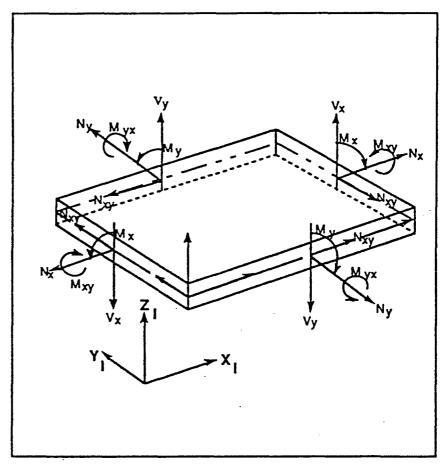
0.25 0.01 0	VYRAT	000	0000	0.00	0.01	0.07	92.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.02
0.03	VXRAT	000	0000	0000	0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02	0.03	0.02 0.02 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02	0.02
0.54 0.01 0.03	ASY	0.05 0.06 0.07	0.08 0.08 0.08	0.09 0.07 0.07 0.09	0.06	0.06 0.06 0.12 0.23	0.03 0.03 0.05 0.06 0.07	0.08 0.08 0.08 0.09 0.07 0.07	0.04
0.16 0.2 0.19	ASX	0.16	0.15	2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0	0.14	0.03 0.03 0.01 0.07	0.19 0.18 0.18 0.15 0.15	0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13 0.13	0.11
23.9 24 24	#	222	* * * * *	* * * * *	***	53.5 53.9 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0 54.0	* * * * * * *	* * * * * * * * * *	* * *
0.0677 0.00394 -0.006	HXY	0.0050	0.00135 0.00102 0.00117 0.00144	0.0014 0.00078 -0.00046	-0.00575 -0.0101 -0.0154 -0.0207	-0.0247 -0.0256 -0.022 -0.00995 0.0174	0.0032 0.0032 0.00197 -0.00129 -0.00202	-0.00168 -0.00134 -0.00117 -0.00134 -0.00315 -0.00501 -0.00767	-0.0156 -0.0206 -0.0252
-0.248 -0.00328 -0.00615	H		-0.0048 -0.00398 -0.00188 0.000844	0.00704 0.0106 0.0144		0.0231 0.00315 -0.0328 -0.0808		0.00179 0.00222 0.00376 0.00616 0.00912 0.0158 0.0189	0.0226 0.0224 0.0204
0.0288 -0.0482 -0.0216	×		-0.0093 -0.00328 -0.00098	0.00169 0.00169 0.00245 0.00297	0.00386 0.00512 0.00827 0.0149	0.026 0.0387 0.0447 0.0394		-0.00884 -0.00652 -0.00405 -0.00183 0.000185 0.0022 0.00244 0.00713	0.0147 0.0203 0.0285
-6.41 0.315 0.0762	*	-0.0419 -0.0148 0.00771	0.0202 0.0236 0.0207 0.0131	-0.0197 -0.0497 -0.0938 -0.158	-0.251 -0.385 -0.578 -0.857	.1.26 1.83 2.61 3.67 5.03	0.332 0.0967 -0.0224 -0.00375 0.0022	0.00555 0.00343 -0.00354 -0.0176 -0.0714 -0.0783 -0.133 -0.322	-0.478 -0.695 -0.999
0.107 0.707 0.00204	\$	0.0276	0.0464 0.0464 0.0345 0.0223	-0.00916 -0.0342 -0.0706 -0.123	-0.197 -0.298 -0.432 -0.605	-0.817 -1.06 -1.32 -1.58 -1.56	-0.553 -0.399 -0.298 -0.281 -0.281	-0.31 -0.331 -0.373 -0.373 -0.423 -0.423 -0.423 -0.426	-0.618 -0.696 -0.783
-6.14 1.04 1.45	HXY	1.48	2.76	4.25	6.7 6.7 86.7 7.88	3.63 2.92 1.54 -0.433 -3.12 -3.12	0.167 0.187 0.187 0.86 1.53	2.66 3.11 3.48 3.48 4.07 4.29 4.29 4.52 4.52	4.34 4 3.44
-39.8 0.762 2.37	¥	3.56 4.45 5.03		5.57 5.4 5.15 4.82	2.73 2.73 2.73 1.34	-0.801 -4.12 -9.27 -17.2 -29.4	0.815 2.52 3.85 4.84 5.44 5.77	5.93 5.92 5.63 5.63 5.61 5.61 6.63	3.16 1.94 0.184
-11.9	X	11.3	10.8 7.01 10.8	10.9	10.3 9.72 8.74 7.29	2.55 2.55 -0.914 -5.07 -9.68	12.3 12.3 12.3 11.2 10.5	9.93 9.93 9.96 10.1 10.1 10.1 9.95 9.95	8.5 7.39 5.8
261 262 263	ELEMENT	¥ 8 8 8	<b>89</b> 0.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7.2 7	22.22.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.23.2	275 275 875 875 875	D-92	286 286 289 290 291 291 291	26 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	302 302 303

0.05 0.07 0.11 0.15	VYRAT	0.26	0.0		0 6	•	0	0 0		0	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.0		0.1	0.14	0.19	0.27	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	<b>5</b> (	0.01
0.03 0.03 0.04 0.04	VXRAT	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.01	0	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	6.6	0.03
0.03 0.08 0.16 0.27	ASY	0.7	0.0	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.07	90.0	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	8 5	0.19	0.3	97.0	0.71	0.05	0.07	0.0	0.09	0.0	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.0	0.02
0.05 0.01 0.04 0.09	ASX 5	0.22	51.0	0.12			0.11	 ::	0.1	0.11	0.11	 :	0.0	0.08	9.0	50.0	0.05	0.1	0.16	0.22		0.1	0.0	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	8.0	90.0	0.08
2222	<b>₹</b> %	5 75 75	3 % 3	\$ %	% %	5 %	54	57	2 %	5%	<b>5</b> %	% %	5,2	72	* 7	\$ %	2 %	72	<b>%</b>	<b>*</b> *	2 %	*	72	54	57	*	*	<b>%</b>	% %	\$ 7	\$ %
-0.0282 -0.0285 -0.0264 -0.0189	NXY 0	0.0696	0.00833	-0.00317	-0.00475	-0.00367	-0.00341	-0.00357	-0.00529	-0.00695	-0.00919	-0.012	-0.0192	-0.0231	-0.0267	-0.02% -0.030%	-0.0289	-0.0276	-0.00428	0.0971	0.00856	0.00595	-0.00455	-0.006	-0.00533	-0.0049	-0.00503	-0.00565	-0.0067	-0.00822	-0.0128
0.0154 0.00271 -0.0284 -0.0819	YH -0-	-0.176	-0.00114	0.00804	0.00956			0.00618			0.0159	0.0181	0.0178	0.0142	0.00887	0.00433	-0.00271	-0.0479	-0.138	-0.176	0.00279	0.0115	0.0183	0.0176	0.0139			0.00748	0.00823	5.5	0.0147
0.0414 0.0606 0.0784 0.073	¥ 17			-0.0112	-0.0112	-0.0106	-0.00855	-0.00609	-0.00081	0.00225	0.00601	0.0107	0.0235	0.031	0.0386	2 5 5 5	0.0941	0.114	0.0516	-0.0192	-0.00701	-0.0187	-0.015	-0.0147	-0.0135	-0.0115	-0.00923	-0.00684	-0.00428	-0.00153	0.00714
-1.42 -2.77 -3.8	₩ 21.3-	-6.83	0.15	0.00222	-0.0173	-0.0239		-0.0281		-0.107	-0.166	-0.25	-0.529	-0.748	-1.04	108	-2.69	-3.64	-4.92	-7.03			-0.0259	-0.0699	-0.0732						-0.19
-0.87 -0.944 -0.986 -0.99	XX 98.0-	0.909	-0.658	-0.475	-0.484	-0.546	-0.579	-0.608	-0.662	-0.69	-0.719	-0.751	-0.815	-0.84	-0.847	270.0-	-0.579	-0.327	0.0588	1.38	-0.753	-0.466	-0.483	-0.533	-0.597	-0.652	-0.696	-0.734	-0.767	-0.77	-0.851
2.62 1.5 0.0902 -1.54	HXY -3.27	-4.17	-2.08	0.0537		2.59	3.12	3.54	4.14	4.32	4.42	7.7	3.91	3.37	2.57	0.220	-1.19	-2.51	-3.32	-2.83	70.7-	-2.45	-0.599	0.793	1.82	2.59	5.18	3.63	3.98	3.5	4.44
-2.39 -6.2 -11.9 -20.4	¥ 5	-51.3	2.95	5.41	5.89	6.07	5.8	5.85 5.85	5.41	5.07	4.63	3.26	2.18	0.704	-1.34	-8.29	-14.1	-22.4	-34.5	-52.5	3.97	5.6	6.36	6.5	6.37	6.16	5.91	2	5.55	7.4.	3.95
3.62 0.787 -2.74 -6.9	.1. 7.1.	-16.3	11.5	9.17	8.58	8.15	8.12	8.16 8.1	8.24	8.22	 :	7.86	6.72	2.67	4.5	-0.391	-3.63	-7.48	-11.7	-16.6 o 55	8.44	7.26	6.38	2.97	5.78	2.7		5.75	5.0	\$ 5	5.76
304 305 306 307	ELEMENT 308	309	311	313	314	316	317	318	320	321		75.			327	320	330	331	332	333	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	446	346

0.01 0.02 0.03 0.04	VYRAT	0.05	5 6	0.12	0.16	0.25	0.02	0.02	0.01		> 5	5 6	6.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	9.0	0.05	0.05	0.03	<u>خ</u>	0.03	8	0.07	90.0	 -:	0.13	<u>د</u> رج	0.16	0.07	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.05	9.0
0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	VXRAT	0.03	20.0	0.0	0.05	0.1	0.15	0.05	0	0.0	20.0	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.1	0.19	0.25	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03
0.04 0.03 0.01 0.01	ASY	0.08		0.32	95.0	29.0	0.04	0.0			- 6	6.0	80.0	0.07	0.07	90.0	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.07	 :	0.16	0.23	0.32	0.43	0.53	0.0	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.1	0.0	0.08	0.08
0.07 0.06 0.05 0.05	ASX	0.02		0.0	0.14	0.19	0.08	9.0	0.02	0.05	20.0	3 6	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.0	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.0	0.03	0.02	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.0
2 2 2 2 2	<b>=</b>	72 73	\$ 7	2 %	24	<b>5</b> 2	%	54	%	* 7	\$ 7	\$ 7	\$ 2	*	*	72	*2	<b>%</b>	%	58	%	%	%	*	24.1	%	24	*	54	5%	<b>%</b>	%	72	%	*	%	*
-0.0157 -0.0187 -0.0216 -0.0239 -0.0253	NXA	-0.0267	-0.0303	-0.0483	-0.0507	0.165	0.0792	-0.00648	0.0029	-0.00458	-0.00545	-0.00569	-0.00673	-0.00756	-0.00876	-0.0104	-0.0127	-0.0155	-0.0186	-0.0218	-0.0245	-0.0256	-0.0241	-0.0194	-0.015	-0.0288	-0.105	-0.254	0.0193	-0.0012	-0.0102	0.0219	0.0079	0.00294	0.000159	-0.00145	-0.00253
0.0165 0.0167 0.0145 0.00882 -0.00062	¥	-0.0113	-0.0154	0.0544	-0.0389	-0.343	-0.0292	-0.014	0.0308			0.01/6			0.00758	0.00849	0.0101	0.0119	0.0135	0.0141	0.0128	0.00831	-0.00115	-0.0176	-0.0395	-0.0452	0.0441	0.291	-0.677	0.0528	0.00888	0.0432	0.0204	0.013	0.0083	0.00533	0.00355
0.0134 0.0214 0.0308 0.0409 0.0494	×	0.0534	0.0529	0.136	0.144	-0.0371	-0.00746	0.000048	-0.0281	-0.0238	-0.0196	-0.0145	-0.00621	-0.0062	-0.00408	-0.00136	0.00238	0.00762	0.0148	0.0241	0.0356	0.0485	0.061	0.0681	0.0596	0.025	0.0154	0.3	0.755	0.105	0.0329	-0.046	-0.0415	-0.0246	-0.0144	-0.00955	-0.00728
-0.273 -0.387 -0.54 -0.743	*	-1.36	1.61	-3.15	-4.21	-6.51	1.21	0.615	0.219	-0.0549	-0.125	-0.13/	-0.158	-0.153	-0.172	-0.203	-0.247	-0.307	-0.385	-0.485	-0.612	-0.768	-0.959	-1.19	-1.45	-1.76	-2.15	-2.64	-3.24	7.77	4.33	1.81	0.419	-0.389	-0.937	-1.33	-1.61
-0.874 -0.893 -0.875 -0.819	\$	-0.704	-0.495	0.384	1.39	2.58	-3.94	-0.548	-0.116	-0.28	-0.441	-0.55	-0.672	-0.715	-0.753	-0.787	-0.817	-0.842	-0.859	-0.864	-0.848	-0.8	-0.702	-0.528	-0.244	0.202	0.919	2.57	4.9	-5.9	0.783	0.417	-0.269	-0.489	-0.584	-0.645	-0.696
4.35 4.1 3.64 2.94 1.98	МХУ	0.749	-0.6/5	-3.28	-3.41	-1.33	-6.83	-6.07	-3.36	-0.883	2.0	6.5	3.26	3.72	4.07	4.32	4.47	4.5	4.38	4.09	3.58	2.81	1.78	67.0	-0.965	-2.39	-3.43	-3.24	0.0637	-7.59	-5.78	-2.54	-0.366	0.834	7.	2.22	2.67
3.2 2.22 0.917 -0.806 -3.1	Ì	-6.16	2.01-	-23.4	-33.9	-49.3	79.2	6.43	7.81	2.7	62.7	2.0	6.6 8.8	5.38	4.94	97.7	3.88	3.16	2.24	1.08	-0.46	-2.41	-4.91	-8.08	-12.1	-17.1	-23.6	-31.6	-39.9	5.54	2	9.95	8.77	7.72	6.88	6.2	5.62
5.57 5.24 4.69 3.89 2.75	¥	1.21	-0.77	-6.46	-10.1	-14.3	90.9	4.81	3.92	<b>9.</b> 9	3.19	3.12	1.13	3.17	3.22	3.26	3.28	3.26	3.18	3.01	2.72	2.28	7.6	0.757	-0.414	-1.91	-3.71	-5.7	-7.59	1.63	2.1	1.47	1.14	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.04
347 348 349 350 351	ELEMENT	352	255	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	265	\$ \frac{1}{2}	365		-(S			371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	22	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389

																													ı	i	
0.07 0.03 0.08 0.08 0.08	VYRAT	0.08	9.0	0.03	0.05	9.0	0.16	0.12	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.0 0.0	6.6	0.0	10:01	0.01	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.1	0.07	9.0	0.04
0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03	VXRAT	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.16	0.17	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.24	0.05
0.05 0.05 0.05 0.04 0.03	ASY	0.02	0.05	0.13	0.18	0.32	0.42	17.0	6	0	0	0 0		0	0	0	0	0 0	• •	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	90.0	0.21	0.19
0.01 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02	ASX	0.01	0.01	0.01	0 0	0.01	0.01	0.02	-1.39	-0.79	-0.46	-0.32	-0.22	-0.19	-0.16	-0.14	-0.11	6. 6 8. 6	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16	0.5	0.08
22222	#	2 %	<b>5</b> 2	2,5	* *	2 %	24.1	55 24	36.1	35.9	36	8 3	8 %	8	38	36	35.9	36	36	36.1	36.1	35.9	38	36.1	35.9	32	38	8	36	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b> 50
-0.00345 -0.00448 -0.00582 -0.00766 -0.0101	MXX	-0.0168	-0.0242	-0.023	0.00613	0.142	1960.0	36.0	6.27	-4.86	-6.95	-6.33	-5.97	-6.07	-6.26	-6.49	-6.76	-7.07	-7.72	-8.04	-8.33	-8.55	-8.65	-8.53	-8.09	-7.18	-5.12	2.71	13.1	6.97	3.05
0.00267 0.00289 0.00385 0.00524	¥	0.0087	0.0109	_	. 2910.0- . 0.068	-0.105	0.256	0.0347	-15.6	-21.1	-14.3	7.82	-4.05	-3.8	-3.78	-3.8	-3.82	.3.85 .3.85	-3.87	-3.86	-3.83	-3.76	-3.62	-3.4	-3.17	-3.56	-6.34	-9.16	2.7	3.24	-4.07 -7.1
0.00591 -0.00447 -0.00233 0.00102 0.00609	X	0.0232	0.051	0.0838	0.0897	-0.174	-0.675	366	129	73.3	27	2.82	19.6	16.9	14.4	11.8	9.09	6.32 T.43	0.41	-2.73	-5.97	-9.3	-12.7	-16	-19.2	-21.8	22.	-13.2	-1.72	-0.911	-0.102
-1.83 -2.7 -2.13 -2.21 -2.24 -2.24	٨	-2.11	-1.65	-0.904	-0.589	-1.62	-4.23	2.51	0.661	0.979	0.973	0.892	0.842	0.853	9.866	0.875	0.877	0.868	0.81	0.748	0.653	0.506	0.28	-0.0664	-0.592	-1.38	-2.73	-7.32	3.12	-7.54	0.761 4.56
-0.741 -0.782 -0.82 -0.853 -0.879	\$	-0.897 -0.876	-0.821	-0.553	0.109	0.734	1.83	7.06	2.86	1.33	0.95	6.9	0.905	0.924	0.969	1.03	- :	5.1	1.35	1.44	1.52	1.58	1.61	1.54	1.24	0.516	-0.837	-2.31	0.227	77.7	0.841
3.29 3.29 3.64 3.64	НКҮ	3.46	2.57	0.81	-1.71	-3.02	-3.95	-2.11	-5.15	.5.73	-6.42	-7.50	-8.21	-8.71	-9.21	-9.7	-10.2	-10.6 -11	-11.3	-11.4	-11.2	-10.7	-9.71	-8.22	-6.28	-4.38	-4.05	-9.89	-19.2	-9.52	-13.1
5.09 4.57 4.33 3.33 2.51 1.48	¥	0.165	-3.59 -6.21	-9.43	-18.1	-23.9	-30.7	-5.25	-6.55	-5.22	70.7	3.55	-2.91	-2.88	-2.89	-2.89	8.7.	-2.63	-2.38	÷%	-1.4	-0.562	0.618	2.2	4.21	6.42	8.02	5.31	3.16	-9.01	-12.7 -17.1
1.09	¥	1.07	0.87	0.428	-0.243	-0.542	-1.04	-1.28	-4.88	-2.68	-2.08	÷ ÷	-1.6	-1.58	-1.58	-1.57	.1.5¢	-1.44	-0.92	-0.569	0.0388	0.87	1.93	3.1	4.01	3.56	-0.404	-11.3	-51	-11.2	-2.65
390 391 393 394 394	ELEMENT	396	398	400	707	403	707	£68	682	683	789	8 8 8	D-			69	- 69 69	993 893	769	969	969	269	869	669	200	201	702	703	70%	£ 3	70 <b>7</b>

							1					
0.37	77 0	77 0	47.0	27.0		1.18	VYRAT	0.05	0.02	0.0	0.01	•
0.09	80.0	5	6 6	2 2	20.0	0.69	VXRAT	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.02
0.31	0.37	C7 0	77.0	5.0	29 0	1.2	ASY	0	0	0.01	0.01	0
0.02	0.07	9	} =	<b>8</b>	0.02	0.02	YSX	0.2	0.16	0.1	0.03	0.02
5	<b>£</b>	£	: ⊊	: #	18.1	5	E	50	<b>₽</b>	€0	18	2
0.672	0.27	0.0653	-0.178	-1.04	-3.08	1.79	HXY	-0.098	-0.178	-0.0877	0.0711	0.0524
-8.06	-8.27	-8.28	-8.26	-7.66	-3.74	-4.08	×	-0.566	-0.534	-0.504	-0.746	-0.749
-0.817	-1.06	-1.07	-0.733	0.11	1.02	-3.79	¥	1.36	0.912	0.463	0.162	0.162
6.9	8.22	8.87	8.9	8.16	4.74	23:2	\$	-0.334	-0.353	-0.446	-0.136	-0.0582
-1.65	-1.39	976.0-	-0.33	0.809	1.26	-13.1	ΑX	1.55	0.868	0.192	-0.579	-0.272
-9.35	-6.97	4.73	-2.42	0.3	3.03	6.11	нхү	-4.09	-3.41	-2.67	-1.47	-0.655
-21	-24.3	-26.9	-28.8	-30.9	-37	-63.3	Ä	0.555	0.601	0.718	0.979	0.418
-3.42	<b>.4.</b>	-5.53	-5.57	-3.95	-0.51	-5.27	¥	9.98	8.08	£.95	1.46	0.682
708	404	710	111	712	713	714	ELEMENT	215	716	717	718	218

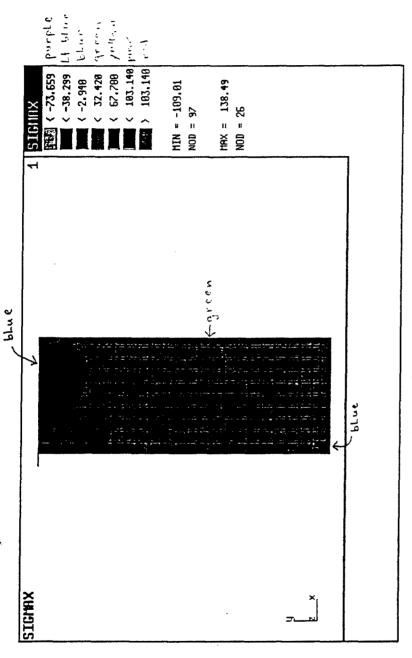


Direction of Forces and Stress Components output by COSMOS/M Figure 2-16. Thick Shell Element

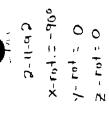
MODSTAR Chapter 2

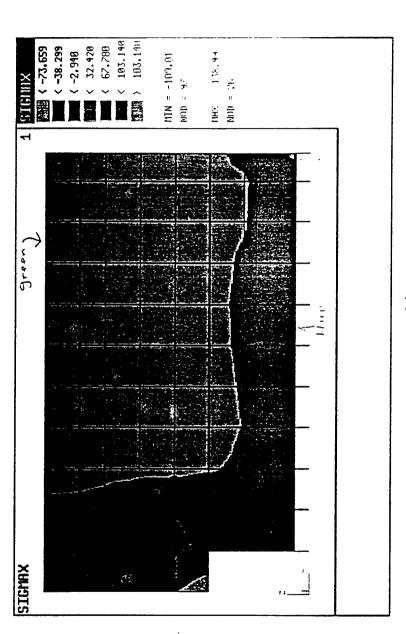
2-42

x-rot = 0° y- rot = 0° Z-rot = 0°



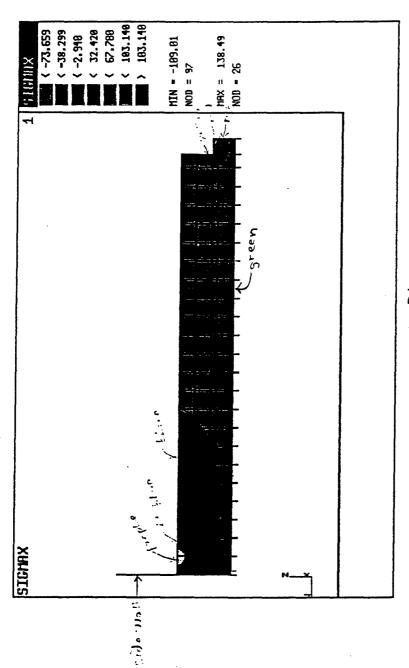
Stab Stresses





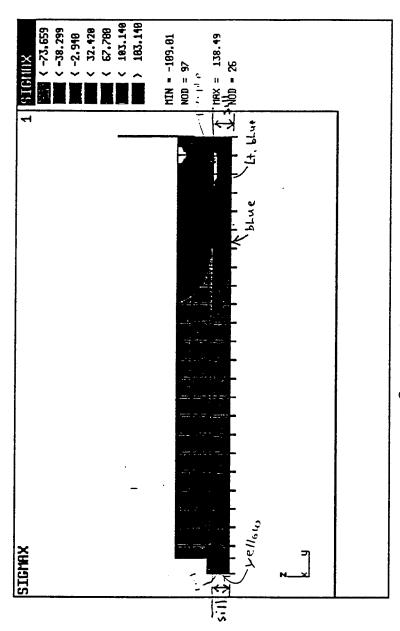
Side Mall Stresses

x-rot = -90° y-rot = 6 Z-rot, = 90°

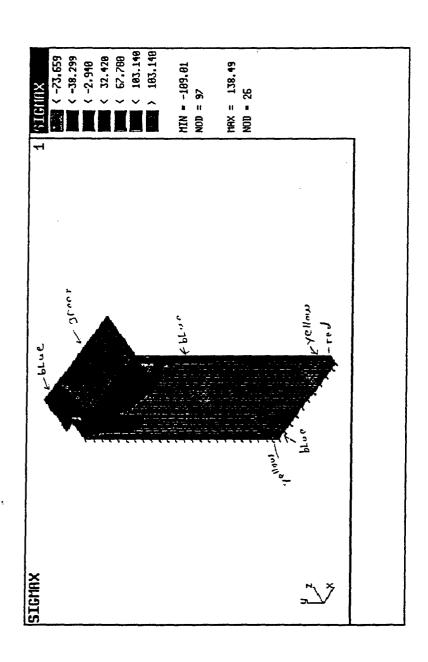


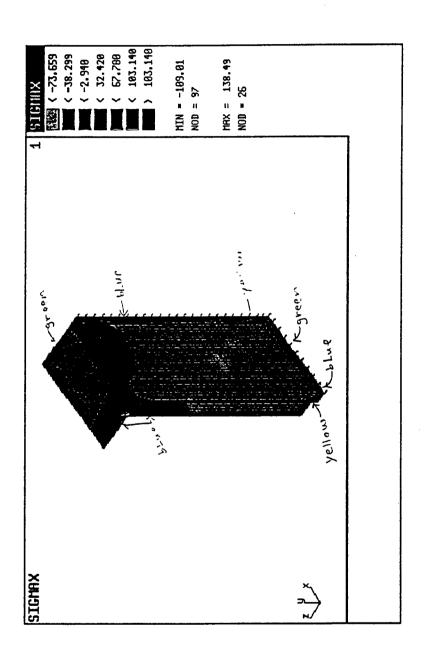
Drop Wall Stresses (Looking D/s)

2-11-93 X-rut = -90° Y-rot = 0 Z-rot = -90°

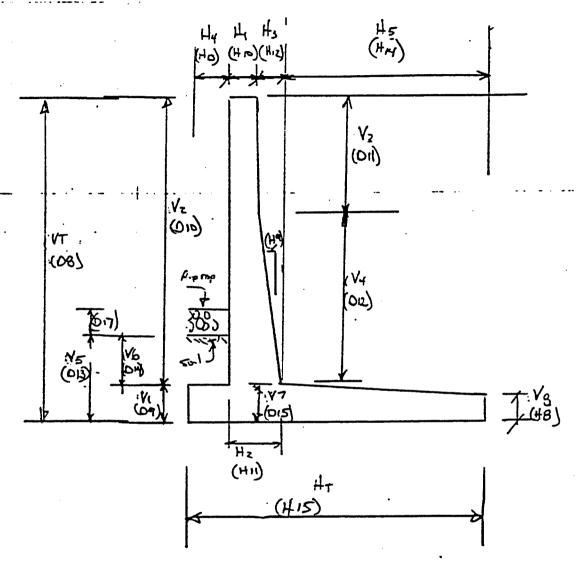


Sill wall stresses (Looking U/S)





AROPEETZES 2ECIION WALL

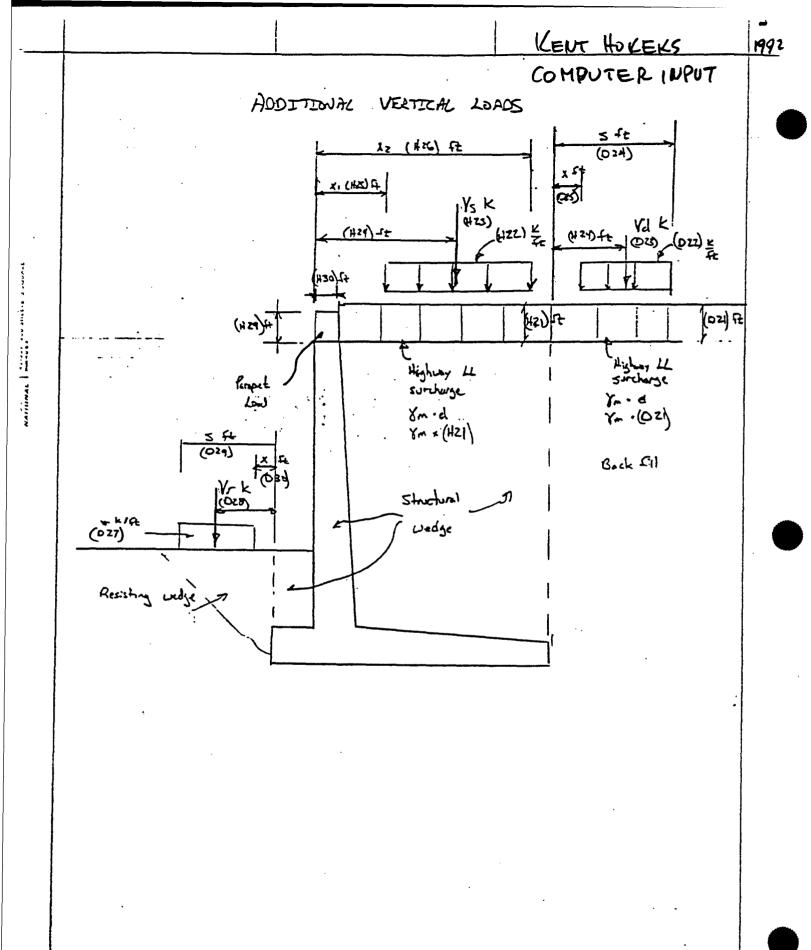


NATIONAL I ----

NE ZUOILCHOMEO

TYPOST SHIFTS BO THE STORY

D-105



THE COMPUTATIONS IN THIS

VOLUME WERE CHECKED INDEPENDENTLY TO THE SKTISFACTION

OF REVIEWER. (BEAR CLEEK / 6THST SE)

Any Senth

Computed by CWB Checked by BGS 02/11/92 MAR 4 1992

# RETAINING WALL DESIGN

BASED ON ENGINEER MANUAL EM 1110-2-2502 VERSION WITH RESISTING SOIL CHECK

WATT ST	ECTION PROPERTIES
TOTAL HEIGHT VT (FT )	17 000 HEET DEPTH & RACK V8 (FT) 1 500
FOOTING DEPTH TOP V1 (FT )	2 000 CTEM BATTED 0 0625
CTEM DETCUT NO /ET \	15 000 SIER BRITER 0.0025
CTDATOUR HALL IN 112 (Trn.)	15.000 WALL WIDIN AT TOP, II (FI.) 1.500
SIRAIGHI WALL HI., V3 (FI.)	15.000 WALL WIDTH AT BUT., HZ (FI.) 1.500
SLUPED WALL HT., V4 (FT.)	0.000 WALL SLOPE, H3 (FT.) 0.000
B.O.F. TO T.O.S., V5 (FT.)	3.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH, H4 (FT.) 2.000
SOIL DEPTH, V6 (FT.)	1.000 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH, H5 (FT.) 10.000
FOOTING DEPTH HEEL, V7(FT)	2.000 FOOTING WIDTH, HT (FT.) 13.500
	UNIT WEIGHT CONC., (K/CUFT) 0.150
DEPTH OF RIPRAP IN CHANNEL	17.000 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK, V8 (FT) 1.500 2.000 STEM BATTER 0.0625 15.000 WALL WIDTH AT TOP, H1 (FT.) 1.500 15.000 WALL WIDTH AT BOT., H2 (FT.) 1.500 0.000 WALL SLOPE, H3 (FT.) 0.000 3.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH, H4 (FT.) 2.000 1.000 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH, H5 (FT.) 10.000 2.000 FOOTING WIDTH, HT (FT.) 13.500 UNIT WEIGHT CONC., (K/CUFT) 0.150 0.000 UNIT WEIGHT RIPRAP, (K/CUFT) 0.135
***********	
ADDITIONAL	VERTICAL LOADS
LOADS ON BACKFILL	LOADS ON STRUCTURAL WEDGE ***  0.700 FT HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE 0.000 FT  0.000 K/FT LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE 0.000 K/FT  0.000 K SURCHARGE (Vs) 0.000 K  -0.750 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FACE 6.125 FT
HIGHWAY L. L. SURCHARGE	0 700 FT HIGHWAY I. I. SURCHARGE 0.000 FT
LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vd)*	0.700 II HIGHWAY E.E. BORGIZHED 0.000 II
NA -	0.000 K/II LIVE LOAD BOKONAKGE 0.000 K/II
SIDCHADCE LOCATION C	0.000 K SUKCHARGE (VS) 0.000 K
SURCHARGE LUCATION S =	-0./50 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FACE 0.125 FT
(DRIVING WEDGE) X =	0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION XI= 1.500 FT
LOADS ON RESISTING WEDGE	FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2= 10.750 FT
LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vr)**	0.000 K/FT
Vr -	0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION X1= 1.500 FT FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2= 10.750 FT 0.000 K/FT 0.000 K PARAPET LOAD
SURCHARGE LOCATION S -	0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT 0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT
(RESISTING WEDGE) X -	0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT
* A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERM	INE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFILL WILL
LIE WITHIN THE INFLUENCE	
++ TT TO CONCEDUATIVE TO MEA	TECH CIDCUADORC II. AND U. TE THOUGHD
** II IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG	LECT SURCHARGES Vr AND Vs. IF INCLUDED
ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.
ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED	
ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.
ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R1
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ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R1  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.50 100 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.50
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ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  STABILI  COMPRESS  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.  TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS > R1 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.50 100 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.50  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE)
ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  STABILI  COMPRESS  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.  TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS > R1 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.50 100 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.50  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)
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ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  STRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS > R1 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.50 100 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.50  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) 0.000 0.000 DEG.
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ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1) POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE SOIL DEPTH BACK OF HEEL(Hz) STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (\$m1) SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (\$s1) SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (\$b1) DEPTH OF CRACK (dc) COHESION ON SLIP PLANE C— COHESION ON SLIP PLANE C—	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  > R1 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.50 100 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.50  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) 0.000 0.000 DEG. E BEGINS 2.00 1-SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM 17.000 2-SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL 0.667 (SMF) 0.1200 K/CUFT 0.1250 K/CUFT {ENTER §m1 IF NOT SATUR.} 0.0706 K/CUFT 0.000 FT. 0.000 KSF 0.000 KSF(DEVELOPED) - Cd - (SMF)*C

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CW
B65
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FOUNDATION MATERIAL 2.000 < 1 - SOIL FOUNDATION SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (\Sm2) 0.130 K/CUFT 2 - ROCK FOUNDATION SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (\Ss2) 0.137 K/CUFT {ENTER \Sm2 IF NOT SATUR.}
SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (§b2) 0.0745 K/CUFT
COHESION OF FOUNDATION Cfs- 0.000 KSF (USED FOR SLIDING ANALYSIS) LENGTH OF COHESION, C1- 13.500 FT
                      UNDERLYING ROCK PROPERTIES
ROCK UNIT Wt., (§r2) 0.1600 K/CUFT
COHESION OF FOUNDATION Cfr- 7.200 KSF (USED FOR BEARING CAPACITY)
                                 SOIL PROPERTIES (RESISTING WEDGE)
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (03) 33.000 DEG.
SLOPE OF OVERLAY, RISE/RUN -0.300
BETA ANGLE (B3)
SOIL DEPTH TOE SIDE
SOIL UNIT Wt.,MOIST (§m3)
SOIL UNIT Wt.,SATUR. (§s3)
SOIL UNIT Wt.,BOUYANT (§b3)
COHESION ON SLIP PLANE Cr-
O.300
FT.
O.1200 K/CUFT
(ENTER §m3 IF NOT SATUR.)
O.0545 K/CUFT
O.000 KSF
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                  WATER PRESSURE PROPERTIES
SATURATION HT. BACKSIDE(h1) 2.00 DIFFERENTIAL HEAD(<h) - 2.00 SATURATION HT.FRONT (h2) 0.00 WATER Ht. ABOVE HEIGHT OF MOIST SOIL (hm) 15.00 WATER Ht. IN STREAM(hw) 0.00 WATER UNIT WEIGHT (§w) 0.0625 K/CUFT
STRUCTURAL CONCRETE PROPERTIES
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CONC. STRENGTH (KSI) f'c= 4.00 COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN)

REINF.STR.(KSI)fy= 60.00 STEM = 3.5

LOAD FACTOR 2 21 HEEL = 3.5
                                                        STEM = 3.50
                            2.21 HEEL - 3.50

0.90 (MOMENT) TOE - 4.50

0.85 (SHEAR) p max - 0.00713

1.00 p min - 0.00333
LOAD FACTOR
STR. REDUCT FACTOR
STR. REDUCT FACTOR
WALL INCREMENT (FT)
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CWB BES

# SUMMATION OF MOMENTS ABOUT THE TOE

AREA	VERT.	HORIZ.	WIDTH (FT)	UNIT WT. (K/CU.FT)	P VERT. (K/FT)	D (ARM)	M (FT-kips)
	15.000	1.500	1.000	0.150	3.375	2.750	9.28
2	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.150	0.000	3.500	0.00
3		3.500	1.000	0.150 0.150	1.050	1.750 8.262	1.84
4	1.750	10.000			2.625	8.262	21.69
5	1.000	2.000	1.000		0.240	1.000 1.000 1.000	0.24
5A	0.000 0.000	2.000	1.000	0.125	0.000	1.000	0.00
5B	0.000	2.000	1.000	0.135	0.000	1.000	0.00
56	0.000 15.000	2.000	1.000 1.000	0.063	0.000	1.000 3.500 3.500	0.00
64	15.000 0.000	0.000	1.000 1.000	0.120	0.000	3.500	0.00
7			1.000	0.123	0.000	0.000	0.00
	0.000	0.000	1 000	0.125	0.000	0.000 3.500	0.00
8	15.000	10.000	1.000	0.125 0.120	18.000	8.500	153.00
8A	0.000	10.000	1.000	0.125	0.000	8.500	0.00
9	0.500	5.000	1.000	0.125	0.313	10.167	3.18
10	0.000	5.000	1.000	0.120	0.000	10.167	0.00
10 PARAPET	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.150	0.000	2.750	0.00
DL TOTAL					25.603	7.391	
HORIZONTAL L.E.P. SO VERTICAL LATERAL W. SURCHARGE L.E.P. SO	WEDGE LO	DADS:		P HOR.	P VERT.		
L.E.P. SO	IL (DRIV)	ING)		-7.437		5.70	-42.35
VERTICAL	COMPONEN	NT			0.00	5.70 0.00 0.67 0.00	0.00
LATERAL W	ATER (DRI	(VING)		-0.11		0.67	-0.07
SURCHARGE	(DRIVING	<b>3</b> )		0.00		0.00	0.00
L.E.P. SO	IL + SURC	HARGE (RE	SISTING)	0.25		1.00	0.25
L.E.P. SO VERTICAL LATERAL W	COMPONEN	T (NOT CO	MPUTED)	0.000	0.00	1.00 0.00 0.00	0.00
LAIERAL W	HIER (RES	SISTING)		0.000		0.00	0.00
UPLIFT					-0.74	9.00	
		SUBTOTAL .					
ADDITIONAL	LOADS						
HTCHWAY I	SITECHA	DOF _ EM I	CACUETTI	-0.62		8 50	-5 24
- VER	ON ST	RUCTURAL I	JEDGE JEDGE ILL	-0.02	0 00	8 500	0.00
HIGHWAY L.1 - VER SURCHARGE (	STRUCTUR	AL WEDGE	- Vs)		0.00	8.13	0.00
•	• • • • • •						
		TOTAL -	<del></del> >	-7.92	24.87	5.44	135.19
TOTAL WEIGH	IT OF STR	UCTURAL WI	EDGE -	24.87 k	ips		

# OVERTURNING STABILITY ANALYSIS

Xr- SUM MOMENT ABOUT TOE/SUM OF VERTICAL FORCES

SUM MOM-135.2 F-kips

24.87 kips Pvert =

**X** --5.44 FT.

1.31 < ECCENTRICITY  $e = HT/2 - \overline{X} =$ 

2.25 - HT/6

% BASE IN COMP. = 3\*X/HT =" 100.0 %

### CRITERIA SATISFIED

# SLIDING STABILITY ANALYSIS

N' = Vsum = 24.87 kips T - Hsum -7.92 kips L - % BASE IN COMPRESSION \* HT -30.00 13.50

0 -0.00

1.50 FS -

N'\*TANO/FS (NO COHESION INCLUDED) = 9.57 kips

RESISTING SOIL FORCE REQUIRED 0.00 kips

ALLOW. PASSIVE SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.37 kips

AT REST SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.25 kips

1.81 -> SLIDING CRITERIA IS SATISFIED FS -

# CHECK BEARING CAPACITY

BEARING CAPACITY = Q EQU. 5-2 Q- B[(EcdEciEctEcgCNc)+(EqdEqiEqtEqgqoNq)+(ErdEriErtErgB(\subseteq)Nr)/2]

ECCEN. OF LOAD e-1.31

EFFECTIVE WIDTH OF BASE B- HT-2e -

BEARING CAPACITY FACTORS FROM TABLE 5-1 EM 1110-2-2502

Nq - 33.30

Nc -46.12

Nr = 37.15

# EMBEDMENT FACTORS

1.102 EQU.5-4a Ecd =1+0.2( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) =

1.000 EQU. 5-4b IF(0 = 0)Eqd-Erd -

Eqd=Erd =1+0.1( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = EQU.5-4c IF(0 >10)

1.051 FOR (0<0<=10) Eqd-Erd -INTERPOLATE BETWEEN EQU. 5-4b AND 4c

## INCLINATION FACTORS

17.66 DEG.  $\delta = ARCTAN[(SUM H)/SUM V] =$ 

0.646 EQU.5-5a Eqi=Eci = $(1-\$o/90)^2$  =

Eri -IF §o > FRIC. ANGLE(0) THEN Eri - 0, ELSE,

Eri  $-(1-\S o/0)^2 -$ 0.246 EQU.5-5b

# BASE TILT FACTORS (A2 IN RADIANS)

Eqt=Ert = $(1-a2*TAN0)^2$ Ect =1-(2\*a2/PI+2)

1.000 EQU.5-6a

EQU.5-6b (IF 0 -0) EQU.5-6c (IF 0 > 0)

Ect =Eqt-[(1-Eqt)/(NcTANO)]

1.000 Ect -

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GROUND SLOPE FACTORS

 $Erg-Eqg - [1-TAN(-B3)]^2 - 0.490 EQU.5-7a$ 

Ecg =1-[2\*(-B3)/(PI+2)] (B3 IN RAD.) EQU.5-7b (IF 0 =0) Ecg =Eqg-[(1-Eqg)/Nc\*TAN0] EQU.5-7d (IF 0 >0)

o.483

EFFECTIVE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE

 $qo = (\S3*V5+RIPRAP)*COS/B3/ = 0.345 EQU.5-8a$ 

BEARING CAPACITY = 1309.41 kips EQU. 5-2

F.O.S. -Q/SUM V- 52.7 EQU. 5-1

BEARING CAPACITY IS SATISFIED

# BASE PRESSURES DISTRIBUTION (FOOTING)

pl- P/HT\*(1+6\*e/HT) - IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

 $p1 = 2*P/{3*(HT/2-e)}$  = IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

p2- P/HT\*(1-6\*e/HT) - IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p2 - 0 IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING DISTANCE TO p2 - 13.50 FT

p1 = 2.9173 KSF p2 = 0.7667 KSF

# STEM DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

CONC. STR	ENGTH (KSI	i) f'c=	4.00		REINF.STR	.(KSI)fy=	60.00
COVER TO WALL INCR	EMENT (FT)	)	1.00			CT FACTOR	2.21 0.90 25.61
DISTANCE ABOVE FT TOP (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN^2)	As	DESIGN As (IN^2)
0.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50	73.33 60.16 48.65 38.71 30.22 23.07 17.14 12.32 8.50 5.56 3.38 1.86 0.88 0.31 0.06 0.00 0.00	1.20 0.97 0.78 0.61 0.47 0.36 0.27 0.19 0.13 0.09 0.05 0.03 0.01 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.97
19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.19	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19

# CHECK SHEAR (STEM)

STR. RED I	FACTOR O-	0.85	ULT.SI	2*(f'c)^.5 HEAR < 2/3 I OF POINT	3*0*Vc	ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE ABOVE FT BOTT (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	D (IN)	ULT. SHEAR	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc	•
0.00	18.00	14.50	14.01	22.01	18.71	_

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CWB-

HEEL	DESIGN (	ULTIMATE	STRENGTH)	)

CONC. STRE	ENGTH (KSI	[)	4.00		REINF. ST	R.(KSI)	60.00
FOOTING IN COVER TO C As max bas	G. REINE		1.00 3.50 1.75		LOAD FACT STR. REDU MAX CRACK	CT FACTOR	2.21 0.90 45.54
DISTANCE FROM HEEL BACK (FT)	HEEL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	As	DESIGN As (IN^2)
10.000 9.000 8.000 7.000 6.000 5.000 4.000 3.000 2.000 1.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	24.00 23.40 22.80 22.20 21.60 21.00 20.40 19.80 19.20 18.60 18.00 18.00 18.00	20.50 19.90 19.30 18.70 18.10 17.50 16.90 16.30 15.70 15.10 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50	78.67 68.20 57.42 46.67 36.28 26.57 17.89 10.56 4.91 1.28 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.78	0.80 0.77 0.75 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.65 0.63 0.60 0.58 0.58	0.24 0.23 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.21 0.20 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.88 0.80 0.77 0.75 0.60 0.46 0.32 0.21 0.21 0.29 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19

# CHECK SHEAR (HEEL)

DISTANCE	WALL		ULT.	٧c	0*Vc
U	THICK.	đ	SHEAR	SHEAR	SHEAR
BACK (FT)	(IN)	(IN)	(kip)	(kip)	(kip)
10.00	24.00	20.50	10.21	31.12	26.45

19.50 19.50

19.50

19.50

19.50

1.00

0.50

0.00

0.00

0.00

24.00

24.00

24.00

24.00

24.00

TOE DE	ESIGN (	(ULTIMATE	STRENGTH)
--------	---------	-----------	-----------

0.03

0.01

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.78

0.78

0.78

0.78

0.78

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

CONC. STR	ENGTH (KS	I)	4.00		REINF. ST	R.(KSI)	60.00
FOOTING I	NCREMENTS C.G. REIN	F.(IN)	0.50 4.50		LOAD FACT STR. REDU MAX CRACK	OR CT FACTOR	2.21 0.90 45.54
DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	TOE THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	T & S As (IN^2)	DESIGN As (IN^2)
2.00 1.50	24.00 24.00	19.50 19.50	11.12 6.32	0.13 0.07	0.78 0.78	0.26 0.26	0.26 0.26

# CHECK SHEAR (TOE)

2.84

0.72

0.00

0.00

0.00

STR. RED	FACTOR 0-	0.85		 2*(f'c)^.: HEAR < 0*\		ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	
2.00	24.00	19.50	10.90	29.60	25.16	

# RETAINING WALL DESIGN

02/11/92

# BASED ON ENGINEER MANUAL EM 1110-2-2502 VERSION WITH RESISTING SOIL CHECK

WALL SI	ECTION PROPERTIES
TOTAL HEIGHT VT (FT )	17 000 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK V8 (FT) 1 500
FOOTING DEPTH TOF V1 (FT )	17.000 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK, V8 (FT) 1.500 2.000 STEM BATTER 0.0625 15.000 WALL WIDTH AT TOP, H1 (FT.) 1.500 15.000 WALL WIDTH AT BOT., H2 (FT.) 1.500 0.000 WALL SLOPE, H3 (FT.) 0.000 3.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH, H4 (FT.) 2.000 1.000 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH, H5 (FT.) 10.000 2.000 FOOTING WIDTH, HT (FT.) 13.500 UNIT WEIGHT CONC., (K/CUFT) 0.150 0.000 UNIT WEIGHT RIPRAP, (K/CUFT) 0.135
STEM HEIGHT V2 (FT )	15 000 SIEM BATTER 0.0025
STEATOUT HALL UT 112 (FT.)	15.000 WALL WIDIR AT TOP, AT (FI.) 1.500
CLODED HALL ME., V5 (FI.)	15.000 WALL WIDIN AI BOI., NZ (FI.) 1.500
SLUPED WALL HI., V4 (FI.)	0.000 WALL SLOPE, H3 (FT.) 0.000
B.O.F. TO T.O.S., V5 (FT.)	3.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH, H4 (FT.) 2.000
SOIL DEPTH, V6 (FT.)	1.000 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH, H5 (FT.) 10.000
FOOTING DEPTH HEEL, V7(FT)	2.000 FOOTING WIDTH, HT (FT.) 13.500
	UNIT WEIGHT CONC., (K/CUFT) 0.150
DEPTH OF RIPRAP IN CHANNEL	0.000 UNIT WEIGHT RIPRAP, (K/CUFT) 0.135
ADDITIONAL	. VERTICAL LOADS
LOADS ON BACKETLI.	LOADS ON STRUCTURAL WEDGE ***  2.000 FT HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE 0.000 FT  0.000 K/FT LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE 0.000 K/FT  0.000 K SURCHARGE (Vs) 0.000 K  -0.750 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FACE 6.125 FT
HICHNAY I I SIDCHADOR	2 OOO FOR UTCUTAV I I CITECUADOR O OOO FOR
TIVE TOAD OFFICE (-1)	2.000 FI RIGHWAI L.L. SURGRANGE 0.000 FI
LIVE LUAD SUKCHARGE (Vd)*	0.000 K/FT LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE 0.000 K/FT
Vd -	0.000 K SURCHARGE (Vs) 0.000 K
SURCHARGE LOCATION S =	-0.750 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FACE 6.125 FT
(DRIVING WEDGE) X -	0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION X1- 1.500 FT
LOADS ON RESISTING WEDGE	0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION X1- 1.500 FT FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2- 10.750 FT 0.000 K/FT 0.000 K PARAPET LOAD 0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT 0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT
LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vr)**	0.000 K/FT
Vr =	0.000 K PARAPET LOAD
SURCHARGE LOCATION S -	0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT
(RESISTING WEDGE) X =	0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT
* A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERM	INE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFILL WILL
LIE WITHIN THE INFLUENCE	OF THE DETUTION WEDGE
	OI III DEIVING WEDGE.
	IECT CIDCUADORS V- AND VO IF INCLINED
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG	LECT SURCHARGES Vr AND Vs. IF INCLUDED
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.
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** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY. TY REOUIREMENTS
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** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY. TY REOUIREMENTS
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY. TY REOUIREMENTS
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE 2 OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  -> R2 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE Z OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS > R2 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE Z OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS > R2 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R2 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R2 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R2 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) 0.000 0.000 DEG.
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) 0.000 0.000 DEG.
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1) POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE SOIL DEPTH BACK OF HEEL(Hz)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  > R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)  0.000  0.000 DEG. E BEGINS 2.00 1—SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM  17.000 2—SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1) POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE SOIL DEPTH BACK OF HEEL(Hz) STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) 0.000 0.000 DEG. E BEGINS 2.00 1-SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM 17.000 2-SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL 0.750 (SMF)
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI  LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1) POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE SOIL DEPTH BACK OF HEEL(Hz) STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR SOIL UNIT Wt. MOIST (\$m1)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  > R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) 0.000 0.000 DEG. E BEGINS 2.00 1=SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM 17.000 2=SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL 0.750 (SMF) 0.1200 K/CUFT
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED  STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE  OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS.  FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1) POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE SOIL DEPTH BACK OF HEEL(Hz) STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (§m1) SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (§s1)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  > R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)  0.000  0.000 DEG. E BEGINS 2.00 1—SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM  17.000 2—SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL  0.750 (SMF)  0.1200 K/CUFT  0.1250 K/CUFT {ENTER §ml IF NOT SATUR.}
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE 7 OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS. SFRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1) POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE SOIL DEPTH BACK OF HEEL(Hz) STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (§m1) SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (§s1) SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (§b1)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  > R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)  0.000  0.000 DEG. E BEGINS 2.00 1—SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM  17.000 2—SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL  0.750 (SMF)  0.1200 K/CUFT  0.1250 K/CUFT {ENTER §ml IF NOT SATUR.}  0.0794 K/CUFT
** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEG ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED STABILI LOADING CONDITIONS CASE 7 OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS. SFRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1) POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE SOIL DEPTH BACK OF HEEL(Hz) STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (§m1) SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (§s1) SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (§b1)	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED. TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.  TY REQUIREMENTS  > R2  50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.33 75 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 2.00  OIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE)  33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)  0.000  0.000 DEG. E BEGINS 2.00 1—SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM  17.000 2—SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL  0.750 (SMF)  0.1200 K/CUFT  0.1250 K/CUFT {ENTER §ml IF NOT SATUR.}  0.0794 K/CUFT
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# SUMMATION OF MOMENTS ABOUT THE TOE

AREA	VERT.	HORIZ.	WIDTH (FT)	UNIT WT. (K/CU.FT)	P VERT. (K/FT)	D (ARM)	M (FT-kips)
2 3 4 5 5A 5B 5C 6 6A 7 7A 8 8A 9	0.000 12.000 3.000 0.000 0.000 12.000 3.000 0.500	0.000 3.500 10.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 10.000 10.000	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	0.120 0.125 0.125	0.000 1.050 2.625 0.240 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 14.400 3.750 0.313	3.500 1.750 8.262 1.000 1.000 1.000 3.500 3.500 0.000 3.500 8.500 8.500	21.69 0.24 0.00 0.00
PARAPET DL TOTAL	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.120 0.150		2.750 7.397	0.00
HORIZONTAL L.E.P. SON VERTICAL LATERAL WASURCHARGE L.E.P. SON VERTICAL LATERAL WA	ATER (DRI (DRIVING (L + SURC COMPONEN	IVING) G) CHARGE (RE NT (NOT CO	SISTING)	-0.57 0.00 0.25	P VERT.	5.79 0.00 1.67 0.00 1.00 0.00	-38.08 0.00 -0.95 0.00
UPLIFT					-1.54	9.00	-13.86
		SUBTOTAL -	<del></del> >	-6.90	24.21	5.69	137.9
ADDITIONAL							
HIGHWAY L.I - VER SURCHARGE (	T. ON ST	RUCTURAL V	JEDGE - Vs)		0.00	8.500 8.13	0.00
-		TOTAL -		-8.50	24.21	5.13	124.30
TOTAL WEIGH	T OF STR	UCTURAL WE	EDGE -	24.21 k	ips		

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OVERTURNING STABILITY ANALYSIS
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Xr= SUM MOMENT ABOUT TOE/SUM OF VERTICAL FORCES

SUM MOM-124.3 F-kips

Pvert = 24.21 kips  $\overline{X}$  -5.13 FT.

ECCENTRICITY e- HT/2- $\overline{X}$  = 1.62 2.25 - HT/6<

% BASE IN COMP. = 3\*X/HT =" 100.0 %

### CRITERIA SATISFIED

# SLIDING STABILITY ANALYSIS

T - Hsum -N' - Vsum -24.21 kips 8.50 kips

0 -30.00 L = % BASE IN COMPRESSION \* HT = 13.50

C -0.00 1.33 FS =

N'\*TANO/FS (NO COHESION INCLUDED) = 10.48 kips

RESISTING SOIL FORCE REQUIRED 0.00 kips

ALLOW. PASSIVE SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.41 kips AT REST SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.25 kips

FS -1.64 -> SLIDING CRITERIA IS SATISFIED

### CHECK BEARING CAPACITY

BEARING CAPACITY = Q EQU. 5-2

Q= B[(EcdEciEctEcgCNc)+(EqdEqiEqtEqgqoNq)+(ErdEriErtErgB(\mathbf{m}-f)Nr)/2]

ECCEN. OF LOAD e-1.62

EFFECTIVE WIDTH OF BASE  $\overline{B}$ - HT-2e -

BEARING CAPACITY FACTORS FROM TABLE 5-1 EM 1110-2-2502

Nq -33.30

Nc -46.12

37.15 Nr -

### EMBEDMENT FACTORS

Ecd =1+0.2( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = 1.108 EQU.5-4a

1.000 EQU.5-4b IF(0 = 0) Ead-Erd -

EQU.5-4c IF(0 >10) Eqd-Erd =1+0.1( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) =

1.054 FOR (0<0<-10) Eqd-Erd -INTERPOLATE BETWEEN EQU. 5-4b AND 4c

# INCLINATION FACTORS

 $\delta = ARCTAN[(SUM H)/SUM V] =$ 19.34 DEG.

0.616 EQU.5-5a Eqi=Eci = $(1-\$o/90)^2$  =

Eri -IF §o > FRIC. ANGLE(0) THEN Eri - 0, ELSE,

Eri  $-(1-\S o/0)^2 -$ 0.200 EQU.5-5b

# BASE TILT FACTORS (A2 IN RADIANS)

Eqt=Ert = $(1-a2*TAN0)^2$ 

1.000 EQU.5-6a

EQU.5-6b (IF 0 -0) Ect =1-(2\*a2/PI+2)EQU.5-6c (IF 0 >0) Ect =Eqt-[(1-Eqt)/(NcTANO)]

1.000 Ect -

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GROUND SLOPE FACTORS

Erg-Eqg =[1-TAN(-B3)]^2 = 0.490 EQU.5-7a Ecg =1-[2\*(-B3)/(PI+2)] (B3 IN RAD.) EQU.5-7b (IF 0 =0) Ecg =Eqg-[(1-Eqg)/Nc\*TAN0] EQU.5-7d (IF 0 >0)

Ecg = 0.483

EFFECTIVE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE

qo = (\$3\*V5+RIPRAP)\*COS/B3/ = 0.345 EQU.5-8a

BEARING CAPACITY = 1181.00 kips EQU. 5-2

F.O.S. -Q/SUM V- 48.8 EQU. 5-1

BEARING CAPACITY IS SATISFIED

# BASE PRESSURES DISTRIBUTION (FOOTING)

p1= P/HT\*(1+6\*e/HT) = IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p1 =  $\frac{2*P}{3*(HT/2-e)}$  = IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

p2- P/HT\*(1-6\*e/HT) - IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p2 - 0 IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING DISTANCE TO p2 - 13.50 FT

p1 = 3.0820 KSF p2 = 0.5050 KSF



# STEM DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

CONC. STR	ENGTH (KS)	() f'c=	4.00		REINF.STR	.(KSI)fy-	60.00
COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) WALL INCREMENT (FT) As max based on p max -		1.00			OR CT FACTOR MOMENT		
DISTANCE ABOVE FT TOP (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)		ULT. MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN^2)	As	DESIGN As (IN^2)
0.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00 14.00 15.00 16.00	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50	50.94 41.68 33.64 26.70 20.77 15.77	0.99 0.81	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.81 0.66 0.58 0.56 0.43 0.33 0.24 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19
17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.58 0.58 0.58	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.19 0.19 0.19

# CHECK SHEAR (STEM)

STR. RED I	FACTOR 0-	0.85	ULT.SI	2*(f'c)^.! HEAR < 2/! I OF POIN!	3*0*Vc		EQU. (11-3) 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE ABOVE FT BOTT (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	D (IN)	ULT. SHEAR	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc		
0.00	18.00	14.50	11.27	22.01	18.71	_	

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# HEEL DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

CONC. STRE	NGTH (KS)	[)	4.00		REINF. ST	R.(KSI)	60.00
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max -		3.50		LOAD FACTOR STR. REDUCT FACTOR MAX CRACK MOMENT		1.66 0.90 45.54	
DISTANCE FROM HEEL BACK (FT)	HEEL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)		As	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	As	DESIGN As (IN^2)
10.000 9.000 8.000 7.000 6.000 5.000 4.000 3.000 2.000 1.000 0.000 0.000	24.00 23.40 22.80 22.20 21.60 21.00 20.40 19.80 19.20 18.60 18.00 18.00	20.50 19.90 19.30 18.70 18.10 17.50 16.90 16.30 15.70 15.10 14.50 14.50	57.22 48.27 39.30 30.59 22.44 15.13 8.94 4.16 1.09 0.00 0.00	0.48 0.38 0.29 0.20 0.12 0.06 0.02 0.00	0.80 0.77 0.75 0.72 0.70 0.68 0.65 0.63 0.60 0.58	0.25 0.25 0.24 0.23 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.21 0.20 0.19 0.19	0.80 0.76 0.63 0.51 0.38 0.27 0.21 0.20 0.19
0.000 0.000 0.000	18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50 14.50 14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58 0.58	0.19	0.19

# CHECK SHEAR (HEEL)

STR.	RED FACTOR	0-	0.85	$Vc = 2*(f'c)^{.5*b*d}$	ACI EQU.(11-3)
				ULT.SHEAR < 0*Vc	ACI 12.10.5.1

DISTANCE	WALL		ULT.	٧c	0*Vc
U	THICK.	d	SHEAR	SHEAR	SHEAR
BACK (FT)	(IN)	(IN)	(kip)	(kip)	(kip)
10.00	24.00	20.50	8.39	31.12	26.45

# CW[

TOE	DESTON	(ULTIMATE	STRENGTH)

CONC. STRI	ENGTH (KSI	.)	4.00		REINF. ST	R.(KSI)	60.00		
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max =			0.50 4.50 1.67		LOAD FACTO STR. REDU MAX CRACK	1.66 0.90 45.54			
DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	TOE THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN^2)	T & S As (IN^2)	DESIGN As (IN^2)		
2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 0.00 0.00	24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00	19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50	8.85 5.03 2.26 0.57 0.00 0.00	0.10 0.06 0.03 0.01 0.00 0.00	0.78 0.78 0.78 0.78 0.78 0.78	0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26	0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26		

# CHECK SHEAR (TOE)

STR. RED FACTOR 0-	0.85		2*(f'c)^.: HEAR < 0*		ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE WALL FROM TOE THICK. (FT) (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	
3 00 34 00	10 50	0 66	20 60	25 16	

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# RETAINING WALL DESIGN

02/11/92

# BASED ON ENGINEER MANUAL EM 1110-2-2502 VERSION WITH RESISTING SOIL CHECK

WALL SI	CCTION PROPERTIES
TOTAL HEIGHT VT (FT.)	17 000 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK V8 (FT) 1 500
FOOTING DEPTH TOF V1 (FT )	2 000 STEM BATTER 0 0625
STEM HEIGHT V2 (FT )	15 000 UAIT DATIES. 0.0025
CTDATOUT HALL NO 112 COM	15.000 WALL WIDIR AT TOP, RI (FI.) 1.500
SIRAIGHI WALL HI., V3 (FI.)	15.000 WALL WIDTH AT BOT., HZ (FT.) 1.500
SLOPED WALL HT., V4 (FT.)	0.000 WALL SLOPE, H3 (FT.) 0.000
B.O.F. TO T.O.S., V5 (FT.)	3.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH, H4 (FT.) 2.000
SOIL DEPTH, V6 (FT.)	1.000 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH, H5 (FT.) 10.000
FOOTING DEPTH HEEL, V7(FT)	2.000 FOOTING WIDTH, HT (FT.) 13.500
	UNIT WEIGHT CONC(K/CUFT) 0.150
DEPTH OF RIPRAP IN CHANNEL	0.000 UNIT WEIGHT RIPRAP (K/CUFT) 0.135
	17.000 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK, V8 (FT) 1.500 2.000 STEM BATTER 0.0625 15.000 WALL WIDTH AT TOP, H1 (FT.) 1.500 15.000 WALL WIDTH AT BOT., H2 (FT.) 1.500 0.000 WALL SLOPE, H3 (FT.) 0.000 3.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH, H4 (FT.) 2.000 1.000 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH, H5 (FT.) 10.000 2.000 FOOTING WIDTH, HT (FT.) 13.500 UNIT WEIGHT CONC., (K/CUFT) 0.150 0.000 UNIT WEIGHT RIPRAP, (K/CUFT) 0.135
ADDITIONAL	. VERTICAL LOADS
LOADS ON BACKFILL	LOADS ON STRUCTURAL WEDGE ***
HIGHWAY L. L. SURCHARGE	2 000 FT HIGHWAY L. L. SURCHARGE 0 000 FT
LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vd)*	O OOO KALA TARE TOWN SINCHARCE O OOO KALA
VA =	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
SIDCHADOR TOCATTON O	LOADS ON STRUCTURAL WEDGE ***  2.000 FT HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE 0.000 FT  0.000 K/FT LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE 0.000 K/FT  0.000 K SURCHARGE (Vs) 0.000 K  -0.750 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FACE 6.125 FT
(DETUTIO DEPOS)	O OOO PER COMPANY AND A COMPAN
(DRIVING WEDGE) X =	0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION XI= 1.500 FT
LOADS ON RESISTING WEDGE	FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2- 10.750 FT
LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vr)**	0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION X1= 1.500 FT FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2= 10.750 FT 0.000 K/FT 0.000 K PARAPET LOAD 0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT 0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT
Vr =	0.000 K PARAPET LOAD
SURCHARGE LOCATION S -	0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT
(RESISTING WEDGE) X =	0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT
* A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERM	INE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFILL WILL
LIE WITHIN THE INFLUENCE	OF THE DRIVING WEDGE
	LECT SURCHARGES Vr AND Vs. IF INCLUDED
	PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.
	TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.
	TO NOT ON THE BACKTILE SIDE OF WALL ONLY.
STABILI	TY REQUIREMENTS
LOADING CONDITIONS CASE	
7 OF PASSIVE PRESSIDE HEED	75 CIINING CAFFTY FACTOD 1 01
MIN BACE ADEA IN COMPRESS	75 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.01 60 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 1.50
MIN. DASE AREA IN COMPRESS.	
	**************************************
	DIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01)	
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02)	33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)
SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN	0.000
SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN BETA ANGLE (B1)	0.000 DEG.
POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE	E BEGINS 2.00 1-SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM
SOIL DEPTH BACK of HEEL(Hz)	17.000 2-SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL
TR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR	1 000 (SME)
COTT. HOTT U+ MOTOT /2-1\	0.1200 K/CUFT
GOIL UNIT Wt.,MOIST (§m1) GOIL UNIT Wt.,SATUR. (§s1)	O 1050 M/OUPE (ENTED S.1 TO NOT GATED)
OULL UNII WE., SAIUK. (981)	
SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (§b1)	0.0932 K/CUFT
	0.000 FT.
COHESION ON SLIP PLANE C-	0.000 KSF
COHESION ON SLIP PLANE Cd-	O OOO VERIDERIOPEN) - Cd - (SME)+C
	0.000 RSF(DEVELOTED) - Cd - (Shr)~C
	0.000 KSF(DEVELOTED) = 00 = (SMF)*0
	0.000 KSP (DEVELOPED) = 0d = (SMP)*0
SOIL OR DRAINAGE FII	L PROPERTIES (FOUNDATION MATERIAL)
	L PROPERTIES (FOUNDATION MATERIAL)

CW Be

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UNDERLYING ROCK PROPERTIES
ROCK UNIT Wt., (§r2) 0.1600 K/CUFT
COHESION OF FOUNDATION Cfr- 7.200 KSF (USED FOR BEARING CAPACITY)
------
                             SOIL PROPERTIES (RESISTING WEDGE)
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (03) 33.000 DEG.
SLOPE OF OVERLAY, RISE/RUN -0.300
BETA ANGLE (B3) -16.699 DEG.

SOIL DEPTH TOE SIDE 3.000 FT.

SOIL UNIT Wt.,MOIST (§m3) 0.1200 K/CUFT

SOIL UNIT Wt.,SATUR. (§s3) 0.1250 K/CUFT (ENTER §m3 IF NOT SATUR.)

SOIL UNIT Wt.,BOUYANT (§b3) 0.0319 K/CUFT

COHESION ON SLIP PLANE Cr- 0.000 KSF
                        WATER PRESSURE PROPERTIES
SATURATION HT. BACKSIDE(h1) 13.00 DIFFERENTIAL HEAD(<h) - 13.00 SATURATION HT.FRONT (h2) 0.00 WATER Ht. ABOVE HEIGHT OF MOIST SOIL (hm) 4.00 WATER Ht. IN STREAM(hw) 0.00 WATER UNIT WEIGHT (§w) 0.0625 K/CUFT
                    STRUCTURAL CONCRETE PROPERTIES
                     -----
CONC. STRENGTH (KSI) f'c- 4.00 COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN)
REINF.STR.(KSI)fy- 60.00 STEM - 3.5
                                                                 STEM - 3.50
HEEL - 3.50
TOE - 4.50
REINF.STR.(KSI)fy=
                                1.66 HEEL - 3.50

0.90 (MOMENT) TOE - 4.50

0.85 (SHEAR) p max - 0.00713

1.00 p min - 0.00333
LOAD FACTOR
STR. REDUCT FACTOR
STR. REDUCT FACTOR
WALL INCREMENT (FT)
```

# SUMMATION OF MOMENTS ABOUT THE TOE

AREA	VERT.	HORIZ.	WIDTH (FT)	UNIT WT. (K/CU.FT)	P VERT. (K/FT)	D (ARM)	M (FT-kips)
1 2 3 4 5 5A 5B	2.000 1.750 1.000 0.000 0.000	0.000 3.500 10.000 2.000 2.000 2.000	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	0.150 0.120 0.125 0.135	3.375 0.000 1.050 2.625 0.240 0.000 0.000	2.750 3.500 1.750 8.262 1.000 1.000	0.00 0.00
6 6A 7 7A 8 8A		0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 10.000	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	0.120 0.125 0.120 0.125	13.750	3.500 3.500 0.000 3.500 8.500 8.500	40.80 116.88
10 PARAPET DL TOTAL	0.000 0.000		1.000	0.150	0.000	2.750	0.00
VERTICAL LATERAL W	IL (DRIV) COMPONEN ATER (DRI (DRIVINO	ING) NT IVING) G)		-4.443 -2.69 0.00	0.00	5.87 0.00 4.33 0.00 1.00 0.00	-11.66 0.00
UPLIFT	• • • • • •					9.00	
ADDITIONAL		SUBTOTAL -	·>	-6.89	23.36	5.62	131.3
HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE - FM BACKFILL - VERT. ON STRUCTURAL WEDGE SURCHARGE (STRUCTURAL WEDGE - Vs)				0.00	8.50 8.500 8.13	-10.22 0.00 0.00	
		TOTAL -	<del></del> >	-8.09	23.36		
TOTAL WEIGH	T OF STR	UCTURAL WE	DGE -	23.36 k	ips		ك تبك تسائسي تب

# OVERTURNING STABILITY ANALYSIS

Xr= SUM MOMENT ABOUT TOE/SUM OF VERTICAL FORCES

SUM MOM-121.0 F-kips

Pvert = 23.36 kips  $\overline{X}$  -5.18 FT.

ECCENTRICITY e=  $HT/2-\overline{X}$  = 1.57 2.25 - HT/6<

% BASE IN COMP. = 3\*X/HT =" 100.0 %

### CRITERIA SATISFIED

# SLIDING STABILITY ANALYSIS

N' - Vsum -23.36 kips T - Hsum -8.09 kips

30.00 L = % BASE IN COMPRESSION \* HT = 13.50

0.00 C -FS = 1.01

N'\*TANO/FS (NO COHESION INCLUDED) = 13.35 kips

RESISTING SOIL FORCE REQUIRED 0.00 kips

ALLOW. PASSIVE SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.79 kips

AT REST SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.25 kips

#### FS = 1.67 -> SLIDING CRITERIA IS SATISFIED

### CHECK BEARING CAPACITY

BEARING CAPACITY = Q EQU. 5-2 Q- B[(EcdEciEctEcgCNc)+(EqdEqiEqtEqgqoNq)+(ErdEriErtErgB(§m-f)Nr)/2]

ECCEN. OF LOAD e-1.57

EFFECTIVE WIDTH OF BASE B- HT-2e -

BEARING CAPACITY FACTORS FROM TABLE 5-1 EM 1110-2-2502

Nq = 33.30

Nc -46.12

37.15 Nr -

# EMBEDMENT FACTORS

Ecd =1+0.2(V5/B)TAN(45+0/2) = 1.107 EQU.5-4a

Eqd-Erd -1.000 EQU. 5-4b IF(0 = 0)

Eqd=Erd =1+0.1( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = EQU.5-4c IF(0 >10)

Eqd-Erd -1.053 FOR (0<0<-10)

# INTERPOLATE BETWEEN EQU. 5-4b AND 4c

# INCLINATION FACTORS

\$0 = ARCTAN[(SUM H)/SUM V] = 19.11 DEG.

Eqi=Eci = $(1-\$o/90)^2$  = 0.620 EQU.5-5a

Eri =IF §o > FRIC. ANGLE(0) THEN Eri = 0, ELSE,

Eri = $(1-\$o/0)^2$  = 0.206 EQU.5-5b

# BASE TILT FACTORS (A2 IN RADIANS)

Ect -

Eqt-Ert = $(1-a2*TAN0)^2$ 

Ect =1-(2\*a2/PI+2)

Ect =Eqt-[(1-Eqt)/(NcTANO)]

EQU.5-6b (IF 0 = 0)

1.000 EQU.5-6a

EQU.5-6c (IF 0 > 0)

1.000

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GROUND SLOPE FACTORS

0.483 Ecg -

EFFECTIVE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE

0.345 EQU.5-8a qo = (\$3\*V5+RIPRAP)\*COS/B3/ =

EQU. 5-2 BEARING CAPACITY = 1199.80 kips

F.O.S. -Q/SUM V-51.4 EQU. 5-1

BEARING CAPACITY IS SATISFIED

# BASE PRESSURES DISTRIBUTION (FOOTING)

pl= P/HT\*(1+6\*e/HT) = IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p1 = 2\*P/(3\*(HT/2-e)) = IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

p2 = P/HT\*(1-6\*e/HT) =IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p2 - 0IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING DISTANCE TO p2 - 13.50 FT

> p1 = 2.9359 KSF p2 = 0.5245 KSF

# STEM DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

CONC. STR	ENGTH (KS)	f'c-	4.00		REINF.STR	.(KSI)fy-	60.00
COVER TO	C.G. REIN	F.(IN)	3.50		LOAD FACT		1.66
	EMENT (FT)		1.00			CT FACTOR	0.90
As max ba	sed on p n	nax =	1.24	in^2	MAX CRACK	MOMENT	25.61
DISTANCE	WALL		ULT.	REQUIRED		T & S	DESIGN
ABOVE FT	THICK.	d	MOMENT	As	200/fy	As	As
TOP (FT)	(IN)	(IN)	(F-K)	$(IN^2)$	(IN <sup>2</sup> )	(IN <sup>2</sup> )	$(IN^2)$
0.00	18.00	14.50	55.04	0.88	0.58	0.19	0.88
1.00	18.00	14.50	44.99	0.72	0.58	0.19	0.72
2.00	18.00	14.50	36.25	0.57	0.58	0.19	0.58
3.00	18.00	14.50	28.76	0.45	0.58	0.19	0.58
4.00	18.00	14.50	22.40	0.35	0.58	0.19	0.47
5.00	18.00	14.50	17.09	0.27	0.58	0.19	
6.00	18.00	14.50	12.72	0.20	0.58	0.19	0.26
7.00	18.00	14.50	9.19	0.14	0.58	0.19	0.19
8.00	18.00	14.50	6.41	0.10	0.58	0.19	0.19
9.00	18.00	14.50	4.28	0.07	0.58	0.19	0.19
10.00	18.00	14.50	2.70	0.04	0.58	0.19	0.19
11.00	18.00	14.50	1.57	0.02	0.58	0.19	0.19
12.00	18.00	14.50	0.79	0.01	0.58	0.19	0.19
13.00	18.00	14.50	0.31	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
14.00	18.00	14.50	0.07	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
15.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
16.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
17.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
18.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
19.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
20.00 21.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
22.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
22.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19

# CHECK SHEAR (STEM)

STR. RED FACTOR 0- 0.85			Vc = 2*(f'c)^.5*b*d ULT.SHEAR < 2/3*0*Vc AT CUT OF POINT				EQU.(11-3) 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE ABOVE FT BOTT (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	D (IN)	ULT. SHEAR	Vc SHEAR	0*Vc		
0.00	18.00	14.50	10.73	22.01	18.71	_	

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CONC. STRE	ENGTH (KS	I)	4.00		REINF. ST	60.00	
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max -			1.00 3.50 1.75 in^2		LOAD FACT STR. REDU MAX CRACK	1.66 0.90 45.54	
DISTANCE FROM HEEL BACK (FT)	HEEL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	As	As min. 200/fy (IN^2)	As	DESIGN As (IN^2)
10.000 9.000 8.000 7.000 6.000 5.000 4.000 3.000 2.000 1.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	24.00 23.40 22.80 22.20 21.60 21.00 20.40 19.80 19.20 18.60 18.00 18.00 18.00	20.50 19.90 19.30 18.70 18.10 17.50 16.90 16.30 15.70 15.10 14.50 14.50 14.50	59.35 51.36 43.18 35.05 27.21 19.91 13.39 7.90 3.67 0.96 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.59	0.77 0.75 0.72 - 0.70 0.68 0.65 0.63 0.60 0.58	0.25 0.25 0.24 0.23 0.22 0.21 0.21 0.20 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.78 0.68 0.56 0.45 0.34 0.24 0.21 0.20 0.19 0.19

# CHECK SHEAR (HEEL)

STR. RED FACTOR 0- 0.85			$Vc = 2*(f'c)^.5*b*d$ ULT.SHEAR < 0*Vc			ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE U BACK (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	
10.00	24.00	20.50	7.81	31.12	26.45	

19.50

19.50

0.00

0.00

24.00

24.00

# TOE DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

0.00

0.00

0.78

0.78

0.26

0.26

0.26

0.26

CONC. STRENGTH (KSI)				4.00		REINF. ST	60.00	
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max =			0.50 4.50 1.67 in^2		LOAD FACT STR. REDU MAX CRACK	1.66 0.90 45.54		
	DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	TOE THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	T & S As (IN^2)	DESIGN As (IN^2)
	2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 0.00	24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00 24.00	19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50 19.50	8.42 4.78 2.15 0.54 0.00	0.10 0.05 0.02 0.01 0.00	0.78 0.78 0.78 0.78 0.78	0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26	0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26

# CHECK SHEAR (TOE)

0.00

0.00

STR. RED FACTOR 0- 0.85			$Vc = 2*(f'c)^.5*b*d$ ULT.SHEAR < 0*Vc			ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	
2.00	24.00	19.50	8.26	29.60	25.16	

# RETAINING WALL DESIGN

02/12/92

BASED ON ENGINEER MANUAL EM 1110-2-2502 VERSION WITH RESISTING SOIL CHECK	MAR 5 1992 CWB/W
WALL SECTION PROPERTIES  TOTAL HEIGHT, VT (FT.) 12.600 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK, V8 (FT)  FOOTING DEPTH TOE, V1 (FT.) 1.500 STEM BATTER  STEM HEIGHT, V2 (FT.) 11.100 WALL WIDTH AT TOP, H1 (FT.)  STRAIGHT WALL HT., V3 (FT.) 11.100 WALL WIDTH AT BOT., H2 (FT.)  SLOPED WALL HT., V4 (FT.) 0.000 WALL SLOPE, H3 (FT.)  B.O.F. TO T.O.S., V5 (FT.) 2.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH, H4 (FT.)  SOIL DEPTH, V6 (FT.) 0.500 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH, H5 (FT.)  FOOTING DEPTH HEEL, V7(FT) 1.500 FOOTING WIDTH, HT (FT.)  UNIT WEIGHT CONC., (K/CUFT)  DEPTH OF RIPRAP IN CHANNEL 0.000 UNIT WEIGHT RIPRAP, (K/CUFT)	1.500 0.0625 1.500 ) 1.500 0.000 2.000 ) 7.500 11.000 0.150
ADDITIONAL VERTICAL LOADS  LOADS ON BACKFILL  HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE  LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vd)* 0.000 K/FT LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE  Vd = 0.000 K SURCHARGE (Vs)  SURCHARGE LOCATION S = 1.750 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FAC  (DRIVING WEDGE) X = 0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION X1  LOADS ON RESISTING WEDGE  FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2  LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vr)** 0.000 K/FT  Vr = 0.000 K PARAPET LOAD  SURCHARGE LOCATION S = 0.000 FT - HEIGHT  (RESISTING WEDGE) X = 0.000 FT - WIDTH  * A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERMINE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFI  LIE WITHIN THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRIVING WEDGE.  *** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEGLECT SURCHARGES Vr AND Vs. IF INC  ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL	DGE *** E 0.000 FT 0.000 K/FT 0.00 K E 5.250 FT - 1.500 FT - 9.000 FT 0.000 FT LL WILL LUDED
STABILITY REQUIREMENTS  LOADING CONDITIONS CASE> R1  % OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED 50 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS. 100 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR	1.50 2.50
SOIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN 0.000 BETA ANGLE (B1) 0.000 DEG. POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE BEGINS 2.00 1-SLOPE BEGINS @ SOIL DEPTH BACK of HEEL(Hz) 12.600 2-SLOPE BEGINS@BACKSTR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR 0.667 (SMF) SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (§m1) 0.1200 K/CUFT SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (§s1) 0.1250 K/CUFT {ENTER §m1 IF NOT SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (§b1) 0.0700 K/CUFT DEPTH OF CRACK (dc) 0.000 FT. COHESION ON SLIP PLANE C- 0.000 KSF(DEVELOPED) - Cd - (SMF)	SATUR.)

SOIL OR DRAINAGE FILL PROPERTIES (FOUNDATION MATERIAL)
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (Of) 31.000 DEG. (USED FOR BEARING CAPACITY)
FRICTION ANGLE FOR SLIDING 28.000 DEG. (USED FOR SLIDING ANALYSIS)

#### STRUCTURAL CONCRETE PROPERTIES

	f'c=	4.00		COVER TO C.G. RE	EINF.(IN)
REINF.STR.(KSI)fy-		60.00		STEM -	3.50
LOAD FACTOR		2.21		HEEL =	3.50
STR. REDUCT FACTOR		0.90	(MOMENT)	TOE -	4.50
STR. REDUCT FACTOR		0.85	(SHEAR)	p max =	0.00713
WALL INCREMENT (FT)		1.00	•	p min -	0.00333

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### SUMMATION OF MOMENTS ABOUT THE TOE

AREA	VERT.	HORIZ.	(FT)		(K/FT)	(ARM)	(FT-kips)
2 3 4 5 5A 5B 5C 6 6A 7 7A 8	0.000 1.500 0.500 0.000 0.000 0.000 11.100 0.000 0.000	3.500 7.500 2.000 2.000 2.000 2.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 7.500	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	0.125 0.135 0.063 0.120 0.125	2.498 0.000 0.788 1.688 0.120 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	2.750 3.500 1.750 7.250 1.000 1.000 1.000 3.500 3.500 0.000 3.500	6.87 0.00 1.38 12.23 0.12 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
PARAPET	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.150	0.000	2.750	0.00
HORIZONTAL L.E.P. SO VERTICAL LATERAL W. SURCHARGE L.E.P. SO VERTICAL LATERAL W.	DADS: ING) IT IVING) CHARGE (RE IT (NOT CO	SISTING) MPUTED)	P HOR. -4.084 -0.06 0.00	P VERT.	4.22 0.00 0.50 0.00 0.67 0.00 0.00	-17.24 0.00 -0.03	
UPLIFT					-0.45	7.33	-3.33
ADDITIONAL		SUBTOTAL .	<del></del> >	-4.04	14.63	4.96	72.5
HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE - FM BACKFILL - VERT. ON STRUCTURAL WEDGE SURCHARGE (STRUCTURAL WEDGE - Vs)				-0.46	0.00	6.30 7.250 7.25	-2.88 0.00 0.00
•		TOTAL -	<del></del> >	4.49	14.63	4.76	69.62
TOTAL WEIGH	IT OF STR	UCTURAL WI	EDGE -	14.63 k	ips		

### OVERTURNING STABILITY ANALYSIS

Xr- SUM MOMENT ABOUT TOE/SUM OF VERTICAL FORCES

SUM MOM-69.6 F-kips

14.63 kips Pvert =

₹ -4.76 FT.

ECCENTRICITY  $e = HT/2 - \overline{X} =$ 0.74 1.83 - HT/6<

% BASE IN COMP. = 3\*X/HT =" 100.0 %

#### CRITERIA SATISFIED

#### SLIDING STABILITY ANALYSIS

N' - Vsum -T = Hsum = 4.49 kips 14.63 kips 11.00 0 = 28.00 L - % BASE IN COMPRESSION \* HT -C -0.00 FS -1.50

N'\*TANO/FS (NO COHESION INCLUDED) = 5.19 kips

RESISTING SOIL FORCE REQUIRED 0.00 kips

ALLOW. PASSIVE SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.28 kips AT REST SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.11 kips

FS -1.73 -> SLIDING CRITERIA IS SATISFIED

#### CHECK BEARING CAPACITY

BEARING CAPACITY = Q EQU. 5-2 Q- B[(EcdEciEctEcgCNc)+(EqdEqiEqtEqgqoNq)+(ErdEriErtErgB(\subseteq)Nr)/2]

ECCEN. OF LOAD e-0.74

EFFECTIVE WIDTH OF BASE  $\overline{B}$  HT-2e =

BEARING CAPACITY FACTORS FROM TABLE 5-1 EM 1110-2-2502

20.63 Nq =

Nc -32.67

Nr =18.56

#### EMBEDMENT FACTORS

Ecd =1+0.2( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = 1.077 EQU.5-4a

Eqd-Erd -1.000 EQU.5-4b IF(0 = 0)

Eqd=Erd =1+0.1( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = EQU.5-4c IF(0 >10)

1.039 FOR (0<0<-10)Eqd-Erd -

### INTERPOLATE BETWEEN EQU. 5-4b AND 4c

#### INCLINATION FACTORS

§o = ARCTAN[(SUM H)/SUM V] = 17.08 DEG.

0.657 EQU.5-5a Eqi=Eci = $(1-\So/90)^2$  =

Eri -IF §o > FRIC. ANGLE(0) THEN Eri - 0, ELSE,

Eri = $(1-\S o/0)^2$  = 0.202 EQU.5-5b

#### BASE TILT FACTORS (A2 IN RADIANS)

1.000 EQU.5-6a Eqt-Ert  $-(1-a2*TAN0)^2$ 

Ect =1-(2\*a2/PI+2)

EQU.5-6b (IF 0 -0) Ect =Eqt-[(1-Eqt)/(NcTANO)] EQU.5-6c (IF 0 > 0)

1,000

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GROUND SLOPE FACTORS

1.000 EQU.5-7a  $Erg=Eqg = [1-TAN(-B3)]^2 =$ Ecg =1-[2\*(-B3)/(PI+2)] (B3 IN RAD.) EQU.5-7b (IF 0 =0) EQU.5-7d (IF 0 >0) Ecg =Eqg-[(1-Eqg)/Nc\*TAN0] 1,000

EFFECTIVE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE

qo = (\$3\*V5+RIPRAP)\*COS/B3/ = 0.240 EQU.5-8a

BEARING CAPACITY - 42.62 kips

EQU. 5-2

F.O.S. -Q/SUM V-2.9 EQU. 5-1

BEARING CAPACITY IS SATISFIED

### BASE PRESSURES DISTRIBUTION (FOOTING)

IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p1= P/HT\*(1+6\*e/HT) =p1 = 2\*P/(3\*(HT/2-e)) = IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p2 = P/HT\*(1-6\*e/HT) =IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p2 = 0DISTANCE TO p2 - 11.00 FT

p1 - 1.8671 KSF

p2 = 0.7926 KSF

### STEM DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

CONC. STRENGTH (KSI) f'c-	4.00	REINF.STR.(KSI)fy-	60.00
COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) WALL INCREMENT (FT) As max based on p max -	3.50	LOAD FACTOR	2.21
	1.00	STR. REDUCT FACTOR	0.90
	1.24 in^2	MAX CRACK MOMENT	25.61

DISTANCE ABOVE FT TOP (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN^2)	T & S As (IN^2)	DESIGN As (IN^2)
0.00	18.00	14.50	31.00	0.49	0.58	0.19	0.58
1.00	18.00	14.50	23.73	0.37	0.58	0.19	0.49
2.00	18.00	14.50	17.68	0.27	0.58	0.19	0.37
3.00	18.00	14.50	12.76	0.20	0.58	0.19	0.26
4.00	18.00	14.50	8.84	0.14	0.58	0.19	0.19
5.00	18.00	14.50	5.82	0.09	0.58	0.19	0.19
6.00	18.00	14.50	3.57	0.05	0.58	0.19	0.19
7.00	18.00	14.50	1.99	0.03	0.58	0.19	0.19
8.00	18.00	14.50	0.95	0.01	0.58	0.19	0.19
9.00	18.00	14.50	0.35	0.01	0.58	0.19	0.19
10.00	18.00	14.50	0.07	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
11.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
12.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
13.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
14.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
15.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
16.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
17.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
18.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
19.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
20.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
21.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
22.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (STEM)

STR. RED I	FACTOR 0-	0.85	ULT.SH	2*(f'c)^.5 HEAR < 2/3	3*0*Vc		EQU.(11-3) 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE ABOVE FT BOTT (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	D (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)		
0.00	18.00	14.50	7.92	22.01	18.71	_	

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CONC. STRE	NGTH (KS	I)	4.00		REINF. ST	R.(KSI)	60.00
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max -		F.(IN)	3.50		LOAD FACTOR STR. REDUCT FACTOR MAX CRACK MOMENT		
DISTANCE FROM HEEL BACK (FT)	HEEL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	As	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	As	DESIGN As (IN^2)
7.500 6.500 5.500 4.500 3.500 2.500 0.500 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50	22.71 17.27 12.23 7.81 4.19 1.58 0.18 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.27 0.19 0.12	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.47 0.36 0.25 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (HEEL)

STR.	RED	FACTOR	0-	0.85	Vc = 2*(f'c ULT.SHEAR <	•	EQU.(11-3) 12.10.5.1

DISTANCE	WALL		ULT.	Vc	0*Vc
U	THICK.	đ	SHEAR	SHEAR	SHEAR
BACK (FT)	(IN)	(IN)	(kip)	(kip)	(kip)
7.50	18.00	14.50	5.70	22.01	18.71

•

TOE DESIGN	(ULTIMATE	STRENGTH)
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CONC. STRENGTH (KSI)	4.00	REINF. STR. (KSI)	60.00
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max -	0.50	LOAD FACTOR	2.21
	4.50	STR. REDUCT FACTOR	0.90
	1.15 in <sup>2</sup>	MAX CRACK MOMENT	25.61

DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	TOE THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN^2)	T & S As (IN^2)	DESIGN As (IN^2)
2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 0.00 0.00	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	13.50 13.50 13.50 13.50 13.50 13.50 13.50	6.99 3.97 1.78 0.45 0.00 0.00	0.12 0.07 0.03 0.01 0.00 0.00	0.54 0.54 0.54 0.54 0.54 0.54	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (TOE)

		-				
STR. RED	FACTOR 0-	0.85		2*(f'c)^. HEAR < 0*		ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	
2.00	18.00	13.50	6.86	20.49	17.42	

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### RETAINING WALL DESIGN

### BASED ON ENGINEER MANUAL EM 1110-2-2502 VERSION WITH RESISTING SOIL CHECK

VERSION WITH RESISTING SOIL CHECK
WALL SECTION PROPERTIES  TOTAL HEIGHT,VT (FT.) 12.600 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK,V8 (FT) 1.500 FOOTING DEPTH TOE,V1 (FT.) 1.500 STEM BATTER 0.0625 STEM HEIGHT,V2 (FT.) 11.100 WALL WIDTH AT TOP,H1 (FT.) 1.500 STRAIGHT WALL HT.,V3 (FT.) 11.100 WALL WIDTH AT BOT.,H2 (FT.) 1.500 SLOPED WALL HT., V4 (FT.) 0.000 WALL SLOPE,H3 (FT.) 0.000 B.O.F. TO T.O.S., V5 (FT.) 2.000 FOOTING TOE WIDTH,H4 (FT.) 2.000 SOIL DEPTH, V6 (FT.) 0.500 FOOTING HEEL WIDTH,H5 (FT.) 7.500 FOOTING DEPTH HEEL, V7(FT) 1.500 FOOTING WIDTH,HT (FT.) 11.000 UNIT WEIGHT CONC.,(K/CUFT) 0.150 DEPTH OF RIPRAP IN CHANNEL 0.000 UNIT WEIGHT RIPRAP,(K/CUFT) 0.135  ADDITIONAL VERTICAL LOADS LOADS ON BACKFILL. LOADS
LOADS ON BACKFILL LOADS  LOADS ON BACKFILL LOADS ON STRUCTURAL WEDGE ***  HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE 2.000 FT HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE 0.000 FT  LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vd)* 0.000 K/FT LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE 0.000 K/FT  Vd = 0.000 K SURCHARGE (Vs) 0.000 K  SURCHARGE LOCATION S = 1.750 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FACE 5.250 FT  (DRIVING WEDGE) X = 0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION X1= 1.500 FT  LOADS ON RESISTING WEDGE FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2= 9.000 FT  LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vr)** 0.000 K/FT  Vr = 0.000 K PARAPET LOAD  SURCHARGE LOCATION S = 0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT  (RESISTING WEDGE) X = 0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT  * A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERMINE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFILL WILL
LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vr)** 0.000 K/FT  Vr = 0.000 K PARAPET LOAD  SURCHARGE LOCATION S = 0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT  (RESISTING WEDGE) X = 0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT  * A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERMINE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFILL WILL  LIE WITHIN THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRIVING WEDGE.  ** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEGLECT SURCHARGES Vr AND Vs. IF INCLUDED  ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.  *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.
STABILITY REQUIREMENTS  LOADING CONDITIONS CASE ————————————————————————————————————
SOIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE) SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN 0.000 BETA ANGLE (B1) 0.000 DEG. POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE BEGINS 2.00 1-SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM SOIL DEPTH BACK of HEEL(Hz) 12.600 2-SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL
STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR  SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (§m1)  SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (§s1)  SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (§b1)  DEPTH OF CRACK (dc)  COHESION ON SLIP PLANE C-  COHESION ON SLIP PLANE Cd-  COHESION CHARACTER CD-  COHESION CHAR
SOIL OR DRAINAGE FILL PROPERTIES (FOUNDATION MATERIAL) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (Of) 31.000 DEG. (USED FOR BEARING CAPACITY) FRICTION ANGLE FOR SLIDING 28.000 DEG. (USED FOR SLIDING ANALYSIS)

·	MAR	
UNDERLIING	1.000 < 1 - SOIL FOUNDATION 0.115 K/CUFT 2 - ROCK FOUNDATION 0.122 K/CUFT {ENTER §m2 IF NOT SATUR.} 0.0595 K/CUFT 0.000 KSF (USED FOR SLIDING ANALYSIS) 11.000 FT ROCK PROPERTIES 0.0000 K/CUFT 0.000 KSF (USED FOR BEARING CAPACITY)	CV ie
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOLL (03)	0.000 0.000 DEG. 2.000 FT. 0.1200 K/CUFT 0.1250 K/CUFT {ENTER §m3 IF NOT SATUR.} 0.0431 K/CUFT	
WATER PI	RESSURE PROPERTIES	
SATURATION HT. BACKSIDE(h1) SATURATION HT.FRONT (h2) HEIGHT OF MOIST SOIL (hm) WATER UNIT WEIGHT (§w)	5.00 DIFFERENTIAL HEAD( <h) -="" 5.00<br="">0.00 WATER Ht. ABOVE 7.60 WATER Ht. IN STREAM(hw) 0.00 0.0625 K/CUFT</h)>	
	CONCRETE PROPERTIES	
CONC. STRENGTH (KSI) f'c- REINF.STR.(KSI)fy- LOAD FACTOR STR. REDUCT FACTOR STR. REDUCT FACTOR WALL INCREMENT (FT)	4.00 COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) 60.00 STEM = 3.50 1.66 HEEL = 3.50 0.90 (MOMENT) TOE = 4.50 0.85 (SHEAR) p max = 0.00713 1.00 p min = 0.00333	

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### SUMMATION OF MOMENTS ABOUT THE TOE

			WIDTH (FT)	UNIT WT. (K/CU.FT)	P VERT. (K/FT)	D (ARM)	M (FT-kips)
				0.150 0.150	2.498	2.750	6.87
2	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.150	0.000	3.500	0.00
3 4	1.500 1.500	3.500		0.150	0.788	1.750	1.38 12.23 0.12 0.00 0.00
5	0.500	7.500 2.000	1.000 1.000	0.150 0.120	1.688 0.120	1.000	0 12
	0.000	2.000	1.000	0.125	0.000	1.000	0.00
5B	0.000		1.000	0.125 0.135	0.000	1.000	0.00
5C	0 000	2.000	1.000	0.063	0.000	1.000	0.00
6	7.600 3.500 0.000	0.000	1.000	0.120	0.000	3.500	0.00 0.00
6 <u>A</u>	3.500	0.000	1.000	0.125	0.000		
•			1.000	0.120		0.000	0.00
7A 8	0.000	0.000 7.500	1.000	0.125 0.120	0.000	3.500 7.250	0.00
O RA	3 500	7.500	1.000	0.120	3 281	7.230	23 79
9	0.000	3.750	1 000	0.125	0.000	8.500	0.00
10	0.000	3.750	1.000	0.125 0.125 0.125 0.120	0.000	8.500	0.00
PARAPET	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.150	0.000	2.750	0.00
DL TOTAL					15.214	6.177	
HORIZONTAL L.E.P. SON VERTICAL LATERAL WAS SURCHARGE	WEDGE LO	ADS:		P HOR.	P VERT.		
L.E.P. SO	IL (DRIVI	NG)		-3.538		4.33	-15.33
VERTICAL	COMPONEN	IT			0.00	0.00	0.00
LATERAL WA	ATER (DRI	(VING)		-0.54		1.67	-0.90 0.00
L.E.P. SO	DKIVING	i) Wader (Dr	CTCTTNC\	0.00		0.00	0.00
VERTICAL.	COMPONEN	T (NOT CO	MDIILEU) 2121TNG)	0.11	0.00	0.67	0.07
L.E.P. SON VERTICAL LATERAL WA	ATER (RES	ISTING)	in ollb)	0.000	0.00	0.67 0.00 0.00	0.00
UPLIFT						7.33	
•				-3.97	14.03		
ADDITIONAL	LOADS						
HIGHWAY I I	SURCHA	RGE - EM 1	RACKETIT	-1 18		6 30	-7 45
HIGHWAÝ L.I - VER	T. ON ST	RUCTURAL V	VEDGE	1.10	0.00	7.250	-7.45 0.00
- VER SURCHARGE (	STRUCTUR	AL WEDGE -	· Vs)		0.00	7.25	0.00
-				5.15	14.03		
TOTAL WEIGH	T OF STR	UCTURAL WI	EDGE -	14.03 k	ips		

#### OVERTURNING STABILITY ANALYSIS

Xr- SUM MOMENT ABOUT TOE/SUM OF VERTICAL FORCES

SUM MOM-61.7 F-kips Pvert = 14.03 kips

 $\overline{X}$  -4.40 FT.

ECCENTRICITY  $e = HT/2 - \overline{X} =$ 1.10

< 1.83 - HT/6

% BASE IN COMP. = 3\*X/HT =" 100.0 %

#### CRITERIA SATISFIED

### SLIDING STABILITY ANALYSIS

N' = Vsum = 14.03 kips T = Hsum = 5.15 kips

28.00 L - % BASE IN COMPRESSION \* HT -11.00

C -0.00 1.33 FS -

N'\*TANO/FS (NO COHESION INCLUDED) - 5.60 kips

RESISTING SOIL FORCE REQUIRED 0.00 kips

ALLOW. PASSIVE SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.31 kips AT REST SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.11 kips

1.45 -> SLIDING CRITERIA IS SATISFIED FS =

#### CHECK BEARING CAPACITY

BEARING CAPACITY = Q EQU. 5-2

Q= B[(EcdEciEctEcgCNc)+(EqdEqiEqtEqgqoNq)+(ErdEriErtErgB(\mathbf{m}-f)Nr)/2]

ECCEN. OF LOAD e-1.10

EFFECTIVE WIDTH OF BASE  $\overline{B}$ = HT-2e =

BEARING CAPACITY FACTORS FROM TABLE 5-1 EM 1110-2-2502

Nq = 20.63

Nc -32.67

Nr -18.56

#### EMBEDMENT FACTORS

Ecd =1+0.2( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = 1.084 EQU.5-4a

1.000 EQU. 5-4b IF(0 = 0)Eqd-Erd -

Eqd=Erd =1+0.1( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = EQU.5-4c IF(0 >10)

Eqd-Erd -1.042 FOR (0<0<-10)

#### INCLINATION FACTORS

§o = ARCTAN[(SUM H)/SUM V] = 20.15 DEG.

Eqi=Eci = $(1-\S_0/90)^2$  = 0.602 EOU.5-5a

Eri =IF §o > FRIC. ANGLE(0) THEN Eri = 0, ELSE,

Eri  $-(1-\S o/0)^2 -$ 0.123 EQU.5-5b

#### BASE TILT FACTORS (A2 IN RADIANS)

Eqt=Ert = $(1-a2*TAN0)^2$ 1.000 EQU.5-6a

Ect =1-(2\*a2/PI+2)

EQU.5-6b (IF 0 - 0) Ect =Eqt-[(1-Eqt)/(NcTANO)] EQU.5-6c (IF 0 >0)

INTERPOLATE BETWEEN EQU. 5-4b AND 4c

1.000 Ect -

ROCHESTER 4, 6TH STREET BRIDGE, WALL, U/S RIGHT

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GROUND SLOPE FACTORS

Erg-Eqg -[1-TAN(-B3)]^2 - 1.000 EQU.5-7a Ecg -1-[2\*(-B3)/(PI+2)] (B3 IN RAD.) EQU.5-7b (IF 0 -0) Ecg -Eqg-[(1-Eqg)/Nc\*TAN0] EQU.5-7d (IF 0 >0)

Ecg = 1.000

EFFECTIVE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE

qo = (\$3\*V5+RIPRAP)\*COS/B3/ = 0.240 EQU.5-8a

BEARING CAPACITY = 32.79 kips EQU. 5-2

F.O.S. -Q/SUM V- 2.3 EQU. 5-1

BEARING CAPACITY IS SATISFIED

#### BASE PRESSURES DISTRIBUTION (FOOTING)

DISTANCE TO p2 =

11.00 FT

p1- P/HT\*(1+6\*e/HT) - IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p1 -2\*P/(3\*(HT/2-e)) - IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

p2- P/HT\*(1-6\*e/HT) - IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p2 - 0 IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

p1 = 2.0424 KSF p2 = 0.5088 KSF



## STEM DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

CONC. STR	ENGTH (KSI	f'c=	4.00		REINF.STR	.(KSI)fy-	60.00
WALL INCR	C.G. REINF EMENT (FT) sed on p m		3.50 1.00 1.24	in^2	LOAD FACT STR. REDU MAX CRACK	CT FACTOR	1.66 0.90 25.61
DISTANCE ABOVE FT TOP (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	đ		REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN^2)		DESIGN As (IN^2)
0.00 1.00 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00 13.00	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50	27.68 21.44 16.26 12.01 8.57 5.84 3.75 2.20 1.14 0.46 0.11 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.43 0.33 0.25 0.19 0.13 0.09 0.06 0.03 0.02 0.01 0.00 0.00	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.58 0.45 0.34 0.25 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19
14.00 15.00 16.00 17.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 21.00 22.00		14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50 14.50	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	0.00 0.00	0.58	0.19 0.19	0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (STEM)

STR. RED F	ACTOR 0-	0.85		2*(f'c)^.: HEAR < 2/:		ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
				C OF POIN		ROI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE	WALL		ULT.	٧c	0*Vc	
ABOVE FT	THICK.	D	SHEAR	SHEAR	SHEAR	
BOTT (FT)	(IN)	(IN)	(kip)		(kip)	
0.00	18.00	14.50	6.80	22.01	18.71	

CWB B65

CONC. STRE	NGTH (KS	SI)	4.00		REINF. ST	R.(KSI)	60.00
FOOTING IN	CREMENTS	3	1.00		LOAD FACT	OR	1.66
COVER TO C						CT FACTOR	
As max bas					MAX CRACK		25.61
no max bas	ed on p	щах —	1.27	111 2	that oldion	1101111111	23.01
DISTANCE	HEEL		ULT	מבטוווטבה	As min.	T & S	DESIGN
FROM HEEL	THICK.	d	MOMENT	As			As
BACK (FT)					200/fy (IN^2)	(IN^2)	(IN^2)
DACK (FI)	(IN)	(IN)	(F-K)	(IN 2)	(IN 2)	(IN 2)	(IN 2)
7.500	18.00	14.50	25.73	0.40	0.58	0.19	0.54
6.500	18.00	14.50			0.58		
5.500	18.00		15.84	0.25			
4.500	18.00	14.50		0.17			
3.500	18.00		7.23				
2.500	18.00	14.50		0.06			
1.500	18.00	14.50		0.02			
0.500	18.00	14.50		0.02			-
0.000	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			0.19
0.000	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
0.000	18.00	14.50		0.00			
0.000	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
0.000	18.00						
0.000	18.00	14.50 14.50	0.00	0.00 0.00			
0.000	18.00			0.00			
0.000	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
2.000	10.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.19	0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (HEEL)

STR. RED FACTOR 0- 0.85				2*(f'c)^.: HEAR < 0*	ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1	
DISTANCE U BACK (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	ිර SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	
7.50	18.00	14.50	5.00	22.01	18.71	

TOE	DESIGN	(ULTIMATE	STRENGTH)
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DIGMANGE MOS				
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max =	0.50 4.50 1.15	in^2	LOAD FACTOR STR. REDUCT FACTOR MAX CRACK MOMENT	1.66 0.90 25.61
CONC. STRENGTH (KSI)	4.00		REINF. STR.(KSI)	60.00

DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	TOE THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	T & S As (IN^2)	DESIGN As (IN^2)
2.00	18.00	13.50	5.77	0.10	0.54	0.19	0.19
1.50	18.00	13.50	3.28	0.05	0.54	0.19	0.19
1.00	18.00	13.50	1.48	0.02	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.50	18.00	13.50	0.37	0.01	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.00	18.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.00	18.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.00	18.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.19	0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (TOE)

STR. RED	FACTOR 0-	- 0.85		2*(f'c)^ SHEAR < 0		ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	

2.00 18.00 13.50 5.64 20.49 17.42

```
RETAINING WALL DESIGN
                                                                                                                    02/12/92
                                                                                                                  MAR 5 1992
                     BASED ON ENGINEER MANUAL EM 1110-2-2502
                                                                                                               CWB 1865
                    VERSION WITH RESISTING SOIL CHECK
                                      WALL SECTION PROPERTIES
  TOTAL HEIGHT, VT (FT.) 12.600 HEEL DEPTH @ BACK, V8 (FT)
                                                                                                                        1.500
 FOOTING DEPTH TOE,V1 (FT.)

STEM HEIGHT,V2 (FT.)

STRAIGHT WALL HT.,V3 (FT.)

SLOPED WALL HT., V4 (FT.)

B.O.F. TO T.O.S., V5 (FT.)

SOIL DEPTH, V6 (FT.)

FOOTING DEPTH HEEL, V7(FT)

DEPTH OF RIPRAP IN CHANNEL

1.500 STEM BATTER

1.500

NALL WIDTH AT TOP,H1 (FT.)

1.500

WALL WIDTH AT BOT.,H2 (FT.)

1.500

WALL SLOPE,H3 (FT.)

2.000

FOOTING TOE WIDTH,H4 (FT.)

2.000

UNIT WEIGHT CONC.,(K/CUFT)

0.150

0.150
  ADDITIONAL VERTICAL LOADS

LOADS ON BACKFILL

HIGHWAY L.L. SURCHARGE

LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vd)* 0.000 K/FT LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE 0.000 K/FT

Vd = 0.000 K SURCHARGE (Vs) 0.000 K/FT

SURCHARGE LOCATION S = 1.750 FT DIST. TO F. WALL FACE 5.250 FT

(DRIVING WEDGE) X = 0.000 FT SURCHARGE LOCATION X1= 1.500 FT

LOADS ON RESISTING WEDGE FROM F. FACE OF WALL X2= 9.000 FT

LIVE LOAD SURCHARGE (vr)** 0.000 K/FT

Vr = 0.000 K PARAPET LOAD

SURCHARGE LOCATION S = 0.000 FT - HEIGHT 0.000 FT

(RESISTING WEDGE) X = 0.000 FT - WIDTH 0.000 FT

* A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERMINE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFILL WILL
                ADDITIONAL VERTICAL LOADS -
  * A CHECK IS MADE TO DETERMINE IF THE SURCHARGE ON THE BACKFILL WILL
      LIE WITHIN THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRIVING WEDGE.
 ** IT IS CONSERVATIVE TO NEGLECT SURCHARGES Vr AND Vs. IF INCLUDED
    ASSURE THEY WILL STAY IN PLACE FOR THE CONDITION ANALYZED.
 *** THESE LOADS ARE ASSUMED TO ACT ON THE BACKFILL SIDE OF WALL ONLY.
 -----
                                 STABILITY REQUIREMENTS
 LOADING CONDITIONS CASE ---> X
Z OF PASSIVE PRESSURE USED 75 SLIDING SAFETY FACTOR 1.01
MIN. BASE AREA IN COMPRESS. 60 BEARING CAP. SAFETY FACTOR 1.50
                                    SOIL PROPERTIES (DRIVING WEDGE)
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (01) 33.000 DEG., (DRIVING WEDGE) FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (02) 33.000 DEG., (STRUCT. WEDGE)
SLOPE OF BACKFILL RISE/RUN 0.000
BETA ANGLE (B1) 0.000 DEG.
POINT AT WHICH BACKFILL SLOPE BEGINS 2.00 1-SLOPE BEGINS @ STEM SOIL DEPTH BACK of HEEL(Hz) 12.600 2-SLOPE BEGINS@BACK OF HEEL STR. MOBILIZATION FACTOR 1.000 (SMF) SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (§m1) 0.1200 K/CUFT SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (§s1) 0.1250 K/CUFT {ENTER §m1 IF NOT SATUR.} SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT (§b1) 0.0951 K/CUFT
DEPTH OF CRACK (dc)

COHESION ON SLIP PLANE C-

COHESION ON SLIP PLANE Cd-

COHESION ON SLIP PLANE Cd-

O.000 KSF

O.000 KSF

O.000 KSF
    SOIL OR DRAINAGE FILL PROPERTIES (FOUNDATION MATERIAL)
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (Of) 31.000 DEG. (USED FOR BEARING CAPACITY) FRICTION ANGLE FOR SLIDING 28.000 DEG. (USED FOR SLIDING ANALYSIS)
```

```
MAR 5
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```
1 - SOIL FOUNDATION
2 - ROCK FOUNDATION
FOUNDATION MATERIAL
                                       1.000 <----
SOIL UNIT Wt., MOIST (§m2) 0.115 K/CUFT SOIL UNIT Wt., SATUR. (§s2) 0.122 K/CUFT
                                                             {ENTER §m2 IF NOT SATUR.}
SOIL UNIT Wt., BOUYANT ($b2) 0.0595 K/CUFT
COHESION OF FOUNDATION Cfs- 0.000 KSF (USED FOR SLIDING ANALYSIS)
LENGTH OF COHESION, C1- 11.000 FT
                    UNDERLYING ROCK PROPERTIES
ROCK UNIT Wt., (§r2) 0.0000 K/CUFT COHESION OF FOUNDATION Cfr- 0.000 KSF (USED FOR BEARING CAPACITY)
                                    SOIL PROPERTIES (RESISTING WEDGE)
FRICTION ANGLE OF SOIL (03) 33.000 DEG.
SLOPE OF OVERLAY, RISE/RUN 0.000
BETA ANGLE (B3) 0.000 DEG.

SOIL DEPTH TOE SIDE 2.000 FT.

SOIL UNIT Wt.,MOIST (§m3) 0.1200 K/CUFT

SOIL UNIT Wt.,SATUR. (§s3) 0.1250 K/CUFT

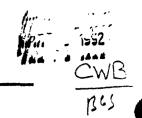
SOIL UNIT Wt.,BOUYANT (§b3) 0.0300 K/CUFT

COHESION ON SLIP PLANE Cr- 0.000 KSF
                                       0.000 DEG.
                                                             {ENTER §m3 IF NOT SATUR.}
                         WATER PRESSURE PROPERTIES
SATURATION HT. BACKSIDE(h1) 12.00 DIFFERENTIAL HEAD(<h) - 12.00
SATURATION HT.FRONT (h2) 0.00 WATER Ht. ABOVE
HEIGHT OF MOIST SOIL (hm) 0.60 WATER Ht. IN STREAM(hw) 0.00
WATER UNIT WEIGHT ($w) 0.0625 K/CUFT
                        STRUCTURAL CONCRETE PROPERTIES
                        ------
CONC. STRENGTH (KSI) f'c= 4.00
                                                            COVER TO C.G. REINF. (IN)
REINF.STR.(KSI)fy- 60.00
LOAD FACTOR 1.66
                                                                        STEM - 3.50
                                  1.66 HEEL - 3.50

0.90 (MOMENT) TOE - 4.50

0.85 (SHEAR) p max - 0.00713

1.00 p min - 0.00333
LOAD FACTOR
STR. REDUCT FACTOR
STR. REDUCT FACTOR
WALL INCREMENT (FT)
```



### SUMMATION OF MOMENTS ABOUT THE TOE

AREA	VERT.	HORIZ.	WIDTH (FT)	UNIT WT. (K/CU.FT)	P VERT. (K/FT)	D (ARM)	M (FT-kips)
1 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7	11.100 0.000 1.500 0.500 0.000 0.000 0.600 10.500 0.000 0.000	1.500 0.000 3.500 7.500 2.000 2.000 2.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000	0.150 0.150 0.150 0.150 0.120 0.125 0.063 0.120 0.125 0.125	2.498 0.000 0.788 1.688 0.120 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	2.750 3.500 1.750 7.250 1.000 1.000 1.000 3.500 3.500 0.000 3.500	6.87 0.00 1.38 12.23 0.12 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00
10 PARAPET	0.000 0.000	3.750 0.000	1.000 1.000	0.120 0.150	0.000 0.000	8.500 2.750	0.00 0.00
DL TOTAL			•••••		15.476	6.195	
HORIZONTAL L.E.P. SO VERTICAL LATERAL W. SURCHARGE L.E.P. SO VERTICAL LATERAL W.	ATER (DRI DRIVING)	(VING)		-2.15 0.00	P VERT. 0.00 0.00	4.25 0.00 4.00 0.00 0.67 0.00 0.00	-9.68 0.00 -8.61 0.00 0.07 0.00
UPLIFT					-1.97	7.33	
		SUBTOTAL -	>	-4.32			
ADDITIONAL							
HIGHWAY L.1 - VEH SURCHARGE	L. SURCHA RT. ON ST (STRUCTUR	RGE - FM I RUCTURAL V AL WEDGE -	BACKFILL VEDGE Vs)	-0.89	0.00	6.30 7.250 7.25	-5.62 0.00 0.00
•		TOTAL -	<del></del> >	5.21	13.50	4.26	
TOTAL WEIGH	T OF STR	UCTURAL WE	EDGE -	13.50 k	ips		

#### OVERTURNING STABILITY ANALYSIS

Xr- SUM MOMENT ABOUT TOE/SUM OF VERTICAL FORCES

57.6 F-kips 13.50 kips SUM MOM-

Pvert =

 $\overline{X}$  -4.26 FT.

<

ECCENTRICITY  $e = HT/2 - \overline{X} =$ 

1.24

1.83 - HT/6

100.0 % % BASE IN COMP. = 3\*X/HT ="

#### CRITERIA SATISFIED

### SLIDING STABILITY ANALYSIS

N' - Vsum -T - Hsum -5.21 kips 13.50 kips L = % BASE IN COMPRESSION \* HT = 28.00 11.00

C -0.00

1.01 FS =

N'\*TANO/FS (NO COHESION INCLUDED) -7.11 kips

RESISTING SOIL FORCE REQUIRED 0.00 kips

ALLOW. PASSIVE SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.61 kips

AT REST SOIL + SURCHARGE 0.11 kips

#### 1.38 -> SLIDING CRITERIA IS SATISFIED FS =

### CHECK BEARING CAPACITY

BEARING CAPACITY = Q EQU. 5-2

Q= B[(EcdEciEctEcgCNc)+(EqdEqiEqtEqgqoNq)+(ErdEriErtErgB(§m-f)Nr)/2]

ECCEN. OF LOAD e-1.24

EFFECTIVE WIDTH OF BASE  $\overline{B}$  HT-2e =

BEARING CAPACITY FACTORS FROM TABLE 5-1 EM 1110-2-2502

Nq -20.63

Nc -32.67

Nr -18.56

### \* EMBEDMENT FACTORS

Ecd =1+0.2( $V5/\overline{B}$ )TAN(45+0/2) = 1.086 EQU.5-4a

1.000 EQU.5-4b IF(0 - 0)Eqd-Erd -

EQU.5-4c IF(0 >10) Eqd=Erd =1+0.1(V5/B)TAN(45+0/2) =

1.043 FOR (0<0<-10) Eqd-Erd -INTERPOLATE BETWEEN EQU. 5-4b AND 4c

#### INCLINATION FACTORS

21.12 DEG.

 $\delta = ARCTAN[(SUM H)/SUM V] =$ 0.586 EQU.5-5a Egi=Eci = $(1-\$o/90)^2$  =

Eri -IF §o > FRIC. ANGLE(0) THEN Eri - 0, ELSE,

Eri  $-(1-\S o/0)^2$  -0.102 EQU.5-5b

#### BASE TILT FACTORS (A2 IN RADIANS)

Eqt-Ert = $(1-a2*TAN0)^2$ 

1.000 EOU.5-6a

EOU.5-6b (IF 0 -0)

Ect =1-(2\*a2/PI+2)Ect =Eqt-[(1-Eqt)/(NcTANO)]

EQU.5-6c (IF 0 > 0)

Ect -

1.000

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GROUND SLOPE FACTORS

Erg-Eqg =[1-TAN(-B3)]^2 = 1.000 EQU.5-7a Ecg =1-[2\*(-B3)/(PI+2)] (B3 IN RAD.) EQU.5-7b (IF 0 =0) Ecg =Eqg-[(1-Eqg)/Nc\*TAN0] EQU.5-7d (IF 0 >0)

Ecg = 1.000

EFFECTIVE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE

qo = (\$3\*V5+RIPRAP)\*COS/B3/ = 0.240 EQU.5-8a

BEARING CAPACITY = 30.06 kips EQU. 5-2

F.O.S. -Q/SUM V- 2.2 EQU. 5-1

BEARING CAPACITY IS SATISFIED

### BASE PRESSURES DISTRIBUTION (FOOTING)

p1= P/HT\*(1+6\*e/HT) = IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p1 =2\*P/(3\*(HT/2-e)) = IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING

p2- P/HT\*(1-6\*e/HT) - IF e IS IN MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING p2 - 0 IF e IS OUTSIDE MIDDLE 1/3 OF FOOTING DISTANCE TO p2 - 11.00 FT

p1 = 2.0550 KSF p2 = 0.4001 KSF

MAR	5	1997
(	<u> </u>	VΒ
		B

# STEM DESIGN (ULTIMATE STRENGTH)

						/!! C	60.00
CONC. STR	ENGTH (KS)	() f'c=	4.00		REINF.STR	.(KS1)fy=	60.00
COVER TO	C.G. REINE	F.(IN)	3.50		LOAD FACT	OR	1.66
WALL INCR	EMENT (FT)	)	1.00		STR. REDU	CT FACTOR	0.90
As max ba	sed on p n	nax =	1.24	in^2	MAX CRACK	MOMENT	25.61
	-			•			
DISTANCE	WALL		ULT.	REOUIRED	As min.	T & S	DESIGN
ABOVE FT	THICK.	d	MOMENT	As	200/fy	As	As
TOP (FT)	(IN)	(IN)	(F-K)		(IN <sup>2</sup> )		$(IN^2)$
0.00	18.00	14.50	27.84		0.58		0.58
1.00	18.00	14.50	21.42	0.33		0.19	
2.00	18.00	14.50	16.07			0.19	
3.00	18.00	14.50	11.69			0.19	0.24
4.00	18.00	14.50	8.18	0.13	0.58	0.19	0.19
5.00	18.00	14.50	5.44	0.08	0.58	0.19	0.19
6.00	18.00	14.50	3.39	0.05	0.58	0.19	0.19
7.00	18.00	14.50	1.93	0.03		0.19	0.19
8.00	18.00	14.50	0.95	0.01	0.58	0.19	0.19
9.00	18.00	14.50	0.37	0.01	0.58		0.19
10.00	18.00	14.50	0.08	0.00			
11.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
12.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
13.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
14.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00		0.19	0.19
15.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00		0.19	0.19
16.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19
17.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00		0.19	0.19
18.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00		0.19	
19.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
20.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00			
21.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00		0.19	
22.00	18.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.19	0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (STEM)

STR. RED I	FACTOR 0=	0.85	ULT.SI	2*(f'c)^.5 HEAR < 2/3 F OF POINT	3*0*Vc	ACI EQU.(11-3) ACI 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE ABOVE FT BOTT (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	D (IN)	ULT. SHEAR	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	
0.00	18.00	14.50	6.97	22.01	18.71	_

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

0.000

18.00

18.00

18.00

18.00

18.00

18.00

14.50

14.50

14.50

14.50

14.50

14.50

MAR 5 1992

0.19

0.19

0.19

0.19

0.19

0.19

CWB	
7565	
,,	

			HEEL DES	IGN (ULTII	MATE STREN	GTH)	
CONC. STRE	NGTH (KS)	()	4.00		REINF. ST	R.(KSI)	60.00
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max -		F.(IN)	3.50		LOAD FACTOR STR. REDUCT FACTOR MAX CRACK MOMENT		
DISTANCE FROM HEEL BACK (FT)	THICK.	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	As	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	As	DESIGN As (IN^2)
7.500 6.500 5.500 4.500 3.500 2.500 1.500 0.500	18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00 18.00	14.50 14.50 14.50	20.88 15.93 11.33 7.25 3.90 1.48 0.17	0.33 0.25 0.18 0.11 0.06 0.02 0.00	0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58 0.58	0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19	0.43 0.33 0.23 0.19 0.19 0.19
0.000	18.00	14.50	0.00			0.19	

### CHECK SHEAR (HEEL)

STR. RED 1	FACTOR 0-	0.85		2*(f'c)^. HEAR < 0*		EQU.(11-3) 12.10.5.1
DISTANCE U BACK (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)	·
7.50	18.00	14.50	5.09	22.01	18.71	

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.00

0.58

0.58

0.58

0.58

0.58

0.58

0.19

0.19

0.19

0.19

0.19

0.19

MAR	5 1992
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.00	B€

TOE	DESIGN	(ULTIMATE	STRENGTH)	
-----	--------	-----------	-----------	--

CONC. STRENGTH (KSI)	4.00	REINF. STR.(KSI)	60.00
FOOTING INCREMENTS COVER TO C.G. REINF.(IN) As max based on p max =	0.50	LOAD FACTOR	1.66
	4.50	STR. REDUCT FACTOR	0.90
	1.15 in^2	MAX CRACK MOMENT	25.61

DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	TOE THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT MOMENT (F-K)	REQUIRED As (IN^2)	As min. 200/fy (IN <sup>2</sup> )	T & S As (IN^2)	DESIGN As (IN^2)
2.00	18.00	13.50	5.81	0.10	0.54	0.19	0.19
1.50	18.00	13.50	3.31	0.05	0.54	0.19	0.19
1.00	18.00	13.50	1.49	0.02	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.50	18.00	13.50	0.38	0.01	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.00	18.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.00	18.00	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.54	0.19	0.19
0.00	18.00	13.50	0.00	0.00		0.19	0.19

### CHECK SHEAR (TOE)

STR.	RED FACTOR	0-	0.85	$Vc = 2*(f'c)^{.5*b*d}$	ACI	EQU. (11-3)
				ULT.SHEAR < 0*Vc	ACI	12.10.5.1

DISTANCE FROM TOE (FT)	WALL THICK. (IN)	d (IN)	ULT. SHEAR (kip)	Vc SHEAR (kip)	0*Vc SHEAR (kip)
2.00	18.00	13.50	5.68	20.49	17.42

### APPENDIX E

RECREATION, LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT, AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

### APPENDIX E

# RECREATION, LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT, AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

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#### APPENDIX E

# RECREATION, LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT, AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

#### RECREATION

- Multi-use pedestrian/bicycle trails will be constructed as a recreation cost shared feature. The trail parallels the Stage 4 channel modifications on the right bank. It connects with the existing city-wide trail system in the downtown area, downstream, and in Bear Creek Park, upstream. along the upstream levee (stations 00+00L to 18+00L) will connect to an existing trail south of Mayo High School. These trails provide both maintenance and recreational access to the creek; transportation routes; and recreational experiences for bicyclists, walkers and joggers. existing pedestrian bridges will be relocated as part of the project. Pedestrian bridges at stations 40+10 and 51+20 connect to existing trails. provide connections between neighborhoods on both banks of Bear Creek, provide access to the trail for left bank residents, and enhance circulation within Slatterly Park. Access to the trail for residents on the right bank occurs at the frequent street endings along the channel. A pedestrian bridge in Bear Creek Park (station 70+00) also performs the functions of connection, access and circulation.
- 2. To avoid conflicts with traffic, underpasses have been provided under bridges at 4th Street, 6th Street and Highway 14. Auxiliary trails are supplied from the 4th and 6th Street bridges to the main trail. These trails facilitate access for residents on the left bank. They also provide an alternate route in flood events when the underpasses are inundated. Safety railings will be furnished where the trail leaves the top of bank to continue under the bridges. Lights will be placed at approximately 100-foot intervals along the trail downstream of Highway 14. Security lights will also be installed under all three bridges.
- 3. Upstream of Highway 14, the project is located almost entirely in Bear Creek Park, which is a Land and Water Conservation (LAWCON) park. LAWCON legislation of 1965 as amended by Section 6(f) of P.L. 95-42 in 1977, stipulates that any park land converted to a non-recreational use must be replaced in kind. Care has been taken in the design to minimize impacts to the park by the project. Coordination is ongoing with the National Park Service through the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development to assess the amount of replacement land needed.

#### LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT AND AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

4. Concrete treatment, railing, lighting and site furnishings will be consistent with other stages.

- 5. Drop structures are a prominent feature of the landscape, both upstream and downstream. The design work will consider treatments that minimize negative visual impacts and maximize safety.
- 6. Plantings compensate for the large amount of vegetation that must be removed to construct the project. They provide pools of shade for trail and park users. The plant materials are chosen for hardiness, visual interest and a variety of experience, both seasonal and spatial. They are located to augment and blend into existing trees; highlight entrances to trail and park; and screen, filter, direct and frame views. In some areas, plants are used to separate the public trail from private residences. Ease of maintenance is a consideration both for plant selection and placement.
- 7. Vegetation of channel banks has been designed to enhance the recreational experience of Slatterly Park. Banks of the low flow channel will be armored by interlocking concrete blocks. These blocks will have grasses growing in the voids. The bench and banks of the high flow channel will be turf grasses. These measures will improve the visual quality and accessibility to Bear Creek. Visual quality in residential areas of Bear Creek is improved by placement of topsoil and grasses over the riprap above the 20-year flood elevation. Consideration will be given to providing a means of watering these grasses due to the limited volume of soil (and therefore limited resources) they have to draw upon. Irrigation or other means of providing water will be included in the project at the request of the local sponsor as a betterment item.

APPENDIX F
DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST

### APPENDIX F

### DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST

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#### APPENDIX F

### DETAILED ESTIMATE OF COST Dated 23 April 1992

#### **GENERAL**

1. This is a summary of the current working estimate presented in accordance with EC 1110-2-538, "Civil Works Project Cost Estimating - Code of Accounts". It has been prepared as part of Feature Design Memorandum No. 6 and replaces the Baseline Cost Estimate dated 5 January 1990. A detailed estimate had been prepared using the M-CACES software.

#### DESCRIPTION OF WORK

2. Description of Work. Work is channel improvements. The channel will be excavated and slopes and some retaining walls constructed to improve flow and provide protection for overtopping. Similar work is under construction as part of Stage 2B. Principal features of work include utility relocations, reconstruction of three pedestrian bridges, channel excavation, two concrete drop structures, tie-in levees, concrete retaining walls, scour protection, pedestrian paths, and landscaping.

#### CONSTRUCTION METHODS

3. Standard construction methods will be employed for the entire project. Adjacent to walls and bridge underpasses water must be diverted to one bank or the other, must be sumped or pumped with well points and/or deep wells in some locations. Rock excavation may be a combination of mechanical means and blasting. Temporary shoring will be required. Shoring must be anchored because of underlying rock. Rock excavation will be required for some utility relocations.

#### PRICE LEVEL

4. Estimated costs are based on October 1992 prices and include profit. Calculation of the Fully Funded Estimate (FFE) was done using guidance and indexing factors provided by CENCS-PO. Line item amounts and contingencies have been rounded to the nearest \$100, features to the nearest \$1,000.

#### CONTINGENCIES

5. After review of project documents and discussion with engineers, contingencies were developed which reflect the uncertainties associated with each item. Per EC 1110-2-263, these contingencies are based on uncertainties in quantities, unit pricing and unanticipated items of work not defined or recognized at the time of design. Generally, the levels of uncertainty used in this estimate are 5% to 15% for quantity variations, 5% for unit prices, and 5% for unanticipated work, resulting in contingenies generally from 15% to 25%. This contingency range is used throughout the estimate except as described below.

- a. Relocations: Contingencies for bridges, streets, sewer, natural gas, electrical relocations average 25%. This is based on past experience for similar projects and reflects uncertainties in quantities, unit prices and scope of work.
- b. Roads, Railroads and Bridges: Contingencies average 20%. This reflects uncertainties in quantities, unit prices and scope of work.
- c. Channels and Canals: Average 19%. Common excavation, 18% largely to reflect uncertainties in disposal area location. Rock excavation, 18% to account for uncertain limits of rock. Walls average 25%. This is for uncertainties in unit prices for concrete, quantities for excavation, and requirements for temporary sheeting.
- d. Levees and Floodwalls: Average 20%. This reflects uncertainties in quantities and unit prices.
- e. Recreation Facilities: Average 24%. This is for uncertainties in quantities and unit prices.
- f. Diversion Structures: Average 30%. This reflects uncertainties in quantities and prices.
- g. Planning, Engineering & Design: Contingencies are assigned by the individual branch chief, section chief or team leader who was responsible for developing the estimated amount. Contingencies in general are 15% for future work. Approximately half the estimated amount will be expended by October 1992.
- h. Construction Management: The amount has been estimated by CENCS-CO-CO and includes contingencies of approximately 5%.

TOTAL	TOTAL - ROCHESTER, STAGE 4	• .		*	TOTAL PROJEC	T COST	**** TOTAL PROJECT COST SUMMARIES ****	**				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
PROJE( LOCATI DATE P	PROJECT: ROCHESTER, STAGE 4, DM No. 6 ESTIMATE LOCATION: ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA DATE PREPARED: 23 APRIL 1992	STIMATE	, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					PREPARED BY:	APPROVED BY:	PREPARED BY:  GRS  REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY: AMAL, MURLA		, CENCS-ED-C
ACCOUNT	ESTIMATED ACCOUNT COST(\$) CONTINGENCY NUMBER ITEM DESCRIPTION (EPD) AMOUNT(\$)	ESTIMATED COST(\$) (EPD)	CONTINGENCY AMOUNT(\$)	,	TOTAL EST COST (EPD)	OMB 1	OMB INFLATION TO 10/92 X AMOUNT	MID POINT OF FEATURE	OMB (%) INFLATION (+/-)	OMB (%) INFLATED INFLATED NFLATION COST AMOUNT CONTG. AMT. (+/-) (\$)	INFLATED CONTG. AMT. (\$)	FULLY FUNDED COST
02	RELOCATIONS DAMS	890,000	222,000	25%	1,112,000	2.1%	1,135,000	Sep-94	6.5%	968,000	241,000	1,209,000
08	FISH AND WILDLIFE FACILITIES ROADS, RAILROADS AND BRIDGES CHANNELS AND CANALS LEVEES AND FLOODWALLS DREDGING	392,000 5,657,000 492,000	77,000 1,082,000 97,000	20% 19% 20%	6,739,000 5,739,000 589,000	2.1% 2.1% 2.1%	479,000 6,881,000 601,000	Sep-94 Sep-94 Sep-94	6.5 6.5 8.5 6.5	426,000 6,151,000 535,000	84,000 1,177,000 105,000	510,000 7,328,000 640,000
15	RECREATION FACILITIES FLOODWAY CONTROL AND DIV. STRUCT.	864,000 518,000	209,000 155,000	24% 30%	1,073,000 673,000	2.1x 2.1x	1,096,000	Sep-94	6.5% 6.5%	939,000	227,000 169,000	1, 166, 000 732, 000
	TOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS =====>	8,813,000	1,842,000	21%	10,655,000		10,879,000			9,582,000	2,003,000	11,585,000
30 31	LANDS AND DAMAGES PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT	2,606,000 2,014,000 648,000	391,000 173,000 0	25 % 9 %	2,997,000 2,187,000 648,000	2.1% 3.8% 3.8%	3,060,000 2,269,000 672,000	Jan-93 Oct-92 Sep-94	1.1% 6.4% 13.6%	2,691,000 2,117,000 765,000	404,000 191,000 0	3,095,000 2,308,000 765,000
	TOTAL PROJECT COSTS =====>	14,081,000	2,406,000		16,487,000		16,880,000			15,155,000	2,598,000	17,753,000

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ACCOUNT CODE	ITEM	UNIT			AMOUNT	AMOUNT	GENCIES PERCENT	REASON
	LANDS AND DAMAGES	:22222222	:=======	=======		********		======
01.B	PROJECT PLANNING	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.B	ACQUISITION							
01.8.1	BY GOV'T, DIRECT FEDERAL	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.8.2	BY LOCAL SPONSOR	OSP	47	2,500	117,500	17,600	15.0%	2,3,4
01.8.3	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS	OSP	0		0	0	0.0%	1
01.B.4	GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	OSP	47	1,230	57,800	8,700	15.0%	2,3,4
	CONDEMNATIONS							
01.c.1	BY GOV'T	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.c.2	BY LOCAL SPONSOR	OSP	5	50,000	250,000	37,500	15.0%	2,3,4
01.C.3	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.C.4	GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	OSP	5	400	2,000	300	15.0%	2,3,4
	APPRAISALS							
01.E.1	BY GOV'T (IN HOUSE)	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.E.2	BY GOV'T (CONTRACT)	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.E.3 01.E.4	BY LOCAL SPONSOR	OSP	54	1,500	81,000	12,200	15.0%	2,3,4
01.E.4	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	OSP OSP	0 54	0 370	0 20,000	0 3,000	0.0% 15.0%	1 2,3,4
01.6.5.4	GOA-1 KEATEM OF E2 WELLALLIES	025	24	370	20,000	3,000	15.0%	2,3,4
	PL 91-646 ASSISTANCE							
01.F.1	PL 91-646 RELOCATIONS-LS	OSP	12	2,500	30,000	4,500	15.0%	2,3,4
01.F.2	FEDERAL REVIEW OF DOCUMENTS	OSP	12	500	6,000	900	15.0%	2,3,4
01.F.3	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	_ 1
01.F.4	GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	OSP	12	350	4,200	600	15.0%	2,3,4
	TEMPORARY PERMITS							
01.G.1	BY GOV'T	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.G.2	BY LOCAL SPONSOR	OSP	7	3,000	21,000	3,200	15.0%	2,3,4
01.G.3	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.G.4	GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	OSP	7	280	2,000	300	15.0%	2,3,4
01.G.5	OTHER	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.G.6	DAMAGE CLAIMS	OSP	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
	REAL ESTATES RECEIPTS/PAYMENTS							
01.R.1	LAND PAYMENTS							
01.R.1.A	BY GOV'T	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.R.1.8	BY LOCAL SPONSOR	LS		1,645,000		246,800	15.0%	2,3,4
01.R.1.C	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.R.1.D	GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	OSP	47	150	7,100	1,100	15.0%	2,3,4
01.R.2	PL 91-646 ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS							
01.R.2.A	BY GOV'T	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.R.2.B	BY LOCAL SPONSOR	LS	12	30,000	360,000	54,000	15.0%	2,3,4
01.R.2.C	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS	LS	0	0	. 0	0	0.0%	1
01.R.2.D	GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	LS	12	165	2,000	300	15.0%	2,3,4
01.R.3	DAMAGE PAYMENTS							
01.R.3.A	BY GOV'T	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.R.3.B	BY LOCAL SPONSOR	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1

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#### ROCHESTER, STAGE 4, DM No. 6 ESTIMATE

ACCOUNT CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	CONTIN	GENCIES PERCENT	REASON
01.R.3.C	BY GOV'T ON BEHALF OF LS	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.R.3.D	GOV'T REVIEW OF LS ACTIVITIES	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.R.9	OTHER	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.T L	ERRD CREDITS							
01.T.1	LAND PAYMENTS	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.T.2	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.T.3	PL 91-646 ASSISTANCE	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1
01.T.4	ALL OTHER	LS	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS \$2,605,600

SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES 15.0% \$391,000

TOTAL 01. LANDS AND DAMAGES \$2,996,600

# REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES:

- 1. NOT APPLICABLE
- 2. UNKNOWN DUE TO LEGAL COSTS.
- 3. UNKNOWNS DUE TO LAND PRICES.
- 4. UNKNOWNS DUE TO QUANTITIES

#### NOTES:

- A. FEDERAL, NONFEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA.
- B. UNIT PRICES ARE AT APRIL 1991 PRICE LEVELS
- C. TRT = TRACT
- D. OSP = OWNERSHIP
- E. LS = LUMP SUM

ACCOUNT				UNIT		CONTING	ENCIES	
CODE	ITEM		QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT		REASON
	RELOCATIONS	*****	========	:22222222				
-A.0.S0	MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION	LS	1	17,921.00	17,900	4,500	25.0%	1,3
02.3.2	WATER LINES							
02.3.2.Q	RELOCATE HYDRANT (NON-FEDERAL)	EA	2	865.00	1,700	1,000	60.0%	1,4
02.3.2.0	RELOCATE WATER MAIN	LF	250	55.27	13,800	5,500	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2	SANITARY SEWER							
02.3.2.0	REMOVE 15" SANITARY VCP	LF	230	11.50	2,600	1,000	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2.Q	8" DIP, INSTALL	LF	370	33.00	12,200	4,900	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2.0	SAN MH 1	EA	1	2425.00	2,400	1,000	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2.0	SAN MH 2	EA	1	4980.00	5,000	2,000	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2.Q	SAN MH 3	EA	1	4980.00	5,000	2,000	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2.0	15" RCP	LF	32	19.00	600	200	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2	NATURAL GAS LINES							
02.3.2.0	RELOCATE GAS MAINS	LS	1	160,004.00	160,000	64,000	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2	TELEPHONE							
02.3.2.R	RELOCATE BURIED CABLE	LS	1	53,763.00	53,800	21,500	40.0%	1,4
02.3.2	ELECTRICAL							
02.3.2.R	RELOCATE OVERHEAD LINES (NON-FEDERAL)	LF	150	15.36	2,300	500	20.0%	1,4
02.1	BRIDGES							
02.1.K	PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE 1, STA 40+15 (NON-FEDE)	RAL)						
02.1.L	PREFABRICATED BRIDGE	LF	195	448.00	87,400	17,500	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.B	STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION	CY	750	6.61	5,000	1,000	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	CONCRETE	CY	180	211.00	38,000	7,600	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	REINFORCEMENT	LB	19,100	0.45	8,600	1,700	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.B	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	640	12.00	7,700	1,500	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	STRUCTURAL STEEL	LB	155	1.56	200	0	0.0%	5
02.1.K.C	4" PVC DRAINS	LF	130	9.08	1,200	200	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K I	PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE 2, STA 51+25 (NON-FEDER	RAL)						
02.1.L	PREFABRICATED BRIDGE	LF	195	448.00	87,400	17,500	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.B	STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION	CY	750	6.68	5,000	1,000	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	CONCRETE	CY	180	211.00	38,000	7,600	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	REINFORCEMENT	LB	19,100	0.45	8,600	1,700	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.B	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	640	12.00	7,700	1,500	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.B	STRUCTURAL STEEL	LB	155	1.56	200	0	0.0%	5
02.1.K.C	4" PVC DRAINS	LF	130	9.08	1,200	200	20.0%	1,4
	PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE 3, STA 70+20 (NON-FEDER							
02.1.K.B	PREFABRICATED BRIDGE	LF	205	448.00	91,800	18,400	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION	CY	750	6.68	5,000	1,000	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	CONCRETE	CY	205	197.00	40,400	8,100	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	REINFORCEMENT	LB	19,100	0.45	8,600	1,700	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.B	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	640	12.00	7,700	1,500	20.0%	1,4
02.1.K.C	STRUCTURAL STEEL	LB	155	1.56	200	0	0.0%	5

ACCOUNT				UNIT		•	GENCIES	
CODE	1 TEM	UNIT		PRICE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	REASON
02.1.K.C	4" PVC DRAINS	LF	130	9.08	1,200	200	20.0%	1,4
02.3.2	OUTLET MODIFICATIONS							
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 1, STA 6+17R	LS	1	3,144.00	3,100	500	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 2, STA 8+08L	LS	1	5,550.00	5,600	800	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 3, STA 10+22R	LS	1	2,607.00	2,600	400	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.8	OUTLET 4, STA 10+96L	LS	1	4,236.00	4,200	600	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.8	OUTLET 5, STA 13+83R	LS	1	2,653.00	2,700	400	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 6, STA 14+23L	LS	1	3,988.00	4,000	600	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.В	OUTLET 7, STA 16+95R	LS	1	6,174.00	6,200	900	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 7A, STA 23+57L	LS	1	250.00	300	0	0.0%	5
02.3.2.В	OUTLET 8, STA 24+80R	LS	1	20,685.00	20,700	3,100	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 9, STA 26+90L	LS	1	332.00	300	0	0.0%	5
02.3.2.B	QUTLET 10, STA 27+74R	LS	1	1,250.00	1,300	200	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 11, STA 30+93L	LS	1	1,228.00	1,200	200	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 12, STA 31+15R	LS	1	3,667.00	3,700	600	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 13, STA 39+78R	LS	1	1,730.00	1,700	300	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 14, STA 44+50R	LS	1	2,858.00	2,900	400	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 15, STA 45+84R	LS	1	7,085.00	7,100	1,100	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2 <i>.</i> B	OUTLET 16, STA 51+49R	LS	1	5,812.00	5,800	900	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.в	OUTLET 17, STA 61+35R	LS	1	3,985.00	4,000	600	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.в	OUTLET 18, STA 62+22L	LS	1	374.00	400	0	0.0%	5
02.3.2.В	OUTLET 19, STA 62+22R	LS	1	374.00	400	0	0.0%	5
02.3.2.В	MAYO RUN	LS	1	45,250.00	45,300	6,800	15.0%	1,4
	OUTLET MANHOLES							
02.3.2.8	OUTLET 1 MANHOLE	LS	1	2,719.00	2,700	400	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 2 MANHOLE	LS	1	6,061.00	6,100	900	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 3 MANHOLE	LS	1	1,765.00	1,800	300	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 4 MANHOLE	LS	1	4,671.00	4,700	700	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 5 MANHOLE	LS	1	3,666.00	3,700	600	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 8 MANHOLE	LS	1	2,578.00	2,600	400	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 13 MANHOLE	LS	1	1,961.00	2,000	300	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 15 MANHOLE	LS	1	4,027.00	4,000	600	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 16 MANHOLE	LS	1	3,591.00	3,600	500	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 8, CATCHBASIN	LS	1	1,212.00	1,200	200	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B.	OUTLET 17, CATCHBASIN	LS	1	1,536.00	1,500	200	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 18, CATCHBASIN	LS	1	2,015.00	2,000	300	15.0%	1,4
02.3.2.B	OUTLET 19, CATCHBASIN	LS	1	2,015.00	2,000	300	15.0%	1,4

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

\$889,800

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SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES

25.0%

\$222,100

TOTAL 02. RELOCATIONS

\$1,111,900

REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

ED-C

ROCHESTER, STAGE 4, DM No. 6 ESTIMATE

4/23/92

ACCOUNT				UNIT		l	CONTIN	GENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	j	AMOUNT	PERCENT	REASON

- 1. QUANTITY UNKNOWNS
- 2. UNKNOWN SITE CONDITIONS
- 3. UNKNOWN HAUL DISTANCE
- 4. UNIT PRICE UNKNOWNS
- 5. INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT

### NOTES

- 1. EXTENSIONS ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST \$100
- 2. FEDERAL, NON FEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA

ACCOUNT				UNIT		CONTIN	IGENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT		REASON
=======					.========	•		
08	ROADS, RAILROADS AND BRIDGES							
08.2.A	MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION							
08.1.A.1	MOBILIZATION/DEMOBILIZATION	LS	1	\$7,692.00	7,700	1,900	25.0%	1,3
08.2.K	REMOVE WINGWALLS, 6TH ST SE							
08.2.K.B		LS	1	4,741.00	4,700	1,200	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K	WINGWALL & 4TH ST SE							
08.2.K.B	EXCAVATION	CY	1,290	6.69	8,600	2,200	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B		SF	6,000	7.11	42,700	10,700	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C		CY	125	229.00	28,600	7,200	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C		LB	13,500	0.45	6,100	1,500	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	BACKFILL	CY	650	12.00	7,800	2,000	25.0%	1,4
	SCOUR PROTECTION 4TH ST							
08.2.K.B		CY	40	6.68	300	0	0.0%	5
08.2.K.C	<del>-</del>	CY	150	92.25	13,800	2,800	20.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C		LB	17,000	0.45	7,700	1,500	20.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	BACKFILL	CY	200	12.00	2,400	500	20.0%	5
	WINGWALL EXTENSION ONLY, @ 6TH ST	SE						
08.2.K.B	EXCAVATION	CY	550	6.69	3,700	900	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	ROCK EXCAVATION	CY	80	32.90	2,600	700	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	TEMPORARY SHEET PILE	SF	2,340	7.09	16,600	4,200	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	CONCRETE	CY	70	210.00	14,700	3,700	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	REINFORCING STEEL	LB	8,400	0.45	3,800	1,000	25.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	BACKFILL	CY	350	12.00	4,200	1,100	25.0%	1,4
	SCOUR PROTECTION 6TH ST							
08.2.K.B	ROCK EXCAVATION	CY	365	32.88	12,000	2,400	20.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	CONCRETE	CY	155	114.35	17,700	3,500	20.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	REINFORCING STEEL	LB	12,400	0.45	5,600	1,100	20.0%	1,4
	WINGWALL EXTENS ONLY, & HWY 14 EAS	T - WEST						
08.2.K.B	EXCAVATION	CY	540	6.69	3,600	500	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	TEMPORARY SHEET PILE	SF	4,350	7.11	30,900	4,600	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C.		CY	80	180.55	14,400	2,200	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	REINFORCING STEEL	LB	8,800	0.45	4,000	600	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	BACKFILL	CY	410	12.00	4,900	700	15.0%	1,4
	INTERMEDIATE WALL HWY14							
08.2.K.B	EXCAVATION	CY	500	8.20	4,100	600	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	TEMPORARY SHEET PILING	SF	1,700	7.11	12,100	1,800	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	CONCRETE	CY	100	150.00	15,000	2,300	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	REINFORCING STEEL	LB	12,000	0.45	5,400	800	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.B	BACKFILL	CY	280	12.00	3,400	500	15.0%	1,4
	SCOUR PROTECTION HWY 14							
08.2.K.B	EXCAVATION	CY	2,225	6.69	14,900	2,200	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	CONCRETE	CY	460	92.95	42,800	6,400	15.0%	1,4
08.2.K.C	REINFORCING STEEL	LB	55,200	0.45	24,800	3,700	15.0%	1,4

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ED-C

#### ROCHESTER, STAGE 4, DM No. 6 ESTIMATE

4/23/92

ACCUBINT UNIT | CONTINGENCIES
CODE ITEM UNIT QUANTITY PRICE AMOUNT | AMOUNT PERCENT REASON

19.7%

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

\$391,600

SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES

TOTAL 08. ROADS, RAILROADS AND BRIDGES

\$468,600

\$77,000

REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

NOTES

- 1. QUANTITY UNKNOWNS
- 2. UNKNOWN SITE CONDITIONS
- 3. UNKNOWN HAUL DISTANCE
- 4. UNIT PRICE UNKNOWNS
- 5. INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT

- 1. EXTENSIONS ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST \$100
- 2. FEDERAL, NON FEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA

ACCOUNT				UNIT	***	•	GENCIES	
CODE	ITEM ====================================		QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	•	PERCENT	REASON
	CHANNELS AND CANALS							
<b>.</b>	CHARLES ARD CARACS							
_	MOBILIZATION AND PREP		_		400 000	22 -22	or or	
09.0.A.A	MOBILIZATION & DEMOB	LS	1	\$109,831	109,800	27,500	25.0%	1,3
09.0.2	REMOVALS							
09.0.2.B	18-3 TEMP. DROP STRUCT.	LS	1	23,179.00	23,200	4,600	20.0%	1,2,4
09.0.2.8	BITUMINOUS PATHS	SY	1,800	1.96	3,500	700	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.В	CONCRETE PATHS	SY	160	6.22	1,000	200	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.В	BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT	SY	6,100	1.96	12,000	2,400	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	GUARDRAIL	LF	165	7.66	1,300	300	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	CONCRETE CURB AND GUTTER	LF	255	0.39	100	0	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	CONCRETE WALLS	SF	3,400	3.34	11,400	2,300	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	STONE WALLS	SF	2,800	6.21	17,400	3,500	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	LIMESTONE WALLS	SF	3,100	6.22	19,300	3,900	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.8	CONCRETE CHANNEL PAVING	SY	525	30.51	16,000	3,200	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	HANDRAIL	LF	350	2.52	900	0	0.0%	5
09.0.2.B	SANITARY MH, PLUG PIPE	LS	2	94.00	200	0	0.0%	5
09.0.2	REPLACEMENTS							
09.0.2.B	BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT	SY	900	8.68	7,800	1,600	20.0%	1,4
9.0.2.B	AGGREGATE BASE COURSE	CY	200	129.73	25,900	5,200	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	CURB AND GUTTER	LF	100	3.04	300	0	0.0%	5
09.0.2.B	GUARDRAIL	LF	165	27.50	4,500	900	20.0%	1,4
09.0.2	CHANNEL IMPROVEMENT							
09.0.2.B	CLEARING AND GRUBBING	ACR	4	6,085.00	24,300	4,400	18.0%	1,2,4
09.0.2.В	REMOVE ISOLATED TREES	LS	1	78,135.00	78,100	14,100	18.0%	1,2,4
09.0.2.B	EXCAVATION, COMMON	CY	237,200	4.84	1,148,000	206,600	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	EXCAVATION, ROCK	CY	56,200	22.60	1,270,100	228,600	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.8	STRIPPING TOPSOIL	CY	3,200	2.21	7,100	1,300	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	FILL, RANDOM	CY	29,300	3.55	104,000	18,700	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	BEDDING, TYPE 1	CY	3,800	21.30	80,900	14,600	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	BEDDING, TYPE 2	CY	2,800	21.30	59,600	10,700	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	BEDDING, TYPE 4	CY	4,200	21.30	89,500	16,100	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	RIPRAP, TYPE A	CY	9,100	22.10	201,100	36,200	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	RIPRAP, TYPE B	CY	14,800	22.10	327,100	58,900	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.8	RIPRAP, TYPE D	CY	2,800	22.71	63,600	11,400	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	RIPRAP, TYPE F	CY	3,600	22.71	81,800	14,700	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	RIPRAP, TYPE G	CY	1,600	22.71	36,300	6,500	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.8	RIPRAP, TYPE H	- CY	3,100	22.71	70,400	12,700	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	TOPSOIL	CY	12,800	2.83	36,200	6,500	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	SEEDING	ACR	11.40	5,722.00	65,200	26,100	40.0%	1,4
				2.44	44,900	8,100	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	RIPRAP SURFACE TREATMENT	SY	18,400	1.35	24,000	4,300	18.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	GEOTEXTILE	SY	17,800		818,800	147,400	18.0%	
09.0.2.B	INTERLOCKING BLOCK SLOPE PROT.	SY	17,800	46.00	818,800	147,400	10.0%	1,4
	CONC RETAIN WALL DS 4 ST SE LB @ STA					_		_
09.0.2.B	STRUCT EXCAVATION	CY	340	5.66	1,900	0	0.0%	5
09.0.2.B	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	310	6.97	2,200	0	0.0%	5
09.0.2.B	BASE CONCRETE	CY	65	101.00	6,600	1,700	25.0%	1,4

### ROCHESTER, STAGE 4, DM No. 6 ESTIMATE

4/23/92

ACCOUNT				UNIT		CONTIN	GENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	REASON
*******		2222222	========	*========	==========	========	========	=======
09.0.2.B	VERTICAL CONCRETE	CY	60	308.00	18,500	4,600	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	REINFORCING	LB	15,000	0.45	6,800	1,700	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	TEMPORARY SHEET PILE	SF	3,300	7.74	25,500	6,400	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	ANCHORS FOR SHEETPILING	LS	1	24,365.00	24,400	6,100	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2	CONC RETAIN WALL DS US 6 ST SE RB LB							
09.0.2.B	STRUCT EXCAVATION	CY	5,500	5.66	31,100	7,800	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.8	STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION - ROCK	CY	900	22.51	20,300	5,100	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.8	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	5,925	6.97	41,300	10,300	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.8	BASE CONCRETE	CY	355	97.00	34,400	8,600	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	VERTICAL CONCRETE	CY	265	289.00	76,600	19,200	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	REINFORCING	LB	69,300	0.45	31,200	7,800	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	TEMPORARY SHEET PILE	SF	10,120	7.75	78,400	19,600	25.0%	1,4
09.0.2.B	ANCHORS FOR SHEETPILING	LS	1	97,463.00	97,500	24,400	25.0%	1,4
09.0.R L	ANDSCAPING							
09.0.R.B	TREES	LS	1	274,450.00	274,500	54,900	20.0%	1,4

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

\$5,656,800

SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES

19.1%

\$1,082,400

TOTAL 09. CHANNELS AND CANALS

\$6,739,200

#### REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

### 1. QUANTITY UNKNOWNS

- 2. UNKNOWN SITE CONDITIONS
- 3. UNKNOWN HAUL DISTANCE
- 4. UNIT PRICE UNKNOWNS
- 5. INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT

### NOTES

- 1. EXTENSIONS ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST \$100
- 2. FEDERAL, NON FEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA

ACCOUNT				UNIT		CONTIN	GENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	•	PERCENT	REASON
=======	*************************			========			=======	
11	LEVEES AND FLOODWALLS							
11.0.A	MOB & PREPARATORY WORK							
11.0.A.1	MOBILIZATION/DEMOB	LS	1	\$9,600	9,600	2,400	25.0%	1,3
	PERM ACCESS RDS							
11.0.С.В	BASE AGGREGATE 8" THICK	CY	450		14,500	2,900	20.0%	1,4
11.0.C.B	BITUMINOUS SURFACE, 3"	CY	169	104.65	17,700	3,500	20.0%	1,4
11.0.C.B	PERMANENT GUARDPOSTS	EA	8	58.00	500	0	0.0%	5
11.0.C.B	REMOVEABLE GUARDPOSTS	EA	4	192.00	800	0	0.0%	5
11.0.1	REMOVALS							
11.0.1.B	BIT. PAVEMENT REMOVAL	SY	4,130	4.68	19,300	3,900	20.0%	1,3,4
11.0.1	LEVEES							
11.0.1.B	CLEARING AND GRUBBING	ACR	7.70	6,107.00	47,000	9,400	20.0%	1,3,4
11.0.1.B	STRIP TOPSOIL	CY	3,180	1.28	4,100	800	20.0%	1,3,4
11.0.1.8	COMMON EXCAVATION	CY	6,700	3.02	20,200	4,000	20.0%	1,4
11.0.1.B	INSPECTION TRENCH	LF	3,700	8.04	29,700	5,900	20.0%	1,4
11.0.1.B	RANDOM FILL	CY	13,500	1.70	23,000	4,600	20.0%	1,4
11.0.1.B	BEDDING, TYPE 2	CY	1,500	21.38	32,100	6,400	20.0%	1,4
11.0.1.B	RIPRAP, TYPE B	CY	3,000	22.12	66,400	13,300	20.0%	1,4
11.0.1.B	RIPRAP SURFACE TREATMENT	SY	5,900	2.45	14,500	2,900	20.0%	1,4
11.0.1.B	TOPSOIL	CY	5,900	5.76	34,000	6,800	20.0%	1,4
11.0.1.B	SEEDING	ACR	6.00	2,200.00	13,200	2,600	20.0%	1,4
	CULVERT a STA 18+50.00 (LEFT TIE-B							
11.0.G.B	STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION	CY	165	5.68	900	0	0.0%	5
11.0.G.B	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	210	11.00	2,300	. 400	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.E	FLAPGATE, 48" DIAMETER	EA	1	10,200.00	10,200	1,700	17.0%	4
11.0.G.B	48" DIAMETER RCP	LF	66	105.40	7,000	1,200	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.B	48" FLARED INTAKE	EA	1	421.56	400	0	0.0%	5
11.0.G.B	TRASH GUARD	EA	1	1,282.00	1,300	200	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.C	HEADWALLS, CONCRETE	CY	20	306.00	6,100	1,000	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.E	HEADWALLS, REINFORCEMENT	LB	3,250	0.45	1,500	0	0.0%	5
11.0.G.B	EXCAVATION	CY	650	3.02	2,000	300	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.B	RIPRAP, TYPE F	CY	105	22.12	2,300	400	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.B.	RIPRAP, TYPE B	CY	60	22.12	1,300	200	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.B	BEDDING, TYPE 1	CY	30	21.38	600	0	0.0%	5
11.0.G.B	BEDDING, TYPE 2	CY	50	21.38	1,100	200	17.0%	1,4
11.0.G.B	TOPSOIL	CY	130	2.84	400	0	0.0%	5
11.0.G.B	SEED	AC	0.15	2200.00	300	0	0.0%	5
	ANDSCAPING							
11.0.R.B	TREES	LS	1	108,000.00	108,000	21,600	20.0%	1,4

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS \$492,300
SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES 19.6% \$96,600

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ED-C

ROCHESTER, STAGE 4, DM No. 6 ESTIMATE

4/23/92

ACCOUNT UNIT | CONTINGENCIES

CODE ITEM UNIT QUANTITY PRICE AMOUNT | AMOUNT PERCENT REASON

TOTAL 11. LEVEES AND FLOODWALLS

\$588,900

### REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

- 1. QUANTITY UNKNOWNS
- 2. UNKNOWN SITE CONDITIONS
- 3. UNKNOWN HAUL DISTANCE
- 4. UNIT PRICE UNKNOWNS
- 5. INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT

#### NOTES

- 1. EXTENSIONS ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST \$100
- 2. FEDERAL, NON FEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA

ACCOUNT				TINU		l CONTIN	IGENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT		REASON
		=========	========	**********		========		=======
14	RECREATION FACILITIES							
14.0.A	MOBILIZATION AND PREP							
14.0.A.B	MOB/DEMOB	LS	1	\$16,900	16,900	4,200	25.00%	1,3
14.0.3	BITUMINOUS PATH, 5+10 - 76+00							
14.0.3.B	BITUMINOUS PATH	SY	9,400	8.98	84,400	16,900	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3	CONCRETE PATH UNDERPASS US 14							
14.0.3.B	STRUCT EXCAVATION	CY	150	5.67	900	0	0.0%	5
14.0.3.В	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	60	6.99	400	0	0.0%	5
14.0.3.B	COARSE DRAINAGE FILL	EA	470	31.42	14,800	3,000	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.8	BASE CONCRETE	CY	130	95.79	12,500	2,500	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.8	VERTICAL CONCRETE	CY	60	330.39	19,800	4,000	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	REINFORCING	LB	19,050	0.45	8,600	1,700	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	CONCRETE PATHS	SY	560	82.05	45,900	9,200	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.8	HANDRAIL/BICYCLE	LF	420	50.95	21,400	4,300	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3	CONCRETE PATH UNDERPASS 6TH ST SE							
14.0.3.B	STRUCT EXCAVATION	CY	55	5.67	300	0	0.0%	5
14.0.3.B	VERTICAL CONCRETE	CY	120	212.00	25,400	5,100	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	REINFORCING	LB	12,000	0.45	5,400	1,100	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	CONCRETE PATHS	SY	840	66.38	55,800	11,200	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	HANDRAIL/BICYCLE	LF	630	50.95	32,100	6,400	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3	CONCRETE PATH UNDERPASS 4TH ST SE							
14.0.3.B	STRUCT EXCAVATION	CY	215	5.67	1,200	200	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.8	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	60	6.99	400	0	0.0%	5
14.0.3.B	COARSE DRAINAGE FILL	EA	490	31.42	15,400	3,100	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	BASE CONCRETE	CY	135	98.00	13,200	2,600	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	VERTICAL CONCRETE	CY	57	375.00	21,400	4,300	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.8	REINFORCING	LB	20,340	0.45	9,200	1,800	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	CONCRETE PATHS	SY	970	66.38	64,400	12,900	20.0%	1,4
14.0.3.B	HANDRAIL/BICYCLE	LF	730	50.95	37,200	7,400	20.0%	1,4
14.0.6.R	AREA LIGHTING							
14.0.6.B	LIGHTING	LS	1	243,280	243,300	73,000	30.0%	1,4
14.0.2.B	LANDSCAPING							
14.0.2.B	TREES	LS	1	102,435	102,400	30,700	30.0%	1,4
14.0.2.B	SHRUBS	_ LS	1	11,013	11,000	3,300	30.0%	1,4

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS \$863,700

SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES 24.2% \$208,900

TOTAL 14. RECREATION FACILITIES

\$1,072,600

ED-C

ROCHESTER, STAGE 4, DM No. 6 ESTIMATE

4/23/92

ACCOUNT UNIT | CONTINGENCIES

CODE ITEM UNIT QUANTITY PRICE AMOUNT | AMOUNT PERCENT REASON

=========

### REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

- 1. QUANTITY UNKNOWNS
- 2. UNKNOWN SITE CONDITIONS
- 3. UNKNOWN HAUL DISTANCE
- 4. UNIT PRICE UNKNOWNS
- 5. INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT

### NOTES

-----

- 1. EXTENSIONS ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST \$100
- 2. FEDERAL, NON FEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA

ACCOUNT				UNIT		I CONTIN	IGENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	•	PERCENT	REASON
========			========					========
15 (	DIVERSION STRUCTURES							
15.0.A !	MOB/DEMOB & PREP							
15.0.A.1	MOB/DEMOB & PREP	LS	1	\$10,255	10,300	2,600	25.0%	1,3
15.0.1 l	JPSTREAM DROP STRUCTURE							
15.0.D.B	SHEET PILING	SF	2,150	12.24	26,300	7,900	30.0%	1,4
15.0.D.B	STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION	CY	3,000	1.42	4,300	1,300	30.0%	1,4
15.0.D.B	DEWATERING	LS	1	38,453.00	38,500	11,600	30.0%	1,4
15.0.D.B	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	4,360	3.28	14,300	4,300	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1.C	BASE CONCRETE	CY	530	121.00	64,100	•	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1.C	VERTICAL CONCRETE	CY	410	234.00	95,900	28,800	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1.C	REINFORCEMENT	LB	121,000	0.45	54.500	16,400	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1.C	FENCE	LF	230	39.34	9,000	2,700	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1 0	ONNSTREAM DROP STRUCT							
15.O.D.B	STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION	CY	550	1.42	800	0	0.0%	5
15.O.D.B	DEWATERING	LS	1	38,453.00	38,500	11,600	30.0%	1,4
15.0.D.B	STRUCT ROCK EXCAVATION	CY	1,250	24.65	30,800	9,200	30.0%	1,4
15.O.D.B	COARSE DRAINAGE FILL	CY	100	31.59	3,200	1,000	30.0%	1,4
15.O.D.B	STRUCTURAL BACKFILL	CY	615	14.10	8,700	2,600	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1.C	BASE CONCRETE	CY	300	109.00	32,700	9,800	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1.C	VERTICAL CONCRETE	CY	210	271.00	56,900	17,100	30.0%	1,4
15.0.1.C	REINFORCEMENT	LB	57,000	0.45	25,700	7,700	30.0%	1,4
15.0.R.E	FENCE	LF	96	39.34	3,800	1,100	30.0%	1,4
				•				

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

\$518,300

SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES

29.9%

\$154,900

TOTAL 15. FLOODWAY CONTROL AND DIVERSION STRUCTURES

\$673,200

### REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

- 1. QUANTITY UNKNOWNS
- 2. UNKNOWN SITE CONDITIONS
- 3. UNKNOWN HAUL DISTANCE
- UNIT PRICE UNKNOWNS
   INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNT

### NOTES

- 1. EXTENSIONS ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST \$100
- 2. FEDERAL, NON FEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA

ACCOUNT				UNIT		CONTIN	IGENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	REASON
	=======================================		========	========	*******	:=======	:=======	=======
30	PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN							
	ENGINEERING AND DESIGN FOTR FDM							
30.B.4	FDM EXPENDITURES PRIOR TO 04/92	LS	1	\$863.700	863,700	0	0.0%	1
30.B.4	FDM ESTIMATED REMAINING EXPENDITURES	LS	1	160,000	160,000	24,000	15.0%	
30.G.F	VALUE ENGINEERING (VE) STUDIES							
30.G.F	ED-EJ	LS	1	24,000	24,000	3,600	15.0%	1
30.G.F	ED-ES	LS	1	24,000	24,000	3,600	15.0%	1
30.G.F	ED-FD	LS	1	10,000	10,000	1,500	15.0%	1
30.G.F	ED-FE	LS	1	24,000	24,000	3,600	15.0%	1
30.G.F	PD-ER	LS	1	3,000	3,000	500	15.0%	1
30.G.F	PD-ES	LS	1	3,000	3,000	500	15.0%	1
30.G.F	ED-EN	LS	1	4,200	4,200	600	15.0%	1
30.G.F	ED-EG	LS	1	4,500	4,500	700	15.0%	1
30.н	PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS							
30.н	ED-EG	LS	1	15,600	15,600	2,300	15.0%	1
30.н	ED-EF	LS	1	46,300	46,300	6,900	15.0%	1
30.н	ED-EJ	LS	1	171,400	171,400	25,700	15.0%	1
30.н	ED-ER	LS	1	12,000	12,000	1,800	15.0%	1
30.н	ED-ES	LS	1	161,800	161,800	24,300	15.0%	1
30.н	ED-fB	LS	1	48,500	48,500	7,300	15.0%	1
30.H	ED-FD	LS	1	48,500	48,500	7,300	15.0%	1
30.H	ED-FE	LS	1	24,800	24,800	3,700	15.0%	1
30.н	ED-FF	LS	1	2,800	2,800	400	15.0%	1
30.H	PD-ER	LS	1	20,100	20,100	3,000	15.0%	1
30.к	PD-ES	LS	1	28,000	28,000	4,200	15.0%	1
30.H	ED-EN	LS	1	39,300	39,300	5,900	15.0%	1
30.N (	CONSTRUCTION/SUPPLY CONTRACT AWARD ACT.							
30.N	ED-EF	LS	1	20,000	20,000	3,000	15.0%	1
30.N	ED-EJ	LS	1	20,000	20,000	3,000	15.0%	1
30.N	ED-ER	LS	1	4,000	4,000	600	15.0%	1
30.N	ED-ES	LS	1	52,000	52,000	7,800	15.0%	1
30.N	ED-FB	LS	1	15,000	15,000	2,300	15.0%	1
30.N	ED-FD	LS	1	30,000	30,000	4,500	15.0%	1
30.N	ED-FE.	LS	1	14,000	14,000	2,100	15.0%	1
30.N	PD-ER	LS	1	8,000	8,000	1,200	15.0%	1
30.N	PD-ES	LS	1	7,000	7,000	1,100	15.0%	1
30.N	ED-EN	LS	1	9,000	9,000	1,400	15.0%	1
	ED-EG	LS	- 1	11,000	11,000	1,700	15.0%	1
30.P	PROJECT MANAGEMENT							
30.P	LCPM-JR	LS	1	84,300	84,300	12,600	14.9%	1
			•					,

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS

\$2,013,800

SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES

8.6%

\$172,700

TOTAL 30. PLANNING, ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

\$2,186,500

4/23/92

ED-C

ACCOUNT				UNIT		1	CONTIN	GENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	1	AMOUNT	PERCENT	REASON
************		=====		:=======	=======	==	======	=======	======

========

### REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

1. UNKNOWNS DUE TO MANHOURS REQUIRED.

### NOTES:

A. FEDERAL, NONFEDERAL COST ARE TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA.

ACCOUNT				UNIT		CONTIN	GENCIES	
CODE	ITEM	UNIT	QUANTITY	PRICE	AMOUNT	AMOUNT	PERCENT	REASON
========		*********		:=======	.=======		========	222222
31	CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT (S&I)							
31.B	CONTRACT ADMINISTRATION							
31.8.3	REVIEW AND PAY APP ESTIMATES	LS	1	19,440	19,400	0	0.0%	1
31.B.4	CONTRACT MODS	LS	1	38,880	38,900	0	0.0%	1
31.B.5	PROG AND COMP RPTS	L\$	1	9,720	9,700	0	0.0%	1
31.B.9	ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES	LS	1	116,640	116,600	0	0.0%	1
31.B.Z	CONTINGENCIES	L\$	1	9,720	9,700	0	0.0%	1
31.D	REVIEW OF SHOP DRAWINGS	LS	1	32,400	32,400	0	0.0%	1
31.D.Z	CONTINGENCIES	LS	1	1,620	1,600	0	0.0%	1
31.E	INSPECTION & QUALITY ASSIST.							
31.E.1	SCHEDULE COMPLIANCE	LS	1	35,640	35,600	0	0.0%	1
31.E.2	QA TESTING	LS	1	32,400	32,400	0	0.0%	1
31.E.3	QUANTITY CALC.	LS	1	29,484	29,500	0	0.0%	1
31.E.9	ALL OTHER ACTIVITIES	LS	1	210,600	210,600	0	0.0%	1
31.E.Z	CONTINGENCIES	LS	1	16,200	16,200	0	0.0%	1
31.F	PROJECT OFFICE OPERATIONS	LS	1	64,800	64,800	0	0.0%	1
31.F.Z	CONTINGENCIES	LS	1	3,240	3,200	0	0.0%	1
31.н	CONTRACTOR INITIATED CLAIMS	LS	1	12,960	13,000	0	0.0%	1
31.P	PROJECT MANAGEMENT	LS	1	14,256	14,300	0	0.0%	1

SUBTOTAL CONSTRUCTION COSTS \$647,900

SUBTOTAL CONTINGENCIES 0.0% \$0

TOTAL 31. CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT (S&I)

\$647,900

### REASONS FOR CONTINGENCIES

1. CONTINGENCIES ARE INCLUDED IN LUMP SUM AMOUNT.

#### NOTES:

A. FEDERAL, NONFEDERAL COST TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH 1986 WRDA.

APPENDIX G

CORRESPONDENCE

### APPENDIX G

### CORRESPONDENCE

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### MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIET

March 30, 1992

Mr. David Berwick

St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers 180 East Kellogg Boulevard - Room 1421

St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-1479

Dear Mr. Berwick:

Re: State 4 of Rochester Flood Control Project; channel modification, Bear

Creek; S1, 12, 13, T106, R14; Rochester, Olmsted County

MHS Referral FIle Number: 92-1054

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the above project. It has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the State Historic Preservation Officer by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36CFR800), and to the responsibilities given the Minnesota Historical Society by the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

We have reviewed the additional information transmitted in your letter of February 25, 1992 and are of the opinion that the foundation site does not appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, based on existing information we conclude that no properties eligible for or listed on the National Register of Historic Places are within the project's area of effect.

Please contact Dennis Gimmestad or Jackie Sluss of this office if you have any questions regarding our review of this project.

Sincerely,

Britta L. Bloomberg

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

BLB: dmb

### February 25, 1992

Environmental Resources Branch Planning Division

Mr. Dennis Gimmestad State Historic Preservation Office Minnesota Historical Society Fort Snelling History Center St. Paul, Minnesota 55111

Dear Mr. Gimmestad:

Thank you for your letter of January 24, 1992, regarding the re-coordination of Stage 4 of the Rochester Flood Control Project. We understand that your office concurs with our conclusion that archaeological sites "D", "E", and "F" are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, you requested additional information about the soap factory foundation in order to determine its eligibility.

After an intensive search of the records of the Minnesota Historical Society (MHS) and Olmsted County Historical Society, we have gathered the following information.

The initial search at MHS did not reveal any information about soap manufacturing in Rochester, although we did discover that soap was produced at the State Asylum for the Insane (located well to the north of the site). None of the historic maps (including Sanborn and plat maps) indicated any building or industry at the site. Furthermore, none of the business directories for Rochester available at MHS listed any soap manufacturing or retail establishments.

However, an article written in the <u>Olmsted County Democrat</u> dated October 10, 1895, discussed soap production at the State Hospital. (A soap factory was built at the State Hospital sometime between 1890 and 1895.) The manager of the asylum factory mentioned in the article that he was considering purchasing the soap factory of A.B. Beach. This indicated that there was another soap factory in the vicinity.

A search under A.B. Beach's name led to another newspaper article of May 2, 1895, in which Beach is described as putting in a new steam boiler in his soap factory. Business directories at the Olmsted County library revealed that in 1891 A.B. Beach was manufacturing soap for the insane asylum. His residential address was given as 912 Beaver, which approximately corresponds to the site of the factory foundation (Beaver became 9th Avenue SE in 1917). In the 1896-97 directory, Beach is listed as a soap

manufacturer and carpet weaver, with the additional address of 907 Beaver listed for the workplace. However, in 1900, Beach is listed only as a carpet weaver and only the residential address is included.

An 1896 Sanborn overview map, which included some plats beyond the city limits, confirmed that A.B. Beach owned property in the vicinity of the site and that A.F. Nelson, the manager of the asylum factory, owned the land surrounding Beach's on Bear Creek. (Please see enclosed copies of historic maps indicating property ownership.)

The 1914 and 1922 plat maps show that Slatterly owned the property formerly owned by Beach and Nelson. Slatterly donated the land to the city in the early 1930s to create Slatterly Park. A perusal of the file on Slatterly Park at the Olmsted County Historical Society did not include any reference to the soap factory or its ruins.

District historian Jane Carroll also conducted a field survey of the site. (Please see the enclosed USGS quad map showing the current location of the site.) Carroll located the foundation at the northern apex of Slatterly Park on the west bank of Bear Creek between private homes and the creek. The foundation consists of stone piled about 3 feet high and extending about 50 to 60 feet back from the creek bank. A large portion of the wall is capped by a concrete foundation about 8 inches deep. The foundation is visible only on one side (facing south). The area on top of the foundation has been filled in with construction debris and soil and is overgrown with mature trees and shrubs.

Please review the above information and enclosed maps and send us your comments as soon as possible. As the rest of Stage 4 has already been reviewed, we would appreciate a shortened review period on this particular site. If you have any questions, please call Jane Carroll at 220-0742.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

David Berwick Chief, Environmental Resources Branch Planning Division

CARROLL	PD-ER	
ANFINSON	PD-ER	
BERWICK	PD-ER	

### OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR

### MEMORANDUM

DATE:

February 6, 1992

TO:

Denny Stotz Ron Halling Deb Foley

George Fortune

FROM:

Gary Neumann

SUBJECT: Agenda for Bear Creek Meeting/February 11th at 7:00 p.m.

I have prepared a tentative agenda for the meeting with the Bear Creek property-owners. I have listed several sub-points under each item which are some suggestions on the type of things which I felt we needed to cover. Please feel free to outline the items which you are responsible to present in any way which you believe will improve the presentation. My list is simply a suggestion.

Stevan Kvenvold Dave Olson Roger Plumb John Harford Roy Sutherland

### MEETING WITH BEAR CREEK PROPERTY-OWNERS FEBRUARY 11, 1992 COUNCIL CHAMBERS 7:00 P.M.

### AGENDA

- 1. Introduction Gary Neumann
  - \* Purpose of the meeting
  - \* What we hope to accomplish: understanding of project/obtain feedback
  - \* Who was invited
  - \* Previous meeting held with the owners of homes needed for acquisition
  - \* Council, staff and Corps personnel in attendance
  - \* Please hold your questions to the end of each item
- 2. Flood Control Improvements Done to Date Gary Neumann
  - \* The SCS reservoirs reducing flooding on Bear Creek. Schedule for completion of BR-1 reservoir.
  - \* Corps flood control improvements done or underway. Overall completion December, 1995.
  - \* Anticipated benefits substantially reduce threat and occurrence of flooding, reduce or eliminate flood insurance, decrease building restrictions by revising flood zones.
- 3. Why We Are Doing the Project Deb Foley
  - \* Review of past flooding
- 4. Proposed Schedule for Construction on Bear Creek Deb Foley
- 5. Review of Proposed Design Plans George Fortune
  - \* Explanation of design features
  - \* Channelization cross-sections
  - \* Maintenance needs/pathway on east side
  - \* Schedule for completion of plans
  - \* Type of construction/impacts on adjacent property-owners
- 6. Explanation of Pedestrian Pathway Denny Stotz
  - \* Existing pathways in other stages of project. Eventual overall pathway system.
  - \* Pathway locations and underpasses Bear Creek Stage
  - \* Pathway landscaping
  - \* Pathway lighting
  - \* Feedback
- 7. Right of Way Acquisition Needs Ron Halling
  - \* Right of way determination process surveying
  - \* Appraisal process
  - \* Offer process
  - \* Acquisition process
  - \* Potential right of entry process
- 8. Question and Answer Gary and all
- 9. Closure and What Happens Next Gary Neumann

Bear a Property Owner's Alda

- Landscaping concerns

- maintenance of visuas
- wildflowers in tritack ?
- Neighborhood organiz involvent through



## ROCHESTER



----Minnesota-----

January 21, 1992

# INFORMATIONAL MEETING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1992 CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, CITY HALL BEAR CREEK FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

GARY H. NEUMANN
Assistant City Administrator
Room 214, City Hall
Rochester, MN 55902-3129
(507) 285-8082
FAX #(507) 285-8256

An informational meeting will be held at 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, February 11, 1992, in the City Council Chambers at City Hall to provide information on the proposed Corps of Engineers Flood Control Project improvements for Bear Creek. All property owners who directly abut the project work limits have been invited and are encouraged to attend.

Currently, the Corps of Engineers is working to complete the preliminary design for the project along Bear Creek. An alignment for the channel has been recommended. This design phase is scheduled to be completed in May of 1992. Following this design phase, plans and specifications would be prepared between the summer of 1992 to June of 1993. Construction is tentatively scheduled from September of 1993 to September of 1995.

At the meeting on February 11, the City staff and the Corps intend to provide information on the channel alignment as recommended in the preliminary design and its impact on adjacent properties. The acquisition and construction phases of this project will require the acquisition of some homes and businesses and will require the securing of easements from other adjacent properties where outright acquisition is not required. The City staff has already met with the owners of the homes and businesses which will need to be acquired.

The information that we will be able to provide at this time is still preliminary and may be subject to future revisions and mapping changes. Nevertheless, we would like to review the information which we have available at this time with you and to respond to any questions which you might have.

If you are unable to attend the meeting but have some questions regarding the Corps project as it is proposed for this area, please feel free to contact Gary Neumann at the City Administrator's Office (507/285-8082) or Ron Halling of the Public Services Department (507/281-6008) to discuss any questions you may have.

We hope to see you on February 11, 1992.

### OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR

### MEMORANDUM

DATE: February 4, 1992

TO: UDeb Foley

FROM: Gary Neumann

SUBJECT: Council Design Decisions - Bear Creek

The Council made the following preliminary decisions on design aspects for Stage 4:

- 1. They approved the channelization design which uses a 1 to 3 slope in the area from the 4th Street bridge to Slatterly Park with topsoil and a natural grass mixture (not sod) over the riprap. They wanted riprap up to a 10 year event only.
- 2. They approved the channelization design for the area in Slatterly Park which uses a natural channel bottom (no riprap), tri-lock in the low flow channel and grass benches. They want a natural grass mixture to be used on the tri-lock with sod to be used in the high flow channel area.
- 3. The Council felt that the installation of lighting would be essential for the pedestrian pathway. They agreed that a different type of globe lighting standard should be used to more efficiently direct the lighting onto the pathway and to keep as much light as possible out of adjacent homes.
- 4. The Council still wants to receive some additional information from the Corps and the staff on the proposed design of the drop structures in this stage. As you are aware, there is some interest in making these as aesthetically pleasing as possible. We need to discuss this further.

Please use the above information in the preparation of the plans for the meeting with abutting property-owners for February 11th. The Council does hope to receive some feedback from the property-owners on the design, especially the lighting of the pedestrian pathway.

c: Stevan Kvenvold
Roger Plumb
Roy Sutherland
Dave Olson
John Harford



# ROCHESTER



----Minnesota----

January 7, 1992

GARY H. NEUMANN
Assistant City Administrator
Room 214, City Hall
Rochester, MN 55902-3129
(507) 285-8082
FAX #(507) 285-8256

Deb Foley U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District 1421 U.S. Post Office and Customs House St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-1479

RE: City of Rochester Comments - Stage 4 Plans

Dear Deb:

The following are the comments of the City of Rochester on the Design Memo plans for Stage 4:

- 1. A pathway to serve as both a pedestrian and maintenance path should be shown on the west side from the 6th Street bridge to Slatterly Park.
- 2. If a maintenance path is not feasible on the west side throughout the project length, access to both sides of the drop structures should be provided at a minimum. The staff will want to discuss further with the Corps how maintenance will be able to be provided in the area on the west side from 4th Street to 6th Street. If mowing or weed maintenance will be needed, we will need to have some access to the west side of the channel, also.
- 3. An additional connection from 10th Avenue to the adjacent pedestrian path may be needed at the south end of 10th Avenue.
- 4. The City will work with the Corps to design the pathway on the east side from 8-1/2 Street SE to the Highway 14 bridge. The Park Department has suggested that if the pathway could meander through the wooded area in some spots instead of being along the river for the entire length, it would improve the design.
- 5. The City favors the levee alignment which extends to the south of the Resurrection Church. A question has been raised over whether the levee alignment would affect the existing bleachers by the Mayo High School stadium. This will need to be checked, and the alignment might need to be moved to the east to avoid the bleachers if they are affected.

City of Rochester Comments - Stage 4 Plans January 7, 1992 Page two

- 6. The City agreed with the revised levee design to shorten and lower the levee.
- 7. A trail connection should be made to the Bear Creek Park parking area on the east side of Bear Creek south of the Highway 14 bridge.
- 8. As you are aware, the City is concerned about the amount of exposed riprap shown in the design plans for Stage 4. Previous plans shown to the citizens of this area during the initial design work in 1976-78 showed pedestrian paths and grass in the channel and did not show visible riprap. The City requests that alternatives be considered to remove the riprap from the area above the frequently flooded area (10 year flood). We may also be willing to consider the use of natural grasses or ground covers instead of grass in some areas where sod over riprap or geotextile fabric is being considered.
- 9. Tri-lock slope protection should be used on the east side north of the 4th Street bridge to match the existing tri-lock.
- 10. The City has not reached a final decision on whether a total taking of the bowling alley property would be needed. We are retaining a second appraisal and are researching this matter further. The plans should currently assume that the City will not be acquiring the total bowling alley facility. However, this might be subject to revision at a later date.

If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Sincerely,

Gary Neumann

Assistant City Administrator

c: Stevan Kvenvold
Dave Olson
Roger Plumb
Ron Halling
Roy Sutherland
Denny Stotz
John Harford



# ROCHESTER



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICE 1602 4th Street S.E. Rochester, MN 55904-4718 (507) 281-6008 FAX #(507) 281-6216

December 20, 1991

TO:

Gary Neumann

FROM:

Roger Plumb

RE:

Bear Creek Stage 4 Review

- 1. It's good to see the underpass design on the three major streets; i.e. 4th Street, 6th Street and 12th Street.
- 2. Could the project be shortened by 100-150 feet to avoid removal and replacement of the Bear Creek Park pedestrian bridge to Mayo High?
- 3. The City should ask the County to start a study of extending the Bear Creek path system out to Chester Woods park.

IZ. 18. 91 US: 15 FM \*CITY OF KUUHESIEK, MIN FUZ

JAX to Deb Foley

### ROCHESTER PARK AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

### MEMORANDUM

DATE

December 17, 1991

TOI

Gary Neumann

PROX:

Denny Stotz Mins

SUBJECT:

Stage 4 Bear Creek Design Review

The extensive use of rip rap is a concern both from an aesthetic and maintenance perspective. We should look at reducing the amount of rip rap.

The use of tri-lock slope protection should be continued in the area north of 4 Street SE to match the existing 1B3 tri-lock.

There appears to be adequate room to add a trail section on the west side of the channel from 6 Street SE extending southerly to the proposed location of the pedestrian bridge at Sta 39+00. This trail could access 9 Avenue in the vicinity of house #612, have an access at 8 Street SE and provide for good neighborhood circulation as well as provide a hard surfaced maintenance access to the channel.

The trail alignment south of 8½ Street SE could meander away from the channel, go through some existing wooded areas, swing back to the channel and then leave the channel area again. There is adequate public land in the area to create some variations in the trail alignment.

Could the amount of rip rap in the Slatterly Park and Bear Creek Park be reduced if the channel were made wider? It may be in the City's interest to sacrifice more land for the channel if the slopes can be turf, sod over rip rap or some other more aesthetic slope treatment.

A direct trail access should be shown leading from the north Bear Creek parking lot to the new trail--this could be shown as using the existing trail.

cc: Roger Plumb

Roy Sutherland

A:\WP8201VPRQJECTS\STA4.001

December 12, 1991

Environmental Resources Planning Division

Mr. Dennis Gimmestad State Historic Preservation Office Minnesota Historical Society Fort Snelling History Center St. Paul, Minnesota 55111

Dear Mr. Gimmestad,

As part of our continuing effort to "re-coordinate" the Rochester Flood Control Project with your office, please find enclosed information on Stage 4 of the project. The objective of Stage 4 is to provide flood protection for the city of Rochester against the flooding of Bear Creek. (Please see enclosed map showing reach of Stage 4 and a drawing showing the various features of the stage).

This stage consists of approximately 7,000 feet of channel modifications from the confluence of Bear Creek upstream to Mayo High School. These include: widening and deepening the existing channel; the construction of two drop structures, and construction of about 7,000 feet of levee. Recreational features include bicycle and pedestrian paths along the flood control channel.

As indicated on the enclosed list of surveys, the Bear Creek reach has been studied both specifically and as part of the general surveys of the Rochester project. As with the other stages of the Rochester project, borrow and disposal sites will continue to be coordinated separately, as they arise.

Please review the enclosed information and send us your comments by January 13, 1991. If you have any questions, call Jane Carroll at 220-0742.

Sincerely,

Enclosures

Jody L. Rooney Chief, Environmental Resources Branch Planning Division



### MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIET

FOUNDED IN 1849

Fort Snelling History Center. St. Paul, MN 55111 • (612) 726-1171

January 24, 1992

Ms. Jody L. Rooney St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers 1421 U. S. Post Office & Custom House St. Paul. Minnesota 55101-1479

Dear Ms. Rooney:

Re: Rochester Flood Control Project Stage 4; channel modification Bear Creek - S1, 12, 13, T106, R14, City of Rochester, Olmsted County MHS Referral File Number: 92-1054

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the above project. It has been reviewed pursuant to the responsibilities given the State Historic Preservation Officer by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36CFR800), and to the responsibilities given the Minnesota Historical Society by the Minnesota Historic Sites Act and the Minnesota Field Archaeology Act.

We concur that archaeologist sites "D', "E", and "F" are not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. However, we do not believe that there is adequate information in order to determine whether the soap factory ruin is eligible. We would appreciate further discussion of the eligibility of this property.

After the eligibility of this site has been clearly established, we will be able to determine the effects of this stage of the project on historic resources.

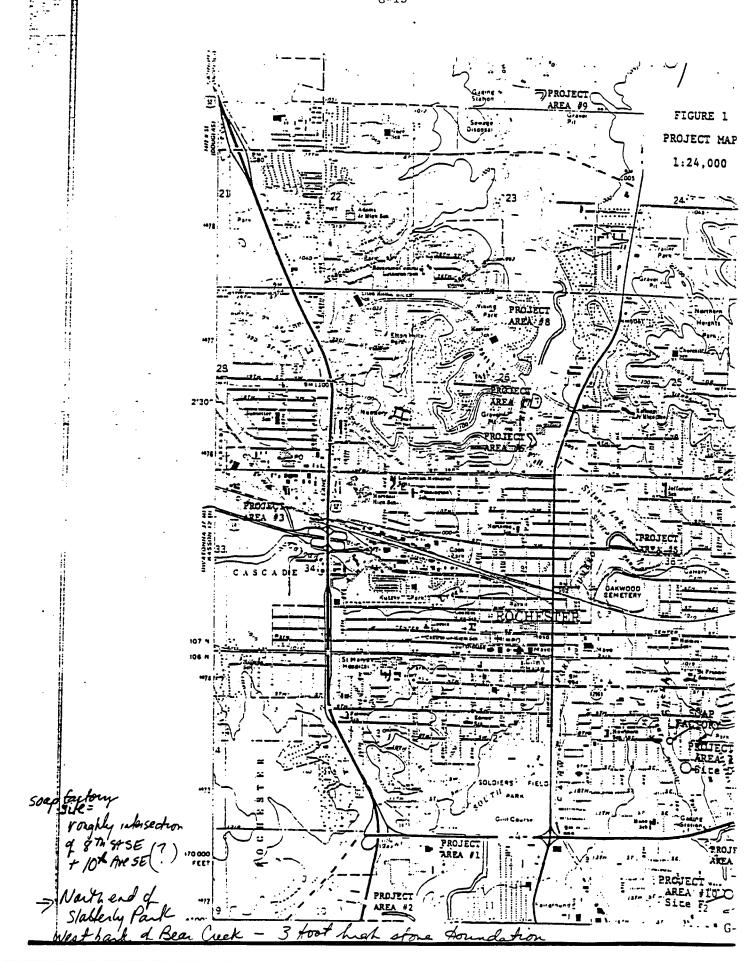
Please contact me if you have any questions regarding this review.

Sincerely,

Dennis A. Gimmestad

Government Programs and Compliance Officer

DAG: dmb



500 LAFAYETTE ROAD • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA • 55155-40\_\_\_\_\_

DNR INFORMATION (612) 296-6157

October 24, 1991

Gary Neumann, Asst. City Administrator City of Rochester Room 212, City Hall Rochester, MN 55902-3129

Dear Gary:

RE: REDUCTION IN SCOPE AND LEVEL OF PROTECTION OF BEAR CREEK PORTION OF ROCHESTER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT

This is in response to the meeting held September 16, 1991, concerning a proposal to reduce the scope and level of flood protection for the Bear Creek portion of the Rochester Flood Control Project. Preliminary information on the new proposal indicates the flood protection level would be reduced such that 54 more homes would be subject to flooding that otherwise would be protected under the current general design memorandum project. We are reluctant to support an alternative that removes anticipated protection from so many homes, even though it might result in significant cost savings.

As you know, the Department is responsible for implementing the State's floodplain management and flood damage reduction programs as well as managing the natural resources of the State. In exercising this responsibility the Department several years ago, subject to the mitigation of certain fish and wildlife habitat losses, sanctioned the entire Rochester Flood Control Project as proposed by the Soil Conservation Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the general design memorandum.

Since preparation of the general design memorandum, environmental requirements have become more stringent. Thus if the City chooses to pursue the reduced project scope, the Department might treat such a major modification as a new and separate project and this may require that additional mitigative measures be investigated.

To conclude, the preceding remarks should be considered preliminary only. The final position of the Department can only be formulated after our affected disciplines have had adequate opportunity to review plans of the modifications and all related impacts. Please let us know how you wish to proceed with this proposal.

City of Rochester Page Two

In the meantime, if you have any questions regarding this matter don't hesitate to contact Joe Gibson at (612) 296-2773.

Sincerely,

DIVISION OF WATERS

Paul T. Swenson, Acting Administrator

Permits and Land Use Section

PTS/JFC/JG:fw

cc: Kent Lokkesmoe, Director

Bill Johnson, Regional Administrator Mark Heywood, Regional Wildlife Manager

Jim Cooper, Regional Hydrologist Deb Foley, Corps of Engineers Rob Romocki, Soil Conservation Service

### OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATOR

### MENORANDUM

DATE: September 27, 1991

TO: Flood Control Committee

FROM: Gary Neumann

SUBJECT: Potential for Modified Design - Bear Creek Corps Project

You will recall that the Council previously reviewed and gave an indication of preliminary approval for a revised channelization design for Stage 3 of the Corps project, Cascade Creek. In that instance, it was found that a reduction in the amount of construction would reduce the flood protection levels to a 100 year flood protection level instead of the greater protection provided by the 170 year flood protection level which had been previously planned. However, the reduction to the 100 year level would save several million dollars and that, if the 100 year protection was provided, a 170 year flood would potentially affect only 2 businesses. Other factors which helped influence the Council's decision were that the 100 year protection modified design had a positive cost-benefit ratio under Corps guidelines and that Cascade Creek has not experienced a flood in excess of a 50 year event, to date.

Recently, the Corps of Engineers has begun the design process on Stage 4, Bear Creek. In conjunction with this, the Corps has also re-analyzed the design for Bear Creek to determine if a reduction in the flood protection level for Bear Creek may also be warranted. I have attached for your information a pros and cons sheet which was provided by the Corps to help the City analyze this matter, as it is a more complicated decision than the Cascade Creek decision. I have also attached some information from other City Departments which have reviewed this matter and from the DNR and the SCS. The staff recommendation is to stick with the current 170 year flood protection plan as I will explain.

The main advantage of the redesign 100 year protection plan is that it may save several million dollars in construction costs and some areas of streambank would not need to be disturbed. However, the estimated cost savings which is shown of \$8-9 million is overstated according to information which I have received from Corps budgetary officials. Still, however, the savings would be substantial. In addition, no channelization would need to be done in the downstream end of Bear Creek or in Bear Creek Park. Also, the proposed flood levee which is to extend southward from Highway 14 to 20th Street SE past Mayo High School would be eliminated. These all represent substantial advantages.

September 27, 1991 Page two

However, I believe that these advantages are substantially outweighed by the following disadvantages. First, unlike the Cascade Creek situation, 9 residences would remain within the 100 year floodplain under the modified plan and another approximately 35 residences would remain subject to flooding by a 170 year flood event which would have been protected by the authorized 170 year flood protection design. Where the reduction on Cascade Creek affected only 2 businesses, the potential reduction along Bear Creek would affect approximately 44 residences.

Second, the 1978 flood along Bear Creek was substantially in excess of the authorized 170 year flood protection plans. If a flood of the magnitude of the 1978 flood again occurred, flooding levels on Bear Creek would be 2 feet to 6 feet higher in some areas under the 100 year design than they would be under the 170 year flood protection design. Based on our past experience of having already had one flood along Bear Creek in excess of the maximum project which we would be constructing under the 170 year design, it is my feeling that the community and the residents along Bear Creek would want the City to get the maximum flood protection which the City could reasonably afford; that is the 170 year flood protection design. It would appear to me to be problematic to attempt to explain to Bear Creek residents that we can accept a lower level of flood protection on Bear Creek than for other areas of the community along Cascade Creek or the Zumbro River.

Third, the revised 100 year design has been calculated to have a cost/benefit ratio of less than 1.0, while the 170 year design has a cost/benefit ratio of 1.2. This ratio was extremely important in justifying the worth of the total project to Congress. The Washington Office of the Corps has already advised the St. Paul Office that the modified design on Cascade Creek will be considered as a separable element in the project which will have to be separately justified based on the cost/benefit ratio of the revised Cascade Creek design. Fortunately, the modified design for Cascade Creek has a ratio well in excess of 1.0. The St. Paul Office believes it will be easy to justify the revisions on Cascade Creek. However, they are very concerned that the ratio of less than 1.0 for the 100 year design on Bear Creek will be difficult to justify and may jeopardize the federal funding for Bear Creek flood control improvements. I do not believe that we should risk the loss of federal construction funds for Bear Creek.

Fourth, the flooding that has occurred on Bear Creek has occurred rather rapidly with the Creek rising, at times, 2 feet per hour. This makes flooding on Bear Creek a potentially life threatening situation with little time for evacuation. Greater protection and greater evacuation time would be provided by the 170 year flood protection design.

September 27, 1991 Page three

### RECOMMENDATION:

For all these reasons, the staff would recommend that we stay with the current 170 year flood protection design. We would also recommend that the Corps continue to review the design to achieve whatever reasonable savings in cost can be accomplished without reducing the protection level below 170 year flood protection.

I would like some guidance from the Flood Control Committee as to how you wish to have staff proceed on this matter. I will give you two options. First, I can poll the Committee members and can then provide a written recommendation to the remaining members of the Council to obtain their concurrence without placing this on a Committee of the Whole agenda. The alternative would be to simply place this on the agenda for a Committee meeting and to get the Council's decision in a completely public forum. I have no problem with either approach. However, I do feel that the first approach might avoid needlessly raising anxieties for Bear Creek propertyowners. If you feel that Bear Creek residents would like and would benefit from a public discussion of this, it can be scheduled for a meeting.

c: Stevan Kvenvold Roger Plumb Ron Livingston Deb Foley

# BEAR CREEK STAGE 4 MODIFIED

\*PROS and -CONS

CONSTRUCTION COST REDUCTION FROM \$13-14 MILLION TO \$4-6 MILLION

ELIMINATES IMPACT ON SEATTEREY PARK - LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUNDED

ELIMINATES REQUIREMENT FOR UPSTREAM LEVEE

GREATLY REDUCE QUANTITY OF ROCK EXCAVATION

PROTECTION SUFFICIENT FOR FLOOD INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS(?) which is the formal of the following the second s

REDUCES OR ELIMINATES IMPACT ON BOWLING ALLEY AND CONVALESCENT HOME

1978 FLOOD (FLOOD WOULD BE REDUCED ~30% BY SCS DAMS) ~25,000 CFS **MODIFIED PLAN** 8,500 CFS 100 YEAR GDM PROTECTION 9,700 CFS 170 YEAR

STAGE INCREASE FOR THE SPF FLOOD RANGES FROM 2' TO 6'.

MODIFIED PLAN WOULD ONLY ELIMINATE AQUISITION OF TWO HOMES

` ` SPF EVENT 442 397 100 YR FLOOD HOMES STILL AFFECTED BY FLOODING: UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS WITH GDM PROTECTION WITH MODIFIED PLAN

BENEFIT COST RATIO FOR MODIFIED PLAN IS LOWER THAN GDM PLAN

MODIFIED PLAN DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY CHANNEL FREEBOARD

REDUCTION IN BIKE TRAIL AND RECREATION FACILITIES



# ROCHESTER



------Minnesota------

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES 1602 4th Street S.E. Rochester, MN 55904-4718 (507) 281-6008 FAX #(507) 281-6216

September 26, 1991

TO:

Gary Neumann

FROM:

Roger Plumb Paris Minus

RE:

Modified Plan - Bear Creek Flood Control

We have reviewed the subject plan for a possible reduction in the flood control work planned for Bear Creek. It is our understanding that the cost reduction from the modified plan would be substantial. However, there are a number of disadvantages, including the following:

- (1) The 100 year frequency flood event would still flood some housing units.
- (2) The 170 year frequency flood event would impact additional houses.
- (3) The cost/benefit ratio for the modified plan would be minimal and could be a problem in obtaining recertification for the modified project.
- (4) Problems are presently being experienced with the stability of some existing retaining walls adjacent to Bear Creek in an area where no channel work would be performed under the modified plan.
- (5) Southeast Rochester over the years has been subjected to substantial flood damage from numerous flood events.

We recommend continuing with the presently approved flood control plan for Bear Creek.



September 19, 1991

Gary Neumann Assistant City Administrator Room 214 City Hall Rochester, MN 55902-3129

Dear Mr. Neumann:

We have reviewed the information provided at the meeting in Rochester on September 16, 1991 and the profiles and velocities that the Corps of Engineers provided us.

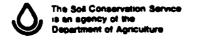
We have no problem with the proposed modification provided a 100 year level of protection is accomplished along Bear Creek within the City of Rochester. The areas along Bear Creek that have erosive velocities should have some type of protection to prevent erosion.

The change in the channel work on Bear Creek will not affect the design of the floodwater retarding structure on Bear Creek. If the modification is accepted the breach route maps for this structure will have to be reevaluated.

JON V. DEGROOT

Assistant State Conservationist

cc: Robert Romocki, PE, SCS, Rochester, MN
John Nicholson, AC, SCS, Rochester, MN
John Brach, SCE, SCS, St. Paul, MN
Howard Midje, HDE, St. Paul, MN
Debra Foley, LCPM, CoE, St. Paul, MN







ROCHESTER OLMSTED
PLANNING AND HOUSING
2122 CAMPUS DR SE
ROCHESTER MN 55904-4744

ADMINISTRATION

507/285-8232

PLANNING

507/285-8232

HRA

507/285-8224

TO: Gary Neumann

FROM: Ron Livingston

John Harford

DATE: Sept. 16, 1991

RE: Comments on the Flood Control Project for Bear Creek

This memo is in response to your request for comments regarding the Corps of Engineers study of an alternative and less costly design for Bear Creek. We agree with the objective of reducing the cost of the project and the impacts on the stream corridor and surrounding properties. However, this was with the understanding that there would be little or no change in the level of protection to properties in the floodplain between alternative designs.

The Corps noted a number of pros and cons for the modified design alternative. They did not provide a number of variables that could be adjusted to change the project to meet all of our needs. Given the two choices provided we would support moving ahead on the final design and construction of the GDM plan. The GDM plan provides the same level of protection - 170 to 180 year flood - as the other portions of the project that are complete. The GDM plan would provide for more protection in a Standard Project Flood than the modified plan, which is important because this stream apparently has a history of flooding at a 100 year or greater level.

Although we have recommended using the GDM plan for a final design, we think that the Corps should look closely at other alternatives including the design of the dike south of U.S. Highway 14.

31 July 1991

CENCS-PD-ES

MEMORANDUM FOR:

PP-PM, D. Foley ED-M, J. DesHarnais ED-GH, L. Hedin

SUBJECT: LAWCON Park at Rochester - Stage 4

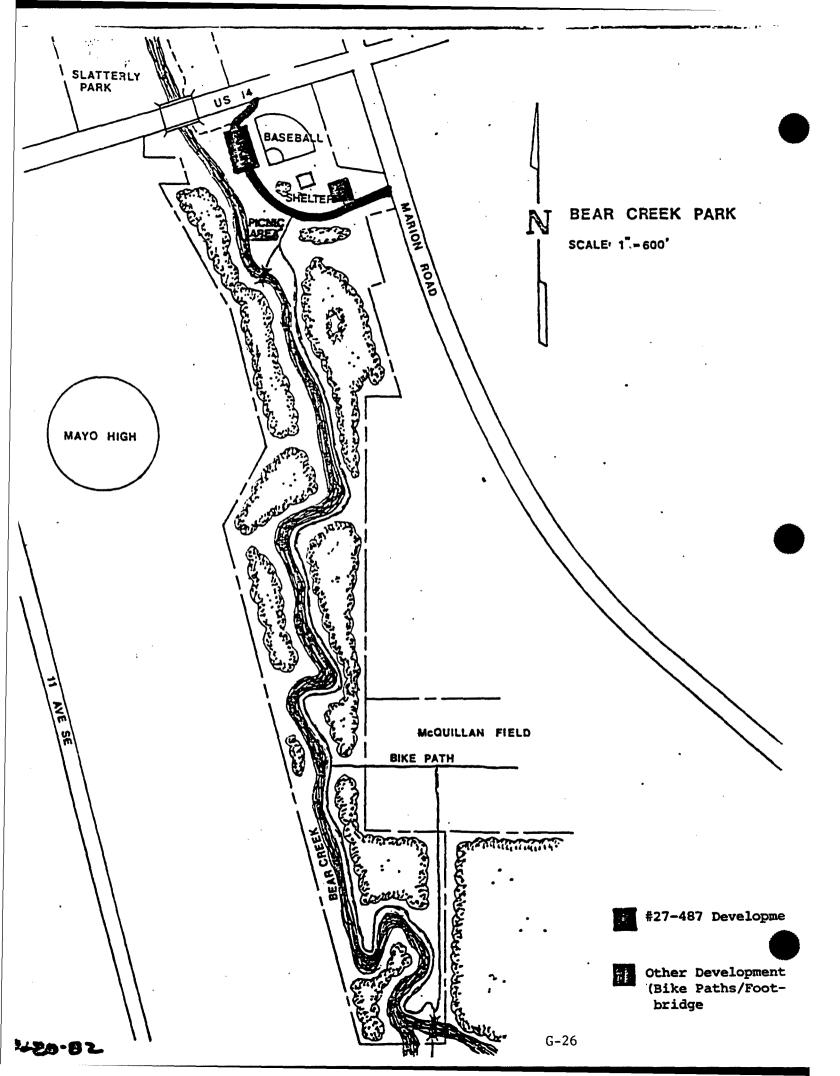
Bear Creek Park (located south of Highway 14) is a LAWCON park. This means that funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund have been used for some project(s) in the park. Any land converted to a non-recreation use, regardless of what the original grant was for, must be replaced in kind based on appraised value and recreational use. The GDM alternative for Stage 4 will certainly entail going through the conversion process detailed in the accompanying "Parkland Conversion Instructions." A map of the park is on its way. Let Linda Wiley, ext. 242, know if you have questions.

Encl

Jeffrey L. M& Grath

Chief, Econ-Soc-Rec Branch

Planning Division



# PARKLAND CONVERSION INSTRUCTIONS

# 1. Introduction

This material is designed to assist you, the local park authority, through a process of properly converting LAWCON, LCMR and/or State Bonded assisted parkland to a different use. The Federal/State parkland conversion policy can be found in the Use of Facilities subdivision of the General Provisions section of your official LAWCON/LCMR/State Bonded Grant Agreement. The Use of Facilities subdivision states:

The local unit shall not at any time convert any property acquired or developed pursuant to this agreement to uses other than public outdoor recreation uses specified in this project proposal attached, hereto, without the prior written approval of the Commissioner or Regional Director.

Essentially, this particular clause is the main "string" attached to the receipt of an Outdoor Recreation Grant. Because LAWCON/LCMR/State Bonded programs were created to increase the net quantity of public outdoor recreation open space, they must be protected from change and encroachment. It is counterproductive to spend time and public money to acquire and develop parkland, only to have that same land converted to non-recreational use a few years hence. Consequently, all conversions should be avoided until all other alternatives have been thoroughly explored.

We acknowledge that circumstances can exist that require the conversion of parkland to a non-recreational use. As a result, the National Park Service (NPS) has developed guidelines for converting LAWCON assisted parkland. The State of Minnesota has adopted the NPS guidelines for processing LCMR/State Bonded assisted parkland conversions. Therefore, one set of guidelines is used for conversions regardless of whether the park project was assisted with federal or state money.

# 2. The Process

Correctly converting LAWCON/LCMR/State Bonded assisted parkland will be a lengthy and costly process. The Federal and State governments will not provide any financial assistance to the agency which initiates the conversion unless they are directly responsible for creating the necessity to convert the parkland.

Subdivision A consists of the NPS conversion guidelines, as excerpted from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant Manual, Chapter 675.9.3. Subdivision 8 was developed by the Outdoor Recreation Grants Section to assist you through the process.

# · SUBDIVISION A: CONVERSION

Property acquired or developed with federal or state assistance shall be retained and used for public outdoor recreation. Any property so acquired or developed shall not be wholly or partly converted to other than public outdoor recreation uses without the approval of the NPS Regional Director or the Commissioner of Trade and Economic Development pursuant to Section 6(f)(3) of the LAWCON Act. The Director(s) has the authority to disapprove conversion requests and/or to reject proposed property substitutions.

- Conversion applicability Conversions generally occur in the following four situations:
  - a. Property interests are conveyed for non-public outdoor recreation uses.
  - b. Non-outdoor recreation uses (public or private) are made of the project area, or a portion thereof.
  - C. Non-eligible indoor recreation facilities are developed within the project area.
  - d. Public outdoor recreation use of property acquired or developed with LAWCON/LCMR/State Bonded assistance is terminated.
  - e. Exceptions:
    - \* Underground utility easements that do not have significant impacts upon the recreational use of the park will not constitute a conversion.
    - \* Proposals to construct public facilities where it can be shown that there is a gain or increase benefit to public recreational opportunity will not constitute a conversion. Final review and approval of such cases shall be made on a case-by-case basis.
- 2. Prerequisites to Considerations of Conversions We will only consider conversion requests if the following prerequisites have been met:
  - a. All practical alternatives to the conversion have been evaluated and rejected on a sound basis.
  - b. The fair market value of the property to be converted has been established and the property proposed for substitution is of at least equal fair market value as established by a State-approved appraisal.
    - \* Generally, this will necessitate a review of appraisals in accordance with Chapter 675.2 for both the property proposed to be converted and that recommended for substitution. However, at the discretion of the Regional Director or State Commissioner, a State certification that appraisals of both properties are acceptable and reveal that the replacement property is of at least equal fair market value as that of the property to be converted can be accepted. Exercising this authority should be consistent with the State's review responsibilities with respect to donation appraisals (see 675.2.5E).

- \* Property improvements will be excluded from all fair market value consideration for properties to be substituted. Exceptions are allowable only in those cases where property proposed for substitution contains improvements which directly enhance its outdoor recreation utility.
- c. The property proposed for replacement is of reasonably equivalent usefulness and location as that being converted. Dependent upon the situation and at the discretion of the Regional Director or State Commissioner, the replacement property need not provide identical recreation experiences or be located at the same site, provided it is in a reasonably equivalent location. It must, however, be administered by the same political jurisdiction as the converted property.
- d. The property proposed for substitution meets the eligibility requirements for LAWCON-assisted acquisition--replacement property must constitute or be part of a viable recreation area.
  - \* Public land may not be used for substitution on acquisition projects unless it meets certain acquisition criteria. However, in the case of development projects for which the state match was not derived from the cost of the purchase or value of a donation of the land to be converted, public land not currently dedicated to recreation/conservation use may be used as replacement land even if this land is transferred from one public agency to another without cost.
- e. All necessary coordination with other Federal or State agencies has been satisfactorily accomplished including the State Historical Society, the Department of Natural Resources, and the U. S. Corps of Engineers if permits are needed.
- f. The guidelines for environmental evaluation have been satisfactorily completed and considered by NPS or the State during their review of the proposed 6(f)(3) action. In cases where the proposed conversion arises from another Federal or State action, final review of the proposal shall not occur until NPS or the State is assured that all environmental review requirements related to that other action have been met.
- g. The proposed conversion and substitution are in accord with the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).
- h. Staff consideration of the above points reveals no reason for disapproval and the project files are so documented.
  - i. It should also be noted that the acquisition of one parcel of land may be used in satisfaction of several approved conversions. However, previously acquired property cannot be used to satisfy substitution requirements.

# Amendments for Conversion

Conversions require amendments when the property to be substituted is off-site or when replacement of property is deferred. Amendments should be submitted concurrently with conversion requests. Section 6(f)(3) project boundary maps shall also be submitted at this time to identify the changes to the original area caused by the proposed conversion and to establish, as appropriate, a new "project area" pursuant to the substitution. Once the conversion has been approved, replacement property should be immediately acquired. Exceptions to this rule would occur only when it is not possible for replacement property to be identified prior to the State's request for the conversion. It will, however, be the Federal or State's policy to avoid such situations, if at all possible, and to agree only if warranted by exceptional circumstances. In such cases, an express commitment to satisfy Section 6(f)(3) substitution requirements within a specified period, normally not to exceed one year following conversion approval, must be received from the State. This will be in the form of an amendment to the project agreement.

# SUBDIVISION B: STEP-BY-STEP CONVERSION INFORMATION

This subdivision provides a step-by-step process designed to assure compliance with the National Park Service guidelines provided in Subdivision A. It includes a narrative, a summary with timetable and attachments.

- 1. The first step in the conversion process is to explore alternatives to converting parkland to a non-recreational use. Alternative exploration must be presented in a narrative form. If it is apparent that the agency initiating the conversion has made a good-faith effort to examine alternatives and still concludes that conversion is necessary, the process may continue.
- 2. The second step in the process is the identification of replacement land. Essentially, replacement land must:
  - a. be of equal or greater appraised value; and
  - b. be of equivalent recreational usefulness. (Normally, this means that the replacement land must be of equal or greater size in acres.)
- 3. Once tentatively selected, the replacement land will be inspected by a member of the Outdoor Recreation Grants unit to assess its recreational usefulness. This assessment is based on the site's physical characteristics, location, accessibility and the ability of future facilities to meet SCORP priorities. If, in the judgement of the Outdoor Recreation Grants staff, the replacement land appears to be of equal recreational usefulness, the conversion process may proceed. If the proposed replacement land is not equal to the land to be converted, another site must be selected.
- 4. The next step is to secure two appraisals. The first appraisal is for the property to be converted, the second is for the replacement property. As per the NPS LAWCON guidelines, these appraisals must be correctly prepared. The appraiser you select must be on our list of qualified appraisers. Please call the Outdoor Recreation Grants unit for the list.

- 5. When the two appraisals are complete, they must be submitted to the Outdoor Recreation Grants unit which has contracted with real estate experts to conduct appraisal reviews. Because the Outdoor Recreation Grants unit must pay for appraisal review services, we may require the agency initiating the conversion to reimburse us. That means you will pay for both the real estate appraisals and the appraisal review. If, after review, it is determined that the proposed replacement land is of equal or greater appraised value than the land to be converted, the conversion process may proceed. If the proposed replacement land is not of equal or greater value than the land to be converted, another site must be selected.
- 6. Once the appraisal process is complete, the agency which initiates the conversion must submit two copies of boundary and site maps for both the proposed conversion land and the replacement land. The replacement land site map should detail the type and location of future recreation development. A timetable must also be provided which identifies the anticipated dates of construction.
- 7. An Environmental Assessment Statement (EAS) must be developed for the proposed replacement land. Attachment A is a suggested format.
- 8. The Minnesota Historical Society must be notified of the proposed conversion. They need site maps showing anticipated future development on the proposed replacement land. It's conceivable that the Historical Society will require an archeological survey of the proposed replacement land prior to facility construction. Attachment B is a sample cover letter to the Historical Society.
- 9. If DNR and/or U. S. Corps of Engineers permits are needed, these must be obtained before the conversion can be submitted.
- Once steps one through nine are complete, the proposed conversion can be submitted to the Federal NPS or State for approval. Although Outdoor Recreation Grants staff can recommend approval, we cannot guarantee it, and it is possible that your request could be denied.
- If the conversion proposal is approved by NPS or the State, Outdoor Recreation staff will prepare formal amendments to the original project agreements. These amendments provide a legal basis for parkland conversion and replacement.
- 12. When the amendments are fully executed, the agency initiating the conversion is then authorized to convey the land to be converted and purchase the replacement land.
- Once the replacement land is purchased, documentation evidencing purchase must be submitted. It consists of:
  - a. Warranty Deed(s)
  - b. Cancelled Checks
  - c. Statement of Just Compensation Form
  - d. Written Offer to Purchase.

  - e. Statement of Owner Formf. Statement of Difference in Value Form (if needed)
  - g. Attorney's Certificate of Title Form

All forms plus instructions will be provided at the time of amendment execution.

14. When all items listed in number 13 are satisfactorily provided, the matter is officially closed.

OR/8-CP (1-6)

# SUMMARY WITH TYPICAL TIMETABLE

	Time	Action			
1.	2 - 4 weeks	Examine alternatives to converting parkland.			
2.	2 - 4 weeks	Identification of replacement land.			
3.	1 - 2 weeks	State inspection and evaluation of proposed replacement land.			
4.	1 - 2 months	Conduct appraisals of proposed conversion and replacement land.			
5.	1 - 2 months	Conduct appraisal review.			
6.	Concurrent with appraisal preparation and review	Develop appropriate boundary and site plan maps on the proposed conversion and replacement land.			
7.	Concurrent with appraisal preparation and review	Draft an Environmental Assessment Statement.			
8.	Concurrent with appraisal preparation and review	Notify the Minnesota Historical Society.			
9.	Concurrent with appraisal preparation and review	Notify the regional development commission or Metropolitan Council			
10.	1 - 3 months	Submit conversion request to National Park Service or the State for approval.			
11.	1 - 2 months	Prepare formal project amendments to legally authorize conversion.			
12.	1 - 2 months	Conduct conveyance of land to be converted and purchase replacement land.			
13.	2 - 4 weeks	Document purchase of replacement land.			
	7 - 14½ months	Total length of conversion process.			

OR/8-7

### ATTACHMENT A

# EXAMPLE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT STATEMENT

1. Description of the Proposed Action:

The City of Aspen Falls will acquire 18 acres containing 350' of shoreline on Aspen Lake. The City will concurrently develop the existing 32-acre park with a swimming beach, fishing pier, two picnic shelters, a multi-purpose building, nature trails, and landscaping. If financial conditions and public opinion allow, future development will include additional trails and athletic facilities.

- 2. Description of the Environment:
  - a. Present Land Use: The parcel to be acquired and the parcel to be developed are located within the corporate limits of the City of Aspen Falls. The parcel to be acquired is concurrently zoned for residential development. There is pressure for development in this area of the city at present.
  - b. Fish and Wildlife: The site is neither on nor adjacent to a national, state, or local wildlife area. Wildlife on the site consists of small mammals and birds, with an occasional deer being sighted. Fish species are primarily walleyes, northerns, and panfish. Some wildlife habitat will be list when the property is cleared and graded for the picnic shelters, multi-purpose building, and trails. Due to the size of the park, these areas will have minimal impact. There are not known endangered species on the site.
  - c. Vegetation: The vegetation on the site consists of native grasses, black spruce, tamaracks, and white cedar in the lowland areas; and aspen/birch stands mingled with jackpine on the uplands. Development will be planned to remove as few of the existing trees as possible. Ground cover will be re-established upon completion of the construction. There are no endangered species on the site.
  - d. Geology and Soils: The majority of soil types found on the site are characterized by six inches of silty clay loam topsoil, over 20-24 inches of clay loam subsoil. Bedrock material composed of granite schist underlies the soil mantle at a depth of 24 to 30 inches. Slopes vary from 2 to 6 percent in the upland areas to I2 to 20 percent along bluff lines near Aspen lake. Periodic outcroppings of granite are evident in the northwest corner of the site adjacent the Aspen River. Muck soils are common in the lowlying areas surrounding the marshes and the shoreline consists of sand typical of alluvial areas.
  - e. Mineral Resources: There are no known mineral or peat deposits on the site.

- f. Air and Water Quality: Currently, air quality on the site is excellent. Some air pollution will occur during construction and from additional vehicle trips to the site. Water quality will be affected by runoff during the construction season. The beach, shelters, and trails will be designed and constructed to discourage overuse of the area in order to avoid soil erosion and air/water pollution. The park site is not in a floodplain.
- g. Historical Significance. The Minnesota Historical Society has indicated that there are no known historical or archaeological sites on the park site.
- h. Transportation. Access is from County Highway 5, ½ mile east of U.S. Highway 40.
- i. Energy and Taxes. Some energy will be expended during the construction phase. Also, increased vehicular visits will use energy. There will be some loss of taxes; however, the citizens of Aspen Falls feel that the addition of this recreation area offsets the loss in revenue.

# 3. Impact of the Proposed Action:

Short-term, unavoidable adverse effects will be the temporary removal of ground cover and subsequent erosion during the construction phase. Long-term unavoidable adverse effects will consist of the loss of habitat for small mammals, soil compaction from increased use of the area, and removal of a minimal amount of trees. Size and design of facilities will attempt to keep these adverse effects to a minimum. On the positive side, the City of Aspen Falls will be gaining a recreation area for its citizens, including improved access to Aspen Lake for fishing and swimming. The addition of this park will greatly enhance the human environment of the area.

OR/8-(8-9)

### ATTACHMENT B

# EXAMPLE OF A LETTER TO MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

State Historical Preservation Officer Minnesota Historical Society Attention: Ted Lofstrom Fort Snelling St. Paul, MN 55111

RE: FY 1988 Programmed Grant, Aspen Falls Park City of Aspen Falls. Granite County

Dear Mr. Lofstrom:

The purpose of this letter is to request a review of the above-referenced project by the Minnesota Historical Society in compliance with state and federal regulations. The City of Aspen Falls has been programmed to receive a LAWCON and/or a state grant and is currently preparing final application to the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development.

Enclosed is a summary of the project, including:

- A. Project map showing type and location of proposed acquisition and development.
- B. Floor and elevation plans of proposed picnic shelter buildings and multi-use building.
- C. The cost of major development items and total project costs.

Previous disturbances of the proposed site include the following:

- The area of the proposed nature trail and recreation buildings, had been used for tilled agricultural fields through 1978.
- The area of the proposed swimming beach was the site of approximately ten resort cabins during the 1940's and 1950's.

The City of Aspen Falls would appreciate your timely review of our application. Please notify our office and the Outdoor Recreation Grants Section of the Department of Trade and Economic Development as to whether the proposed development would have any effect on historical or archaeological resources at the project site. If you have any questions, please call me at 218/300-0101.

Sincerely.

Orville Meyer
Park and Recreation Director

OR/8-10

July 12, 1991

CENCS-ED-GH (1110-2-1403)

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Rochester Flood Control Project - Stage 4 - Bear Creek Limited Modifications Alternative

- 1. The subject stage was reviewed prior to development of the Final Design Memorandum (FDM) to determine the feasibility of providing protection from the 100-year flood event, while significantly reducing the amount of channel modifications and length of levee required. HEC-2 computer modeling was done to determine if the modification of limited, localized channel reaches and bridge underpasses would reduce the 100-year water surface profile sufficiently to remove the majority of the Bear Creek residents from the floodplain. The channel modifications modeled, and a summary of the results are detailed below.
- 2. The discharge for which the General Design Memorandum (GDM) was designed is 9700 cfs, which corresponds to a flood event with a recurrence interval of 170 years. The frequency associated with this discharge assumes the construction of the three Soil Conservation Service (SCS) reservoirs in the upper section of the Bear Creek watershed. The GDM design includes two drop structures, 7030 feet of channelization, 7120 feet of levee, and 850 feet of road raise.
- 3. The discharge used for the limited, localized modification alternative studied here was 8500 cfs, which corresponds to a flood event with a recurrence interval of 100-years. The frequency associated with this discharge assumes the construction of the SCS upstream reservoirs. This flood event was selected as it will be the event used to determine the extent of the floodway during the restudy of the Rochester Flood Insurance Study (FIS) after completion of the flood control project.
- 4. There were six reaches where modifications were used to reduce the water surface profile. The location and nature of the modifications are described below. The stationing used in these descriptions references the Design Memorandum No. 1, South Fork Zumbro River, Rochester, MN. The locations of the modifications are highlighted on Inclosure 1.
  - Modification #1: The temporary drop structure currently located at the interface between the subject stage of the flood control project, and Stage 1B-3 was modified. The top elevation was lowered from 980.5 to 978.5, and the topwidth reduced from 132 feet to 122 feet. A permanent drop structure would be designed for this location.
  - Modification #2: The channel downstream of the 6th Ave bridge for approximately 450 feet was widened to a bottom width of 50 feet with side slopes of 1V:2.5H. The channel invert was lowered by 1.2-1.4 feet throughout this reach. The channel invert would then be approximately at the top of rock elevation. The stationing associated with this modification is 18+50 to 23+00.

- Modification #3: The channel section through the 6th Ave bridge was modified, but the structure itself left unchanged. The modified channel section had a bottom width of 88 feet, a channel invert of 982.0, and side slopes of 1V:2.5H until intersection with the abutments. This channel section is 14 feet wider, and 1.6 feet lower than the existing section. Tests indicate that lowering the channel invert 1.6 feet is likely to require some rock excavation.
- Modification #4: The channel upstream of the 6th Ave bridge was modified for a distance of approximately 1400 feet between Station 23+70 and Station 37+70. A channel section with a bottom width of 50 feet and side slopes of 1V:2.5H was established. The channel invert through this reach were lowered up to 3.6 feet. Tests indicate that this lowering of the channel invert is likely to require some rock removal.
- Modification #5: The channel downstream of the westbound U.S. Hwy 14 bridge was modified for a distance of approximately 800 feet between Station 52+50 and Station 60+50. A channel section with bottom width of 60 feet, and side slopes of 1V:3H was established. The channel invert through this reach was not changed from existing.
- Modification #6: The westbound bridge at U.S. Hwy 14 was modified. This bridge is currently scheduled for replacement by the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT). A channel section with a bottom width of 104 feet, side slopes of 1V:2H, and an invert elevation of 992.1 was established. The low chord of the bridge was modified from 1004.1 as currently designed by MNDOT to 1005.0 to assure that pressure flow conditions do not occur. The eastbound U.S. Hwy 14 was left unchanged. (Note: The original existing conditions HEC-2 model did not include both of these bridges. Both of them are represented in the localized, limited modifications model to assure that conservativism of design is appropriately considered.)
- 5. The sum total of these modifications is construction of a new drop structure, approximately 2800 feet of channel modification (including some rock excavation), channel modification at 6th Ave bridge, and replacement of U.S. Hwy 14 bridge with channel modifications. The water surface and channel invert profiles for existing and modified conditions are shown on Inclosure 2. As mentioned previously, the replacement of the U.S. Hwy 14 bridge has already been scheduled by MNDOT, independently of the flood control project construction. MNDOT has been very cooperative in providing current designs, and incorporating flood control needs.
- 6. With these modifications in place there are still a number of structures that are effected by the 100 year flood event. These structures include one business, six houses, two park buildings, one garage, and three sheds. Also, approximately 720 feet of C.S.A.H. 1; 11th Ave. S.E., near its intersection with U.S. Hwy 14 is inundated by up to 4 feet.
- 7. The largest concern with the localized, limited modifications alternative is the inability to prevent overtopping of C.S.A.H. 1. If this overtopping were prevented four of the houses would no longer by effected by the 100-year flood event. Other options for preventing this overtopping, such as a road raise should be considered. It would appear to be feasible to raise the road sufficiently to prevent overtopping by the 100-year flood event, but not so high as to provide protection to the SPF event with three feet of freeboard. It should be remembered that the landward side of this roadway currently experiences flooding from the SPF event due to overtopping of an other roadway.
- 8. It should be noted that the localized, limited channel modifications alternative will not extend the entire length of Bear Creek; and therefore, it is not feasible to include a recreational pathway along the creek. In addition the limited modifications alternative does not include an upstream levee; and

therefore, additional disposal locations would need to be aquired.

9. The Bear Creek watershed experienced significant flooding during the July 1978 flood event. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates the the peak discharge on Bear Creek at Hwy 14 was 24,900 cfs, which is the flood of record for Bear Creek and the South Fork Zumbro. Consideration must be given to reducing the level of protection to be provided with the flood of record having occured relatively recently.

LISA M. HEDIN

Hydraulic Engineer Hydraulics Section

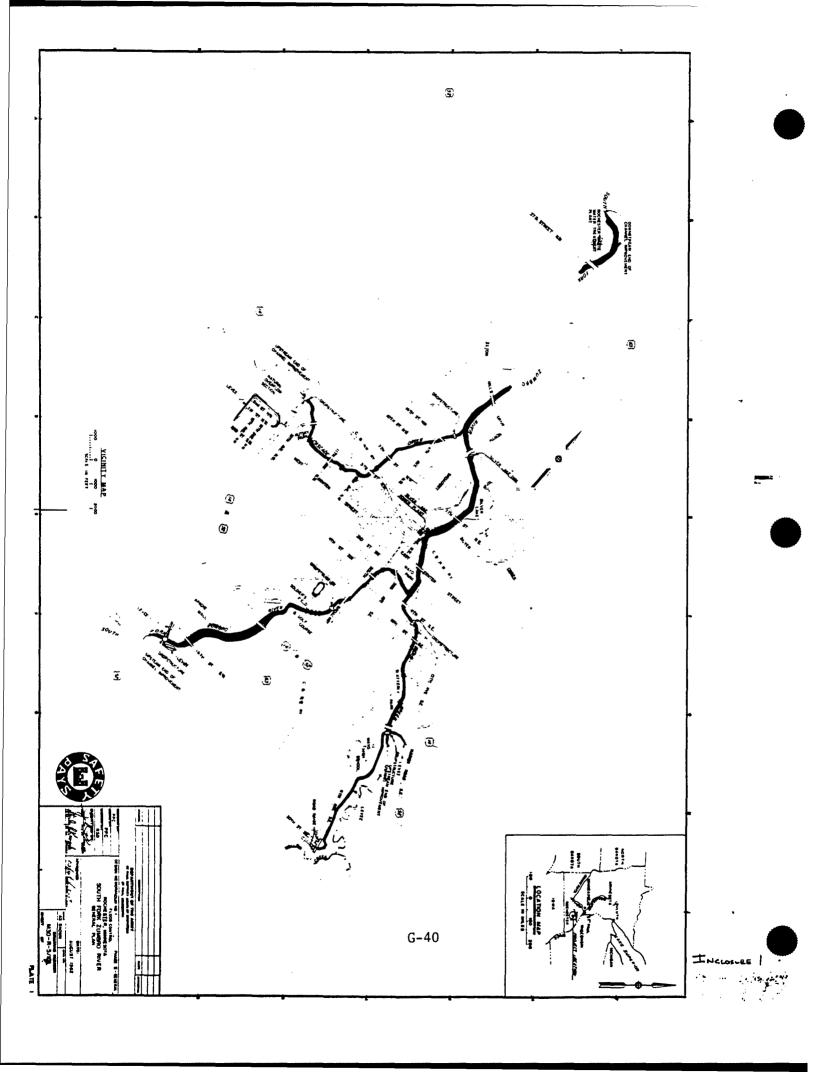
Geotechnical, Hydraulic

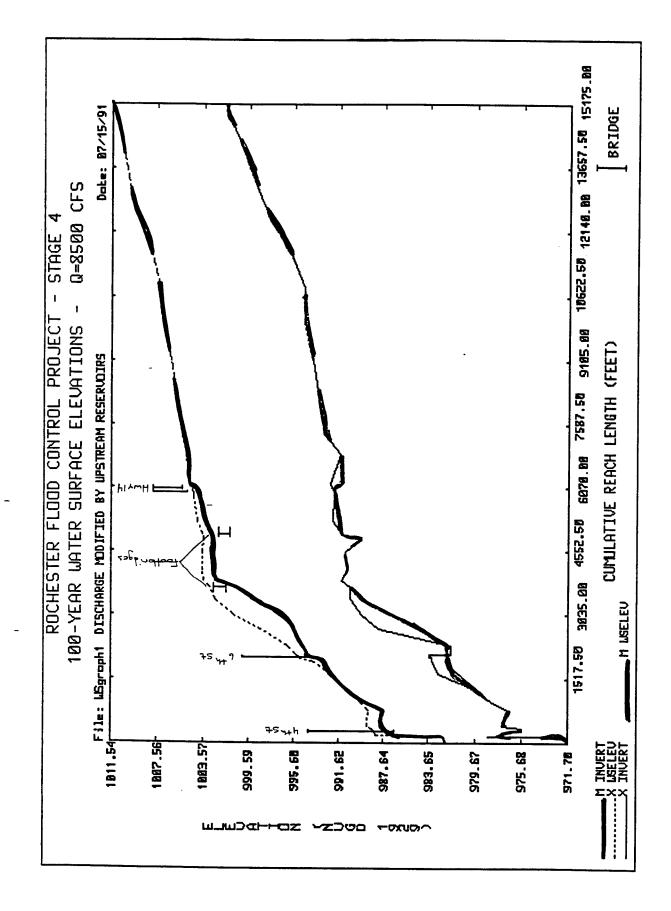
and Hydrologic Engineering Branch

### Inclosures (2)

CF: D. Foley LCPM /
J. Desharnais ED-M
G. Fortune ED-D
P. Foley ED-GH

S. Dobberpuhl ED-GH







# ROCHESTER

---. Minnesota----





January 3, 1991

GARY H. NEUMANN Assistant City Administrator Room 214, City Hall Rochester, MN 55902-3129 (507) 285-8082 FAX #(507) 285-8256

Deb Foley St. Paul District - Army Corps of Engineers 1421 U.S. Post Office and Customs House St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-1479

Attached Request From Mayo Foundation - Stage 4

Dear Deb:

The Mayo Foundation has requested that the City and the Corps consider whether the proposed alignment for the levee for Stage 4 south of Mayo High School could be revised to avoid taking the entire property which is owned by the Foundation in this area. I would request that the Corps provide information to the City to determine whether this would be feasible from a hydraulic perspective.

The City would also request to be advised of the effect that such a change would appear to have on the property across Bear Creek on the east side of the channel. I will request that Ron Halling or the Mayo Foundation provide a map showing the Mayo Foundation property in question.

Please provide a response to this matter within two to three weeks if at all feasible.

Sincerely,

Gary Neumann

Assistant City Administrator

Ron Halling cc: William Pardun

# Mayo Foundation

Rochester, Minnesota 55905 Telephone 507 284-2511

Asset Management

December 12, 1990

Mr. Ron Halling City of Rochester Department of Public Services 1602 Fourth Street, SE Rochester, MN 55904-4718

Dear Ron:

Sometime ago, you sent me a copy of the Corps of Engineers plans for the proposed dike to be built along Bear Creek from Highway 14 to approximately 20th Street SE. This plan was of interest since Mayo Foundation currently owns approximately 12 acres of land south of Mayo High School and adjacent to 11th Avenue SE.

Upon review of these preliminary plans, it appears the Corps intends to construct the dike from behind Mayo High School south along 11th Avenue SE until forced east to avoid existing structures, then coming west again to intersect 11th Avenue at approximately 20th Street SE. This plan would effectively eliminate any further possible utilization of the existing Mayo owned property.

We would like to request a review of this preliminary plan to consider moving the proposed dike back away from 11th Avenue SE to a point where it becomes a straight line from behind Mayo High School to the proposed westward curve to intersect 11th Avenue SE at 20th Street SE. It is Mayo's contention that this modification may leave our existing property with a commercially viable 200 to 300 foot deep lot with frontage to 11th Avenue SE.

Your assistance in requesting this review process or informing Mayo of the appropriate channels to initiate this request would be greatly appreciated. I have enclosed a business card for your convenience. Please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

William W. Pardun Asset Management

WWP:akj Enclosure

1cpm/Foller

CENCS-LCPM (1110-2-1150A)

8 March 1990

### MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Rochester, Minnesota, Flood Control Project, Stages 2B and 4

- 1. A meeting was held on 1 March 1990 at the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MNDOT) District Six offices in Rochester, Minnesota, to discuss MNDOT's plans for the US 14 bridges over the South Fork Zumbro River and Bear Creek. MNDOT personnel participating in this meeting were: Mr. Kermit McRae, District Engineer; Ms. Kaye Bieniek, Project Manager; Mr. Tony Hames, Design Engineer; and Mr. Darrell Christensen. Mr. Roger Plumb, Director of Public Works, and Mr. David Rossman, Traffic Engineer, represented the City of Rochester. Corps of Engineers attendees were: Ms. Deborah Foley, Project Manager; Mr. George Fortune, ED-D; Ms. Judith DesHarnais, ED-D; and Mr. Scott Jutila, ED-GH.
- 2. The 1982 General Design Memorandum (GDM) indicated that the existing US 14 bridges over the South Fork Zumbro River would need to be extended for the flood control project. Due to the age of the existing structures, MNDOT did not agree that extending the existing bridges was a viable alternative and they programmed the bridges for replacement. The feature design memorandum (FDM) design does not require extension/replacement of the bridges.
- 3. The existing bridges are nearing the end of their design life and would require replacement in 5 to 10 years. The average daily traffic load is approximately 18,000 cars per day; MNDOT feels that additional traffic lanes are needed. In addition, there are no sidewalks across the existing structures; there is heavy pedestrian traffic in this area due to the retail areas located on the west side of the bridges. Widening the existing bridges to accommodate addition of a sidewalk would be costly due to the multiple spans.
- 4. Mr. McRae led a discussion of the need for MNDOT to proceed with the bridge replacement as currently programmed. He noted that if the bridges were to be dropped from the MNDOT's program at this time, they would be resubmitted for replacement in about 5 years. Mr. McRae concluded that MNDOT will proceed with replacement of the bridges as currently programmed, with construction scheduled for 1993-1994.
- 5. Mr. McRae stated that a preliminary bridge design should be available in about 10 to 12 months. The design will probably incorporate 55- to 60-foot spans. He requested that the Corps provide the recommended hydraulic design criteria for the bridges. He also suggested that MNDOT's design could accommodate the flood control project's underpass design. Corps staff agreed to provide structural data regarding the underpass design requirements.
- 6. Mr. Plumb noted that replacement of the US 14 bridges should be scheduled so that it does not occur at the same time that the 2nd/3rd Avenue or 4th Street bridges are being replaced. Mr. Plumb and Mr. Rossman requested that MNDOT consider adding sidewalks to the new bridges. Mr. McRae concurred with

CENCS-LCPM (1110-2-1150A) 8 March 1990 SUBJECT: Rochester, Minnesota, Flood Control Project, Stages 2B and 4

this request, but stated that MNDOT may require that the city share the cost of sidewalks.

- 7. Mr. McRae stated that the westbound US 14 bridge over Bear Creek is also programmed for replacement in 1994. A sidewalk will be added to the new bridge. Corps staff also agreed to provide hydraulic data and structural data for underpasses for this bridge. MNDOT has no plans to replace the eastbound bridge at this location in the immediate future.
- 8. Mr. McRae stated that funding for the US 14 bridges will be provided by the MNDOT bridge replacement program; no funds from the flood control project will be required.
- 9. The meeting concluded with a discussion of the proposed flood control construction near the South Broadway bridge (stage 2A). MNDOT personnel requested a copy of the plans for this area.

Deborah A. Foley Project Manager Life Cycle Project Management Office

Copy furnished:

ED-D/Fortune, DesHarnais ED-GH/Jutila ED-M/LaFauce, Dempsey



# **ROCHESTER**



----Minnesota-----

September 7, 1989

GARY H. NEUMANN
Assistant City Administrator
Room 214, City Hall
Rochester, MN 55902-3129
(507) 285-8082
FAX #(507) 285-8256

Deb Foley St. Paul District-Army Corps of Engineers 1135 U.S. Post Office and Customs House St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-1479

RE: ALTERNATE DESIGN - STAGE 4, BEAR CREEK

Dear Deb:

The alternate design prepared by George Fortune which moves the tie-back levee further to the south and avoids the City park area is preferred by the Park Department, Public Services Department, and this office. Please proceed with that revision.

Sincerely,

Gary Neumann

Assistant City Administrator

GN/kas

cc: Stevan Kvenvold

Curt Taylor Roger Plumb 1517-08 Jumbro W. - Kachester F.C.

Mr. Borash/yz/7472

NCEKD-PB

3 May 1977

Mr. James J. Solem Director Office of Local and Urban Affairs 550 Coder Street St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mr. Solem:

I am writing in response to the 25 March 1977 letter from Mr. William A. Atkins of your office forwarding a letter from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation requesting additional data on the proposed Mayo High School levee at Bear Creek Park, Rochester, Minnesota. The Bureau has determined that the levee would constitute a conflict with Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act and that mitigation lands would be required.

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Indicated are maps showing the area of Bear Creek Park that would be flooded both with and without the project. The proposed project would involve three headwaters reservoirs, channel modifications downstream from the park, and the Nayo leves. When compared to without project conditions, the proposed headwaters reservoir storage would slightly reduce the area and duration of flooding. Although we do not have maps showing comparisons for the 10-year flood, such a flood did occur in 1974, inumdating most of Bear Creek Park for several hours. Again, a slight reduction in area and duration of flooding is expected with the proposed project.

A summary of peak flood flows with and without the projects is also inclosed. Detailed information on the duration of flooding is not available, but we do not expect any substantial changes in Bear Creek Park. Most floods occur in the spring or early summer and are normally less than I day in duration.



Mr. James J. Solem

Plate 7 of the draft Phase I General Design Memorandum shows the Bear Greek Park boundaries and the estimated area which would be affected by lewer and channel construction. Preparation of more detailed maps is contingent upon project approval by the Secretary of the Army and continued funding by Congress. We estimate that more detailed designs may be available in 1979 but construction is not acheduled until 1982, depending on authorization by Congress.

Approximately 10 of the 124 acres of Bear Creek Park would be occupied by the proposed leves and drop structure. The exact location and size of the leves would depend on soil borings and topographic surveys scheduled for later planning phases. Mitigation lands of equivalent value and usefulness would be available adjacent to Bear Creek Park or Zumbro Park South. We suggest that approximately 10 acres adjacent to Bear Creek Park be tentatively included in the plan as the necessary mitigation. The total acress required should be agreed upon at this time, but the exact location of the mitigation lands could best be resolved in later planning stages when more detailed design and real estate information is available.

I trust the inclosed information will meet the needs of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. A letter from the Bureau indicating tentative approval of the proposed project and preliminary mitigation plan is desired for our final report.

Sinceraly,

4 Inel (dupe)

1. Map showing existing 1-percent flood outline

2. Map showing 1-percent and standard project flood outlines with the proposed flood control projects

3. Table of flood discharges

4. Map showing presently estimated senstruction area in Bear Creek Park

FORREST T. GAY, III Colonel, Corps of Engineers District Engineer

KRUCHTEN ED-PB
BORASH ED-PB
NORTHRUP ED-PB
CALTON ED-PB
FISCHER ED
FAST ED
HEME DD

GAY DE

2

Jumero W. & racmathe

# OFFICE OF LOCAL AND URBAN AFFAIRS MINNESOTA STATE PLANNING AGENCY • CAPITOL SQUARE BUILDING • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101 • PHONE (612) 296-3091

March 25, 1977

Mr. Carl Borash Army Corps of Engineers 180 East Kellogg St. St. Paul. Minnesota 55101

RE: Bear Creek Park - LW27-00487 City of Rochester

Dear Mr. Borash:

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has indicated that the construction of the earthen levy at Bear Creek Park would create a 6(f) conflict and replacement lands be needed. To determine the amount of replacement lands necessary, BOR has requested additional information relating to the extent of flooding and construction limits of the project (see enclosed letter).

Mr. Curtis Taylor suggested we request this additional information from you.

Please send us this information so we can forward it to BOR. If any of the additional information requested needs clarification, prehaps you could contact Nina or our project officer Molly Balazs at the BOR office in Ann Arbor, MI (313-769-3100).

I am also enclosing a copy of the recent correspondense concerning this matter for your information.

Sincerely,

William A. Atkins. Director

Parks and Recreation Grants Section

/pkb

**Enclosures** 



# United States Department of the Interior

# BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAKE CENTRAL REGION 3853 RESEARCH PARK DRIVE ANN ARBOR. MICHIGAN 48104

G26 Minnesota 27 - 00487 xD6427 UM Zumbro

March 9, 1977

Mr. James J. Solem, Director Office of Local and Urban Affairs Capitol Building, Room 15 550 Cedar Street St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Mr. Solem:

This is in response to your request for our review of a potential 6(f) conflict in Bear Creek Park which received Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance under project 27 - 00487.

The construction of an earthern levee on the edge of the park and a dropstructure across Bear Creek as outlined in the recommended flood control plan would constitute a conversion of use and would be in conflict with Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

An estimated six acres of land would be used to construct the levee. Only a portion of this would be within the existing Bear Creek Park. For us to determine the total impact of the project on Bear Creek Park and the amount of land converted to other uses, the following additional information is necessary:

- Maps depicting the exact land area inundated due to the standard project flood, 100-year flood, 10-year flood, and average annual flood both with and without the project.
- 2. Duration curves for each of the above floods expressed in elevation and an indication of those months in which flood stages can be expected.
- 3. A map of Bear Creek Park on which the actual construction limits of the proposed improvements are shown.



We recognize that detailed maps may not be available until the advanced and design engineering analysis has been completed. When this information has been provided to this office, a determination on the extent of the 6(f) conversion that would occur should the levee be constructed can be made.

On January 24, three replacement parcels that could be utilized to satisfy the 6(f) conversion at Bear Creek Park were discussed with representatives of your office. The location of all three parcels appeared acceptable. However, a final determination on replacement lands cannot be made until the acreage of converted lands has been established and land values have been determined.

Sincerely yours,

Richard D. Rieke

Assistant Regional Director

Ruch M Ruche



December 21, 1976

Mr. John D. Cherry Regional Director Bureau of Outdoor Recreation 3853 Research Park Drive Ann Arbor, MI 48104

RE: 27-00487 - Bear Creek Park City of Rochester

Dear Mr. Cherry:

The U.S. Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service are developing a series of proposals to control flooding through the City of Rochester and surrounding vicinity. The proposed improvements may create a potential 6f conflict in Bear Creek Park and we request a determination if such a conflict would result.

The Corps of Engineers has recommended three alternative treatment methods in and adjacent to the park shown on the attached map. The preferred method of treatment as recommended by the city park board would be to build an earthen levee edging Bear Creek Park and crossing the river in one location. The levee would be 10 to 15 feet high and 100 to 130 feet wide at the base. A drop structure would be constructed across Bear Creek to channelize flood waters back into the river. The levee structure would utilize about 6 acres of the 100 acre Bear Creek Park. It is estimated that flood waters would be in the park temporarily for only 2 or 3 days a year.

It is our feeling that the proposed levee would be compatible with the existing park development and not create a 6f conflict. Instead of converting land to non-recreational use, the proposed levee would provide opportunity for additional recreational development. The constructions of this grassed levee would provide some topography change in a relatively flat park that could be used for such activities as some higher elevation scenic trail development and sledding and tobogganing areas in winter. In addition, the levee would help preserve the present quiet hiking trail and picnicking uses from the following.

1. Reduce noise from active football and track use at the adjacent public high school west of the park.

- 2. Reduce noise and screen views of vehicular traffic on U.S. Highway 14 and 52 north of the park.
- -3. Screen out views of a commercial trailer park adjacent to the north cart corner of the park.

If there are any questions on this or additional information needed, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

James J. Solem, Director Office of Local and Urban Affairs

/pkb

co: Carl E. Borash



# United States Department of the Interior

## BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

LAKE CENTRAL REGION 3853 RESEARCH PARK DRIVE ANN ARBOR. MICHIGAN 48104

D6427UM Zumbro XG26 MINN 27-00487

May 24, 1976

Major Norman C. Hintz Acting District Engineer U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District 1135 U.S. Post Office & Custom House St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Major Hintz:

This is in response to your request for our comments on the flood control project on the South Fork Zumbro River, Rochester, Minnesota.

In order to determine whether any of the various plans in Bear Creek Park constitute a conflict with Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, we will need maps showing the proposed location of the various plan elements through the park as well as maps of the existing and future park development. We have written the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources indicating the necessity of these maps. This proposed flood control project, as it concerns Bear Creek Park, should be coordinated with Mr. James J. Solem, Director, Office of Local and Urban Affairs, Capital Square Building, Room 15, 550 Cedar Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101.

We are unable to discuss the acceptability of the levee plan until we have determined its effect on park development. Once we have determined this effect and compared it to the effect of the other alternatives, we will contact your office.

Sincerely yours,

ohn D. Cherry

kegional Director



# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL

SUBJECT

NCSED-PB

Meeting with Citizens Advisory Committee for Flood Control, Phase I GDM, Rochester, Minnesota

TO

Memo for Record

FROM Planning Br

DATE 9 Feb 76

CMT 1

Mr. Stadelman/f1-7472

On 9 February 1976 the following attended the Citizens Advisory Committee meeting:

> Dick Norman Glenn Warner

Evar Silvernagle Doris Blinks

Bill Beauseigneur

Ken Rose Jim Sheehan Harry Buck Paul McCue Ron Schultz Gerald Alborn Carl Borash

Walt Stadelman

Mayo High School Minnesota DNR

Mayo Athletic Director

Sierra Club

Olmsted County Planning

SCS

School District Izaak Walton League Downtown Council Downtown Council

2638 12th Avenue NW, Rochester, Minn.

Corps of Engineers Corps of Engineers

- 2. Harry Buck, Izaak Walton League, opened the meeting with comments and observations from the January neighborhood meetings. Attendance approximated 50 very limited response from the citizens; typical apathy prevailed. Harry Buck thought there was not much that could be done to obtain a reaction from the people. The Downtown Council fully supports flood control. However, it \'.' is concerned that the public's lack of knowledge will present a future prob-The people did express their interest in keeping the water in the headwaters.
- 3. Dr. Sheehan and his Mayo High School associates were extremely apprehensive over the grassed floodway plan adjacent to the school, for the following reasons:
  - Taking of school property. a.
  - Football field ending up as a "slop trough".
  - Will pumping eliminate a water moisture problem?
  - The effect of siltation after a flooding.
  - The possibility of returning to the reservoir conduit.
  - f. Aesthetics of channelization questioned.

NCSED-PB 9 February 1976 SUBJECT: Meeting with Citizens Advisory Committee for Flood Control,

Phase I GDM, Rochester, Minnesota

### 4. Resolved:

a. Dike to be seriously discussed.

- b. Continuation of levee design but also a further study of alternates.
- c. More information needed before a meeting with the City Council.
- d. Trade-offs should not be at the expense of business and home removal.
- e. Concerned over opposition from other agencies. CAC will meet with City Council after Carl Borash contacts F&WL and DNR.
- f. Harry Buck to contact Bob Otto in regard to the continuation of levee. F&WL will provide guidance. Communications will be with the City Council.
- 5. Carl Borash envisioned the potential problems with the Mayo High School high levee:
- a. Encroachment on the floodway limited with a maximum of 0.5 foot rise and an increase from bank erosion.
  - b. Pumping station and its high cost and maintenance.
  - c. The approval of the park system from the Department of the Interior.
- d. The loss of river view and the possibility of the historic site being affected.
- 6. A nonstructural flood damage reduction plan had little support. The major social and economic impacts of evacuation would be unacceptable to the public.
- 7. Handouts: Plan effectiveness table, planning schedule, and a draft 5 April 1976 public meeting notice.
- 8. Cascade and Bear Creek residents believe in holding down costs but would like some coloring of concrete. Something other than a chain-link fence would be acceptable for safety. They would like to see a reduction in channel width to reduce relocation of homes. The CAC obtained no comment from homeowners in the Bear Creek-Sixth Street area during the neighborhood meetings.
- 9. Business establishments south of Fourth and Broadway would welcome aesthetic enhancement to the Zumbro River along South Broadway. Carl Borash suggested realignment of the Zumbro River channel downstream from Fourth Street. The Downtown Development Council will be asked if additional land is desired for development along the north side of the river.
- 10. The next meeting is 15 March 1976, 7:30 p.m., at the Nature Center.

1 Incl

AS

CF: REading file

WALTER STADELMAN
Planning Branch

Engineering Division

316 North Robert Street St. Paul. Minnesota 55101

-13 February 1975-

ANNOUNCEMENT OF A JOINT PUBLIC MEETING
FOR FLOOD CONTROL IN THE
SOUTH FORK ZUMBRO RIVER BASIN, MINNESOTA

Meeting to be held at 7:30 p.m. on Montay, F April 1976

Recht 77 COUNTY COURTHOUSE

THIRD-FLOOR CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

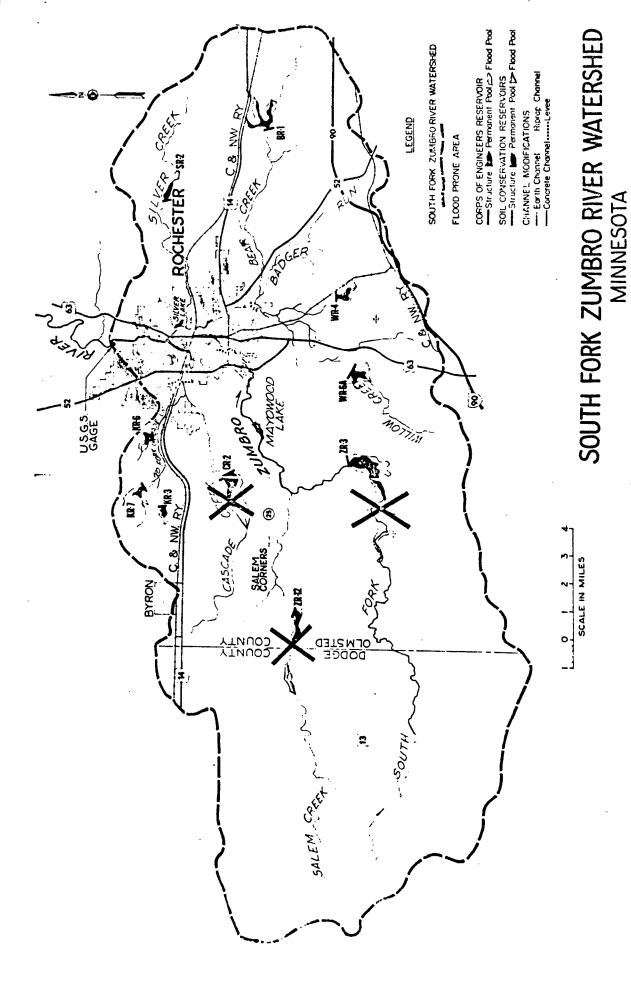
You are invited to attend a meeting concerning the Corps of Engineers flood control project at Rochester authorized by Congress with the Water Resources Development Act of 1974, and the status of Soil Conservation Service watershed studies on a system of small headwaters reservoirs in the South Fork Zumbro River basin.

The purpose of this meeting is to assure that all interested tarties have sufficient information to understand how their concerns are affected by water resource problems, to afford local interests the opportunity to express their views regarding the plans which can best solve these problems, and to provide all interests an opportunity to participate in the plan selection. Representatives of the Corps of Engineers, the Soil Conservation Service, and the State of Minnesota will be available to provide information bearing on the problem areas in the South Fork Zumbro River basin. The Corps of Engineers will discuss the flood control project at Rochester which was authorized by Congress in March 1974, the alternatives to the authorized project, the status of the project, and the future studies and plans to be developed in conjunction with the project. The Soil Conservation Service will discuss the status of the preliminary plan for a system of small headwaters reservoirs in the South Fork Zumbro River watershed, and the future studies and steps to be accomplished toward development of this reservoir system. The State of Minnesota will discuss the Minnesota Floodplain Management Act, the State and local responsibilities under this act, and the status of local floodplain management programs in the South Fork Zumbro River basin.

The Corps of Engineers flood control project authorized by Congress provides for reduction of flood damages in the floodplain areas along the South Fork Zumbro River, Cascade Creek, and Bear Creek at Rochester, Minnesota. The plan includes channel modifications; levee construction; Floodproofing measures; alterations to bridges, sewers, and utilities in the floodplain; and a river walkway corridor system. The location of these features is shown on the attached map.

# Effects of Alternative Flood Damage Reduction Plans South Fork Zumbro River Watershed

•					
	Status Quo Floodplain Regulation+ Flood Insurance	Channel Modification (100-year) + Leves + Recreation	7 SCS Resembirs + Recreation	7 SCS Reservoirs+ Reduced-Size Channel+ Levees+ Recreation	Permanent Evacuation (50. year) + Flood plain, Regulation Recreation
Economic  Feder First Cost (Million)	7.	53.6	6.7	55.3	7
		8.4	2./	10.0	?
Non-Federal First Cost (Extillion)		1	•		
Total First Cost (#Millis,		62.0	8.8	65,3	74.3
Non-Federal Operations and Maintenance Costs Flood Control (F1,000)	7.7	40 50	19 38	5.7 88	/3 50
Flood Demages Komming (84)	50	,	40	/	20
Flood Demons Remainer (Miller Standard Project Flord)		100	125	90	120
Benefit/Cost Ratio	<u> </u>	1.3	2.7	1,2	0.9
Social Number of families relocate	0	12-30	3	12-30	1394
Number of Lusinesses relocat	0	8-15	0	8-15	75
Park land added (acres)			250		?
Park land remned (acres	0		0		
Effect on downstreamflood	ling 0	Slight : Increase:	Decrease	Decrease	Same
More recircation apportunity	is No	Yes	Yes -	Yes	Yes .
Environmental	İ				
Loss at trees along stream banks in Rochester	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Loss of stream fishery in Rochester	No.	Yes	No	Yes	No
Siltation of city channels	Same	More	Less	More	Same
Decreased streamank errsis	n No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Rural land inundated lacres	) 0	0	812	812	0
Slight increase in water temps	erature No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Increased turbidaty during construction	, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Goose wintering area quality		Same	Sauce	Same '	Same
Wildlife habitat	Same	Less S	UBIFCT	Less	More



# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

SUBJECT

Meeting with the Citizens Advisory Committee, Flood

NCSED-PB

Control, Rochester Phase I GDM

PROM DATE CMT 1

Memo for Record

TO

Planning Branch Engineering Division 30 October 1975 Mr. Visintainer/lg/7472

- 1. On 23 October 1975, Messrs. Carl Borash, Frank Star, representatives from the SCS and DNR, and I attended the subject meeting. An attendance list is attached.
- 2. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Harry Buck, chairman of the CAC. He summarized the discussions of the 7 October CAC meeting. The inclosed agenda and information sheets were distributed to all attendees. Efforts to select a CAC secretary were unsuccessful.
- 3. Mr. Borash reviewed the alternative flood control measures and plans and the status of the phase I study. Noted during review of the study schedule was the public meeting currently scheduled for February 1976. Ms. Blinks reminded the committee that their recommendations for flood control in Rochester would be required by this time. Some concern was expressed over meeting this deadline.
- 4. An artist's conception of the proposed grassed floodway for Bear Creek adjacent to Mayo High School was shown to the group. Mayo High School representatives questioned the ground conditions that may exist in the floodway during periods of nonflooding and the costs for restoring the football field and track after floodway use. Mr. Borash said the diversion floodway control levee could be designed to allow passage of the less frequent floods thereby reducing the frequency of grounds restoration. A well point system or a tile drain field could possibly eliminate soggy conditions in the floodway during periods of nonflooding. At this time water table data is not available but will be obtained so that future ground water conditions can be anticipated. School representatives suggested that one alternative to the floodway might be to clear one side of Bear Creek and widen the channel in that direction. Mr. Borash explained that channel straightening and riprap protection would be required under this plan. He said the purpose of the grassed floodway was to preserve the natural stream and woodlands in the Bear Creek Park reach. The suggested alternative will, however, be investigated. School representatives expect to get an idea of the acceptability of the proposed grassed floodway by the next CAC meeting.
- 5. The city's plan for recreational development in conjunction with the flood control plan was discussed. Mr. Star explained to the committee that the policies used in determining what recreational facilities were eligible for cost sharing within project boundaries on nonreservoir projects are currently being reviewed and revised. As soon as the District receives new guidelines, and updated policies are formulated the committee as well as the Rochester Parks

NCSED-PB 30 October 1975

SUBJECT: Meeting with the Citizens Advisory Committee, Flood Control, Rochester Phase I GDM

and Recreation Department will be advised. The committee was informed on how the Corps will proceed in the planning of recreation facilities in conjunction with the flood control project while the new guidelines are established. The Corps will continue to work with the local sponsor on the development of conceptual and master plans. It was explained to the committee that outside the project boundaries only certain facilities could be cost shared such as; access roads to the project, parking facilities and sanitation facilities. The local sponsor has the responsibility to purchase any additional lands needed for recreation. The cost of these lands could be used as soft payment in any cost sharing agreement for recreation facilities. It was also explained to the committee that any proposed facilities would have to be justifiable under currently used demand-supply analysis in order to be cost shared. Mr. Star pointed out some of the areas being considered as additional parkland by the city and described some of the proposed facilities.

- 6. An artist's conception of various concrete channel treatments was shown to the group. Mr. Borash pointed out that as the degree of architectural treatment (or roughness) increases, likewise the channel width required increases. He displayed higher costs associated with various architectural treatments relative to a plain concrete channel. Slides were shown of various existing channel and park improvements. There was no reaction from the committee as to what type of treatment they favored.
- 7. Slides showing the magnitude of past floods and the extent of commercial and residential growth that has occurred throughout the years on floodplain lands in Rochester were shown.
- 8. Mr. Buck suggested that the CAC hold neighborhood meetings in affected neighborhoods of Rochester in an effort to get public feedback on proposed channel alterations. The committee favored this approach. We offered our assistance in preparation of a slide presentation and a meeting format. Mr. Buck scheduled a meeting for 4 November to work on plans for the neighborhood meetings.
- 9. Mr. Borash reviewed the Phase I GDM planning objectives (see inclosures). It was requested that development of the downtown business area adjacent to the streams be added to the list.

10. The CAC agreed to meet again at 1930 on 3 December 1975.

2 Incl

as

CF:

Reading file

JAMES VISINTAINER

Civil Engineer

Planning Branch

Engineering Division

# Attendance List

Harry Buck \*
Jerry Alborn \*
Bill Beauseigneur \*
Dorris Blinks \*

Jim Denny \*
Sue Lemke \*

Bill Meschke \*
Walter Prigge \*
Ron Schultz \*

Jim Sheeham Don Peterson Don Orke

Jim Schneider
Tom Lutgen
Vic Ruhland
Frank Star
Carl Borash
Jim Visintainer

\* CAC member

MIKE ROBYERS

CAC Chairman Izaak Walton League

Olmsted County Planning Commission Sierra Club League of Women Voters

Parks & Recreation Board Committee on Urban Environment WHSA Architect

Environomics Commission Chamber of Commerce Downtown Council

Rochester School District
Ind. School District 535
Rochester Purks & Recreation
Department
Minnesota DNR
Minnesota DNR
Soil Conservation Service
Corps of Engineers
Corps of Engineers
Corps of Engineers

Minnesota DNR

# ROCHESTER PHASE I GDM

# Planning Objectives

- 1. Reduce flood damages substantially in the Rochester area.
- Increase recreation opportunities especially by providing new
   open space areas and trails along streams and lakes in Rochester.
- Reduce stream turbidity and sedimentation in the South ForkZumbro River Watershed.
- Preserve the quality of Silver Lake as a wintering area for Giant Canada Geese.
- 5. Improve the stream fishery in the Rochester area.
- 6. Maintain the aesthetic qualities of the stream corridors in Rochester, particularily in park areas.
- 7. Minimize relocations that would have adverse social impacts.
- 8. Maintain existing cultural resources in Rochester.

